ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, August 16, 1930

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' anniversaries may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau of "The Times," 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisements insert Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BEATH.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Elmwood, University-terrace, Belfast, to Dr. and Mrs. R. Maitland Beath—a daughter.

BECKINGSALE.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Allington Vicarage, Bridport, to Dorothy Ianthe (*née* Gregory), wife of the Rev. George A. D. Beckingsale—a daughter.

BRISTOWE.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Hogtrow, Woking, to Rabs (*née* Perry), wife of Alan Bristowe, of Bedover, Pyrford End Estate, West Byfleet, Surrey—a son.

CHORLEY.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at the Rookery, Stanner, to Professor R. S. T. and Mrs. Katharine Chorley—a son.

DARLING.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Eversleigh, Queen's-road, Barnet, to Margaret (*née* Ramsay), wife of J. T. Darling—a son.

EDMONDES.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at St. Hilary, Cowbridge, Glamorgan, to Marjorie, wife of Flying Officer H. R. Edmondes—a daughter.

HARDING.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at 3, Courtfield-gardens, S.W.5, to Sophie, wife of Harold J. B. Harding—a son.

HARSTON.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Yarlet Hall, near Stafford, to Janet Lucy Harston (*née* Bond), wife of Wilfred W. Harston—a daughter.

HUTCHINSON.—On Aug. 10, 1930, in Kenya, to Arthur and Madge Hutchinson—a son.

ILLINGWORTH.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 24, Cortlon-road, Ealing, W.5, to Kathleen Crawford, wife of T. Midgley Illingworth—a daughter.

KOCH DE GOOREYND.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Yew Place, Farnham Royal, Bucks, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Koch de Gooreynd—a son (Timothy).

MARTIN.—On July 20, 1930, at Lumbwa, Kenya Colony, to Dorothea, wife of Edward Martin—a son.

MOLTENO.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at 46, Burnham-court, W.2, to Thelma (*née* Henderson), wife of Malcolm Molteno—a daughter.

NIGHTINGALL.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Long Hedge, Epsom, to Peggy, wife of Walter Nightingall—a son.

PRINGLE.—On Aug. 13, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Pringle, Bellevue, Jamaica—a son.

SHORT.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 9, Orsan-road, Hampstead, London, to Rita, wife of Dr. John Short, Minister of Lyndhurst-road Congregational Church—a son.

SIMPSON.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Torquay, the wife of Frederick Norman Simpson, of a son.

STEVENSON.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at The Lee, Lanark, to the wife of Major H. H. McD. Stevenson—a son.

TURNER.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Elmton, near Chesterfield, to Nancy, wife of D. W. Turner—a son.

MARRIAGES

BARLAS : HALL WALKER.—On Aug. 7, 1930, quietly owing to mourning, at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, Thomas William Cockburn Barlas, The Gordon Highlanders, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Barlas, Frankscroft, Cheltenham, to Alison Mary, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Hall Walker, 5, Richmond-hill, Bath. Address, Drumcullen House, Ballyduggan, Co. Down, Ireland.

COCKERELL : COWAN.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at St. Mary-the-Virgin, Dedham, Essex, Arthur William Cockerell, only son of Mostyn Lewis Horn Cowan.

DERRY : FERARD.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, London, Warren Derry, elder son of the late Rev. W. Derry and of Mrs. Derry, to Lorna Adelyne, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Ferard.

ERSKINE : LOWSON.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at the West Church, Forfar, by the Rev. Peter Disch, M.A., assisted by the father of the bridegroom, David Wilmshoff Erskine, M.A. (Edin.), B.A. (Oxon.), Balcorno College, only son of the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Erskine, Forfar, to Margaret Ann, only daughter of the late James W. Lowson, solicitor and Bank Agent, Forfar.

FYMBLRYK : ATKSCOUGH.—On Aug. 12, 1930, at Our Lady's Church, Parbold, by the Rev. Richard Lee, Priest-in-charge, Cecil William Joseph, younger son of the late P. J. E. Fymblryk, of Priory, Calverce, and Mrs. Fymblryk, of Woolton, and Mary, only daughter of the late Richard Atkscough and Mrs. Atkscough, of Lathom, Ormskirk.

HIGHFIELD : BOYDEN.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at the Parish Church, Weybridge, W. Percy Highfield to Adeline, eldest daughter of the late J. H. Boyden, of Colombo. Address care of Westminster Bank, Weybridge.

HONEY : SMITH.—On Aug. 11, 1930, at St. Margaret's Church, Whalley Range, Manchester, by the Rev. Canon Prince, Eric Maurice O'Connor, elder son of Capt. W. J. Honey, O.B.E., and Mrs. Honey, of Barlow House, Chalfont St. Giles, to Dorothy Mary Turville, elder daughter of the late Doctor John Turville, and Mrs. Smith, Burnage.

JEAFFRESON : BUNTING.—On Aug. 9, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, Sheffield, Bryan Leslie Jeaffreson, M.D., F.R.C.S., second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Jeaffreson, of Belmont, Enfield, to Margaret Clarice, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bunting, of 9, Cranicar-lane, Fulwood, Sheffield.

LORD : HARGREAVES.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Stafford-street Baptist Church, Walsall, by Rev. W. S. Lord, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Ernest Hargreaves, father of the bride, Frank A. Lord, of Hutton, Essex, to Margaret Hargreaves.

McPEAKE : WATSON.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at St. James's Church, Muswell Hill, by the Rev. Arthur Mercer, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Peter Hemming, M.A., cousin of the bride, Alan Young, elder son of the late James Young McPeake and Mrs. McPeake, to Agatha, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. G. Watson.

NIXON : JOHNSTON.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Rait Church by the Rev. W. King Nairn, William Nixon, Glastenbury, to Mary Ann, second daughter of James Johnston, Rait Castle, Nairn.

SILVER WEDDING

HILLS : LEWTY.—On Aug. 16, 1905, at St. Werburgh's Church, Spondon, Derbyshire, Alfred Hills to Violet Gladys Lewty.

DEATHS

BOND.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at Stowe, Camberley, Major-General Sir Francis George Bond, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., eldest son of the late Rev. Frederick Hookey Bond, and beloved husband of Alice Maud Bond, aged 74. Service at St. George's Church, Camberley, on Tuesday, August 19, at 2.30 p.m. Funeral at St. Michael's, Camberley, at 3 p.m.

CLARKSON.—On July 1, 1930, suddenly, at European Hospital, Nairobi, Kenya, Emma, widow of Capt. Charles Clarkson (late of Halifax).

ELLIS.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Briar Wood, Edgerton-Huddersfield, after a short illness, Peter Chesworth, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. B. Ellis, aged 25 years. Interment at Mirfield Parish Church to-day (Saturday), 11 a.m.

GILLSON.—On Aug. 14, 1930, Horatia Louisa Sophia, widow of the Rev. S. Gillson, formerly Rector of Itchen Abbas, in her 84th year. Funeral at Itchen Abbas, on Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

GLYN.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Thistlewood, Dalston, Cumberland, Mary Eliza Glyn, widow of Lewis E. Glyn, K.C.

GRAY.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Dunrobin, Lovelace-road, Surbiton, Lewis Gray, the very dearly-loved husband of Ena Gray. Funeral Putney Vale Cemetery Monday next at 11.45 a.m. No flowers.

GREEN.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 178, Willesden-lane N.W.6, after a long illness, Charles Thomas Green, in his 86th year. Funeral service at Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood, on Monday, at 2.30.

HALL.—On Aug. 15, 1930, Charles Fell Hall, after a long illness, at Crowhoult Lodge, Woburn. Funeral at Woburn, Tuesday next, at 2.30.

HARRIS.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Sliere House, Bushey Heath, George Steele Trevor Harris, late P.W.D., India. Indian and Egyptian papers, please copy.

HUNT.—On Aug. 14, 1930, suddenly, at Chefoo, China, Alice Huet, of the China Inland Mission.

JONES.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 1, Gloucester-terrace, W.2, Alice Jones. Funeral Shropshire.

KEDDELL.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Colwood, Northampton-road, Croydon, Louisa Ann, widow of Alfred Keddell, in her 94th year. No flowers.

KIRBY.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at "The Granary," Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Jane Kirby, passed away after much suffering patiently borne.

LUMB.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Ascot, William Lumb, of Teign House, Almondbury, Huddersfield. Interment at Almondbury Cemetery on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 11.30. Friends please accept this the only intimation.

TILLE.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Broadlands, Brockenhurst, Hants, G. T. Lyle, late Manager Lloyds Bank, Halifax. Funeral Brockenhurst Parish Church to-day (Saturday), 3 p.m.

McCULLOCH.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at a nursing home, Hove, following an operation, Duncan McCulloch, of 30, Princes-gardens, S.W., beloved husband of Florence McCulloch, aged 70 years. Funeral private at Lisa (Australian papers please copy.)

MACDONALD.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at 66, Southwood-lane, Highgate, N.6, after a short illness, Alexander Macdonald, dearly loved husband of Mary Frances Ewart Macdonald, in his 81st year. Funeral at Regent-square Presbyterian Church, on Monday, Aug. 18, at 12.

MARSHALL.—On Aug. 12, 1930, passed away peacefully, at Hurst Cottage, West-avenue, Worthing, Herbert Richard Marshall, aged 76 years.

MARTIN.—On Aug. 14, 1930, Peter, infant son of J. Bennett Martin, The Retreat, Sudbury Court-road, Harrow.

OLDMAN.—On Aug. 13, 1930, at Bexhill, suddenly, Ernest, elder daughter of the late Thomas Hugh Oldman, of Cudworth, R.I.P. Funeral service St. Peter's, Bexhill, to-day (Saturday), 12 o'clock. Flowers to Miller and Franklin, Furnishers, Bexhill.

DEATHS (continued)

PERKINS.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at "Craigcombe," Goodrington, Paignton, Herbert George Perkins, 7th son of the late Charles Perkins, of Hillside House, Prenhuste, Marlborough, and late proprietor of the Wilts, Berks and Hants County paper, on his 73rd birthday. Funeral, Prenhuste, 2.30, Tuesday, Aug. 19. No mourning, by his special request.

PUGH.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at The Copse, Milford, Surrey, suddenly, Richard Pugh, dearly beloved husband of Minnie Pugh. Funeral at Milford on Monday.

ROBARTS.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 38, Asmuns-hill, Golders Green, Margaret, widow of J. Howard Robarts, in her 80th year. No flowers, by request. Service St. Jude's-on-the-hill, Monday, 2.30 p.m.

SANDERS.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at 5, Dix Field, Exeter, Frederick Arthur Sanders, formerly Archdeacon of Exeter, aged 74.

SAVAGE.—On Aug. 10, 1930, at Penang, F.M.S. suddenly, Dr. Harold Savage, only son of the late Sir George Savage, late of Devonshire-place, London.

STEEN.—On Aug. 14, 1930, at Roseberry, Marlborough Park, Belfast, Lina Boyd Anketell, widow of James Steen, late of Galway, and daughter of the late Oliver Anketell, of Dungilluck, Co. Monaghan. Funeral private.

SUTCLIFF.—On Aug. 14, 1930, in a nursing home at Streatham, Edward Moncrieff Sutcliff, elder son of the late E. Harvey Sutcliff, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Great Torrington, N. Devon, aged 29.

TOYE.—On Aug. 14, 1930, Mary Louisa, dearly loved wife of William Toye, Council House, Shrewsbury.

WAIT.—On Aug. 15, 1930, at St. James'-court, S.W.1, after a short illness, Mary Consterdine Wait, widow of James Arthur Wait, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

YOUNG.—On Aug. 13, 1930, suddenly, at Haslemere, while on a walking tour, James Frederic Young, M.A., Secretary to the Education Committee of the Devon County Council. Funeral arrangements later.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BUCKLEY.—To the dear memory of Felix George Buckley, M.C., Captain, 6th Northumberland Fusiliers (younger son of Major and Mrs. Buckley, New Hall — Salisbury), killed on Passchendaele Ridge Aug. 16, 1917.

CAHILL.—In proud and loving memory of my dearly loved son, Capt. John Archibald Cahill, M.C., mentioned in despatches, 2nd Battn. The Royal Berkshire Regt., killed in action on Aug. 16, 1917, aged 27.—L. C.

FAIR.—In loving memory of Arthur, Major A. E. B. Fair, R.F.A., killed near Ypres, Aug. 16, 1917.
"His life for his country. His soul for God."

HARRISON.—In memory of Major R. S. M. Harrison, 51st Sikhs, F.F., attached 7th (Service) Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action at Kiretch Tepe Sirt, Gallipoli, at dawn, Aug. 16, 1915.—V. M.

HARRISON.—In proud remembrance of Major Richard Scorer Molyneux Harrison, 51st Sikhs, F.F., and 7th Service Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, the beloved only son of the late Vicar of Tettenhall, Staffs, who fell in action at Kirtch Tepee, Gallipoli, at dawn, on Aug. 16, 1915.
"My body to earth, my heart to England, my soul to God."—M. M. K.

KNIGHT.—In beloved memory of our son, Capt. Gerald R. Knight, 6th Essex Regt., attd. 1/1st Bucks, who died Aug. 17, 1917, of wounds received in action the previous day.

KNIGHT.—In proud and loving memory of our beloved brother, Gerald, who died of wounds Aug. 17, 1917.—Nellie and Ruby.

MacNEECE.—In loving memory of Capt. James Douglas Gaussen MacNeece, M.C., R.F.A., who fell at the Battle of the Somme Aug. 16, 1916.

NYE.—In loving and honoured memory of Charles Nye (Charlie), Lieutenant 1/8th Northamptonshire Regiment, late Q.O.R., Toronto, killed in action High Wood, Somme, Aug. 16, 1916, aged 25, after Gallipoli, 1915. R.I.P.

Semper Fidelis.

SARGINT.—To the dear memory of Edward Eaton Sargint, Captain, M.C., 7/8th Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was wounded in action on Aug. 8, but who preferred to remain with his Company to give them a better chance, and was killed fighting with them at Beck House, near Ypres, Aug. 16, 1917, aged 21.
"Was the trial sore? Temptation sharp?
Thank God a second time!"

SIMON.—In sweet and tender memory of Captain Eric C. Simon, Lancashire Fusiliers, killed at Albert, Aug. 16, 1915, aged 27. His life was pure, brave and beautiful.

THORP.—In loving memory of Thomas Tudor Thorp, 2nd Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, killed in action on the Menin Road, Aug. 16, 1917.

HARVEY.—In happy memory of Charles Henry Harvey, of Kelvin Lodge, Frinton-on-Sea, dearly beloved and loving husband of Theodora Harvey, passed away Aug. 16, 1928.

KENYON.—To the beloved memory of James Herbert Kenyon, late of 7, Elm Grove-road, Ealing, who died suddenly on Aug. 16, 1929.

LITTLE.—In loving memory of Peter Little, who died at Penn, Aug. 16, 1925.

MITCHELL.—In very kind remembrance of David Mitchell, who died Aug. 17, 1928.—N. and F. Lee.

WALLACE.—In ever-loving and beautiful memory of our Mother, who passed away Aug. 16, 1927.

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES, Tablets, Monuments to be erected in any cemetery.—Write for catalogue No. E.4. Kelly's (Stonemasons) Co., Craven House, Ltd., 739, Meyrick-house-road, N.W.1.

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Est.: Covent-garden, W.C.2. Booksellers to H.M. the King.

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AMERICA.—British executive shortly returning wishes to act as Public Relief Secretaries desires to undertake dissing their products in the States.—Write Box W.1080, The Times, E.C.4.

DIRECTORS requiring sound SALES DEVELOPMENT and progressive administration can secure alert executive, ideas, initiative, organization.—Write Box N.1971, The Times, E.C.4.

100,000 FENCING STANDARDS, drilled, pointed, 1s. 2d. each, sample one 2s. 6d. Steel Shelters.—Army Surplus Disposals Depôt, Yeovil.

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£2,500 SECURES INCOME £400; genuine going concern, three years' trading accounts; would suit ex-Service man; quick, outright sale; London area. No agents.—Write Box N.1977, The Times, E.C.4.

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MANAGER, LONDON OFFICE. Limited Company, large correspondence buying Hand and stores export; qualification £1,000; progressive salary.—Write Box A.1959, The Times, E.C.4.

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AGENCIES

BIG WEST GERMAN BREWERY, whose beers are known and favoured the whole world over, wants for London suitable AGENCY at favourable terms.—Detailed offers under D.O.3029 to Ala Haasenstein and Vogler, Dortmund (Germany).

SOUTH AFRICAN CORPORATION with branches in principal Union centres willing to REPRESENT reputable houses.—Write Commercial Services Corporation of S.A. Ltd., P.O. Box 1570, Cape Town.

WELL-KNOWN RHODESIAN shortly returning to Bulawayo would like good AGENCIES.—Write Box N.1887, The Times, E.C.4.

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PERSONAL

BLUEGOWN.—My thoughts are ever with you, especially to-day.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£20 REWARD. — WIRE-HAIRED TERRIER LOST second or third week in June on Tooting Common; tan and white head, black spot on back near tail; many tricks; name Jo.—C. C. Heath, 17, Hillbury-road, Tooting Common, S.W.17.

£6 REWARD.—LOST in West End during July, a DIAMOND and PLATINUM VRIL PIN.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£70 YEARLY.—BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—To be LET, on lease, charming little HOUSE, facing South; two sitting, five bed rooms, garage; fixtures and new furniture (London firm) must be purchased.—Write Box H.104, The Times, E.C.4.

OVAL TEST MATCH.—A few GRAND STAND SEATS AVAILABLE for each day.—Phone Regent 3094.

TEST MATCH.—FOUR good EAST STAND SEATS for Wednesday. Best offer secures.—Write Box Z.955, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, TWO TEST MATCH SEATS for each day. Phone Clow, Gerrard 4846, 91, Regent-street.

WANTED, LADY hanging and shelf for top MAHOGANY WARDROBE, width six, hanging width four, depth two feet.—Write Box Z.961, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO LOVERS of ART.—Will lady or gentleman JOIN in the PURCHASE of a PICTURE signed "Peter Paul Rubens," with view of keeping treasure in England, and present to some gallery?—Write Box H.175, The Times, E.C.4.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

GENTLEMAN, owning lovely country house in the heart of Cotswolds, would welcome PAYING GUEST; shooting, riding, hunting, golf; terms £5 5s.—Write Box H.194, The Times, E.C.4.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR. Sunday at 5 o'clock. Cost £20. Please help generously.—CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

£10 From SIR J. AMBROSE FLEMING, Kt., for above Teas gratefully acknowledged.

SMALL CAR WANTED for three-four weeks in exchange for self-catering seaside cottage.—Write Box Red Cross Society, 27, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1.

SHOOT, about 1,400 ACRES, to be LET near Wellington, Hants. Good stock of partridge, pheasants, &c. Will carry six guns.—Write Firgrove Manor, Eversley, Hants.

TO PARENTS.—Wife of Indian Official with established and successful HOME and DAY SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS also KINDERGARTEN for small children, can receive few pupils; healthy situation; doctors' and parents' references.—Mrs. Tedman, Beresfordale School, 17, Berriedale-avenue, Hove. (Hove 1235.)

HUNTING, POLO, FISHING, SHOOTING, GOLF.—Gentleman PAYING GUEST WANTED; £6 6s. to £7 7s. a week; every comfort; Taunton; Taunton Vale Staghounds.—Write Box Z.796, The Times, E.C.4.

"THE SILENT LONGING."—If you could only see the faces of poor children in London's worst slum areas, denied a holiday because there is no money, this appeal would not fortnight.—Rescue Society, Bondway, Walting. Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

VANITY FAIR CARTOONS, complete, 1895-1902, for SALE.—Write Box N.1988, The Times, E.C.4.

MAKE a SPECIAL POINT of "LISTENING IN" to-morrow, Sunday, at 4 p.m. Dr. Isabel Kerr will tell of the work she and her husband have been doing for Lepers at the Dichpali Hospital, Hyderabad, India. Gifts in aid of the work, which is handicapped by lack of funds, gratefully received, and for warded, by Mrs. Charles W. Posnett, Hillcraig, Reigate, Surrey.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL recently enlarged in South Coast resort. VACANCIES, for next September at REDUCED FEES of 90gns. per annum inclusive.—Write Box K.625, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

£60 PER ANNUM.—Vacancy for good Preparatory School.—Write Box Z.758, The Times, E.C.4.

CARPET.—An exceptionally fine 47-guinea real Sultan carpet, size 17ft. by 11½ft.; exquisite Oriental colouring (Avashar design); lifelong wear; condition as new; sacrifice for quick sale, splendid opportunity with pleasure.—Write Box Z.873, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY HOTEL, 18, Cantelupe-road, Bexhill.—Families (NURSES and CHILDREN) RECEIVED for winter, entire charge if parents abroad; educational facilities.

CAVENDISH-SQUARE (near).—Well FURNISHED BACHELOR FLAT; 2½gns.—BM/HOL4, London.

JUST the Same don't you Misunderstand?—"In a Mist."

MONTANA COLLEGE, ZUGERBERG (SWITZERLAND). Low Season. Common on this and 7 other

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents, executes Family Trees, verifies Arms and Crests; researches undertaken.—S. Harpur-Crewe, Ph.D., 5, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES.—Son's Small Donkeys; SELF SLUM CHILD to a taste of these joys. £1 will give ONE two weeks' happiness.—Address Hon. Sec. DONKEY, c/o Queen's Diamond Jubilee Fund, 14, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialise at Holmwood Park, Guildford, Surrey.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

RIVER CAMEL, CORNWALL.—CONTRACTOR, Gentleman, has Furnished COTTAGE to be LET, eight months; 2½gns. week.—Write Box Z.952, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR GUILDFORD.—Furnished COTTAGE to be LET, eight months; 2½gns. week.—Write Box Z.952, The Times, E.C.4.

PARENTS in INDIA, &c.—Parents of girl, aged 5, would like CHARGE of her, or of parents abroad for COMPANIONSHIP and to share governess; large house and garden, Cornwall.—Write Box W.1108, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE, Unfurnished, to be LET on long Lease.—Write Box Z.954, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. MAWES, S. CORNWALL.—Ideal winter home, sub-tropical; very comfy run; good daily cook available; charmingly furnished; two double, one single bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), two reception; beautiful small garden; delightful views; 3 gns.; very electric light. To be Let from October.—Write Box W.1105, The Times, E.C.4.

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present American demand; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FINE JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 33a.)

FOR GOLF or COUNTRY WEAR.—FENWICK'S SUEDE COATS can from finest gazelda skins, 78s. 6d. to 5½gns. In Paribleu, Burgundy, Myrtle, Moorland, Oakapple, Loganberry, or Hunting Pink.—FENWICK of BOND-STREET (corner of Brook-street).

PERSONAL (continued)

"THE Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."—Num. vi. 26.

URGENT SALE REQUIRED.—NORTH OXON, edge of Cotswolds.—Typical Cotswold XVth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, w.c., hall, two reception rooms, offices; large barn; modern drainage; 3½ acres; low price. Freehold.—Write Box Z.913, The Times, E.C.4.

ROUGH SHOOTING and WEEK-END RETREAT; 50 acres, nine woods; 700ft. up; London 28 miles (South); magnificent position, secluded and beautiful.—Write Box W.1054, The Times, E.C.4.

SHOOT.—TWO GUNS REQUIRED for about 1,400 acres in Essex, very near London; £50 each inclusive.—Write Box W.1061, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convalescent Homes after illness. Do please HELP us to get them away. Fifteen shillings will keep a child at the seaside or country for one week.—Miss Howard, Children's Hospital, Balaam-street, E.13.

PARENTS from personal proof highly recommend Misses Oldfields' (Norland trained) happy Nursery near Bournemouth.—Lindisfarne, Broadstone, Dorset.

ALPINE COLLEGE, Mountain School for Boys (12-19). See Educational Column on this page.

OSBORNE, I. of W., KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army. Massage, Ultra Violet Rays, Electrical Treatment, and special dieting carried out.—For admission apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

CAN WE TELL ONE MORE FAMILY from some slum street that they can have FREE HOLIDAY in Sussex? Fortnight at Seaside with good food and room to move? It costs £5 for one mother and three children, or £2 2s. for a mother and baby.—Cheques Preb. Carlile, Church Army, 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

EASTBOURNE and BEXHILL.—Visitors desiring free information regarding well-recommended APARTMENTS and BOARD-RESIDENCE should consult THE TIMES representative at Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 104, Terminus-road, Eastbourne. In attendance between 12 and 1 and 5 and 6 p.m.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION (Incorporated). President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices: 19, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 3567. Babies' Hostel and Princess Alice Training School for Nursery Nurses at Tower Cressy, Campden Hill. No connexion with any other Adoption Society.

DO PLEASE SEND OLD CLOTHES, Toys, Books, Sports Gear, &c., any description, any condition; tremendous help; poorest district imaginable. Population 30,000.—G. Tinley, 88, Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

87, VICTORIA-STREET, S.W.1 (flat 28).—Small SERVICE FLAT, furnished; entrance hall, bed-sitting room (divan), bath-dressing room; 4 gns.; constant hot water; lift; restaurant.—King, 6087 or 9842 Victoria.

A Young Gentlewoman (20) desires POST as NURSERY GOVERNESS or Second Nurse of three; excellent references; college trained.—M., 20, World's End, Cobham, Surrey. Telephone, Cobham 380.

ARRIVED safely; good journey; marvellous position. —Love, Chris.

CARAVAN to be LET, DORSET FISHING VILLAGE; two beds, bath, 2gns. weekly.—Apply Shaw Stewart, care of P.O., Newlyn, Penzance.

SHOOTING over highly preserved Estate 3,200 ACRES, 8 BUSSEX; 4,000 pheasants reared; partridge, duck, &c.; one gun required; inclusive charge.—Write Box 01049, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DOCTOR, in country, wishes BOY of six EDUCATION and COMPANIONSHIP own son.—Write Box 04543, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

URGENT.—TEMPORARY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (£900) REQUIRED by responsible person of highest integrity to tide him over difficult period; security; reasonable interest.—Write Box Z.818, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA.—Charming two-room sunny FLAT; bath, kitchen, lavatory; private entrance; £95 inclusive.—Write Box W.1097, The Times, E.C.4.

NORTHUMBERLAND MOORS, NORTH TYNEDALE. To be LET immediately to the end of September or October, comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE; three reception, 11 bed rooms, three servants' rooms, two glass verandahs, excellent bath rooms; garage; vinery, peach house; excellent produce; modern drainage; good water; electric light, telephone; station one mile; 4,700 acres of shooting, including grouse moor, two trout lakes, rabbit warren; three miles salmon fishing, six miles trout fishing; gutner and keeper found.—Write Box H.204, The Times, E.C.4.

UNIQUE Old-world COUNTRY COTTAGE, real unspoiled delightful country, 45 miles London; perfect rural seclusion, delightful views; thoroughly restored and modernized; first-rate order. Only £925 FREEHOLD and VACANT. Sacrifice owing City slump. Photos.—Box 119, Potter-street, Bishop's Stortford.

ACRE and HALF of LAND on sea front, with 185ft. of bathing beach, restricted to one residence for SALE at £2,000.—Write to David Newman, "Milaha," Herring-on-Sea.

COMFORTABLE and SEAWORTHY AUXILIARY YACHT cruising South Coast has room for two more in party; ideal holiday; fishing, swimming, &c.—"Phone Freshwater 61, or write H. 97, Cromwell-road, S.W.

FOR SALE, 50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Limousine, recently overhauled; sole reason for selling, owner going abroad unable to pay the duty.—Apply East Petersham-mews, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Rajputana	17,500	Brooks	Aug. 22	Aug. 23
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 23
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Olson	Aug. 29	Sept. 1
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 6
†Kaiser-i-Hind	17,500	Madan	Sept. 12	Sept. 13
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 20
†Rajputana	17,500	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Sept. 27
Karmak	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 4
†Rajputana	17,500	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 18
Maloja	11,000	Harnett	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
Ranmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Nov. 1
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Olson	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 15

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
Nevasa ..	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Nellore ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Narkunda ..	17,000	Treves	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Cathay ..	15,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
Mooltan ..	21,000	Harnett	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Modavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Nagova (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—
Rangalore (cargo)	8,000	—	Sept. 12	—
Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 26	—
Bhutan (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
Benalla (cargo)	11,000	—	Sept. 6	—
†Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Rawalpindi ..	17,500	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

Taking Passengers † for Straits. ‡ for Port Sudan.
¶ Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
**†MUNDRA ..	7,275	—	—	—	Aug. 23
**†WAYFIELD ..	8,427	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	Sept. 13
DUMANA ..	8,427	Sept. 23	Sept. 27	Oct. 4	—
DOMALA ..	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25	—

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.
** Calling Karachi before Bombay.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MARCHA ..	8,276	—	—	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 20	Sept. 6
MORVADA ..	8,331	Sept. 17	Sept. 17	Oct. 20
MULBERA ..	9,110	Oct. 15	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
MALWA ..	9,067	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 14
MALDA ..	9,068	Oct. 9	Oct. 24	Nov. 4
MODASA ..	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 29

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager: F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager) Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 14, Boulevard des Capucines. Rome, Cook's. Milan, Mondo Nuovo (COOK). Pera, P. & O. Agent). Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.
Apply to
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H. S. N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Mildenhall & Co., Bombay and Karachi; Anderson, Greenwood and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

BERENGARIA - - AUG. 16
*CARONIA .. Aug. 16 MAURETANIA .. Aug. 23
* Via Havre and Cobh; not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*FRANCONIA - - - AUG. 16
‡SCYTHIA .. Aug. 23 CARINTHIA .. Aug. 30
‡ Calls Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
ALAUNIA - - - - AUG. 16
AUSONIA .. .. Aug. 23 *AURANIA .. Aug. 30
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
†LETITIA - - - - AUG. 23
ANDANIA .. Aug. 29 †ATHENIA .. Sept. 6
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR
AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISE.
CALGARIC (16,000 tons).
AUGUST 20th NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS.
Two weeks from £21.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Majestic ..	Wed., Aug. 20	Olympic ..	Wed., Sept. 3
Homeric ..	Wed., Aug. 27	Majestic ..	Wed., Sept. 10

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK,
Via Queenstown.

Cedric ..	Sat., Aug. 16	Britannic ..	Sat., Aug. 30
(1)(2) Adriatic	Sat., Aug. 23	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., Sept. 6

(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric	Fri., Aug. 22	Laurentic ..	Fri., Sept. 5
Albertic ..	Aug. 29	Arabic ..	Fri., Sept. 12

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL
Megantic .. .. Sat., Aug. 23
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Tainui (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Sept. 12

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(4) Pennland .. .. Aug. 16
(5) Lapland .. .. Aug. 23

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Aug. 16
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Aug. 30
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	..	..	Aug. 30 | Sept. 27
*Minnewaska, 19,710 tons	..	..	Sept. 13 | Oct. 11

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minneapolis, 17,281 tons .. .. Sept. 6 | Oct. 4
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,296	—	Sept. 18
ARTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Oct. 10	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Oct. 11

* Calls Madeira.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORCOMA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA	14,276	Oct. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Oct. 30

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
TO
MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS CRUISE
to
VILLEFRANCHE, NAPLES, BARCELONA, PALMA, ALGIERS, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19.
19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. / Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only)	.. Aug. 16
MONTCALM	.. Aug. 22
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (Quebec only)	.. Aug. 23
MONTROSE	.. Aug. 28

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.G.)	.. .. Aug. 21
DUCHESS OF YORK	.. .. Aug. 28
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	.. .. Aug. 29
MINNEDOSA (R.G.)	.. .. Aug. 30

(R.G. = Refrigerated Cargo). via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK	.. .. Aug. 14
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	.. .. Aug. 22

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu)	.. Sept. 4
EMPRESS OF ASIA	.. Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF ASIA	.. Sept. 18

Latest connecting steamer from Southampton Sept. 6

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI	Sept. 29	NIAGARA	Oct. 15

Wireless travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

SIX WEEKS' SUN-RAY CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES
VENEZUELA AND PANAMA
By s.s. DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (20,000 tons oil-burner). A glorious escape from the English winter. From Liverpool, 21st Jan., 1931 (Bristol, 22nd Jan.). First Class throughout. From £95.

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 19, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 23, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo:

Moreton Bay ..	14,145 tons from Southampton Sept. 3
Hobsons Bay ..	14,130 tons from Southampton Oct. 1
Coogee Bay ..	14,104 tons from Southampton Oct. 29

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND — VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

†TAINUI ..	13,450 tons	from Southampton	12 Sept.
†TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC ..	12,387 tons	from Southampton	7 Nov.
†TAINUI ..	13,550 tons	from Southampton	5 Dec.
*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton	2 Jan. 1931

* Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd Class only.
‡ Cabin and 3rd Class only.
Apply to the (Consulting), 4, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Fares from £22. Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

ANTENOR ..	16 Aug. ANCHISES .. .. 11 Oct.
HECTOR ..	30 Aug. PRIAM .. .. 25 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN. JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. CERAMIC	From	Liverpool	22nd AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	"	Liverpool	13th SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	"	Liverpool	10th OCT.

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Class only. (3) First and Third Class.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, Pier Head, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

YACHTING IN CORSICA.
By the luxurious TRANSINSULAR LINER "ILE DE BEAUTE," which came into service this year.
Speed : 20 knots—oil burner.
WEEKLY CRUISES along the enchanted shores of PROVENCE and CORSICA.
Facilities to stop over in Corsica for stays of varied duration.
NEW HOTELS with all modern comfort.
FISHING, SHOOTING, GOLF.
Arrangements for Tours apply to all Travel Agencies.

AUTUMN & WINTER CRUISES.
WONDERFUL AND FASCINATING SELECTION.
Small, concise programme gratis, on request.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1 (Regent 7607).
101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3 (Avenue 9870).

SOUTH AFRICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

*AVELONA STAR"	From	London	20 AUG.
*AVILA STAR"	12	and	12 SEPT.
*ALMEDA STAR"	26	Bologne	26 SEPT.
*ANDALUCIA STAR"	17		17 OCT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

SUNSHINE CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner
"ARANDORA STAR"
To
NORTHERN CAPITALS, BERGEN, OSLO, STOCKHOLM, LENINGRAD (for Moscow), DANTZIG, COPENHAGEN (Kiel Canal), HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, &c.
From Immingham Aug. 23rd.
23 days, 4,000 miles, from 40 Gns.
TANGIER, PALERMO, RHODES, ISTAMBUL, ATHENS, MALTA, ALGIERS, MALAGA,
From Southampton - Oct. 14th.
24 Days. 6,232 miles, from 48 Gns.
1931.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
SPECIAL WINTER CRUISE DE LUXE of 27 days to the WEST INDIES from Southampton, Jan. 24, 1931, calling at
LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, CUBA, NASSAU, BERMUDA AND MADEIRA.
For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programmes apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
PORTHOS .. Aug. 28 and Sept. 11 | CHENONCEAUX
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Ex. GRANDIDIER, Aug. 22 and Sept. 5 . GEN. DUCHESNE
PIRAUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. Aug. 26 and Sept. 9 | SAMARITAIN
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. .. Aug. 19 and Sept. 2 | LOTUS
Passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON : 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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bCity of Calcutta ..	7,670	Sept. 18 Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of London ..	7,329	Oct. 2 Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur ..	10,136	Oct. 16 Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 30 Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla ..	9,448	Oct. 4 Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury ..	8,421	Oct. 11 Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14 Bombay and Karachi
dCity of Venice ..	8,368	Oct. 24 Bombay and Karachi
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WOKING.—" COTTERIDGE." 35 minutes Waterloo, near station; comfortable; excellent cuisine; garage; golf centre. Reduced terms long period. Woking 240.

CONTINENTAL

FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large Park; all comforts.—Château de la Fresnaye, Ingrandes-sur-Loire, M.-L.

PARIS (Étoile).—French family would receive PAYING GUESTS wishing to learn French, in flat with every comfort, bath room, &c.; from October 1. French lessons included in terms.—Write Mme. Gruner, 10, Rue de la Néva, 8ème.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

CLAUDIA MARY HALL deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of 8 days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the GRANT of the PROBATE of the WILL and CODICILS of CLAUDIA MARY HALL late of Remuera, Auckland, in New Zealand, Widow, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand, Northern District, at Auckland, on the 14th day of June 1929.

Dated this 14th day of August 1930

LINKLATERS & PAINES, Solicitors for Harry Knox, the lawful Attorney of Lionel Proudfoot Hardie and Harold Dixon Buddle, the Executors named in the said Will and Codicils.

ETHEL MARY HANSON Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of an EXEMPLIFICATION of PROBATE of the WILL and CODICIL of ETHEL MARY HANSON deceased late of Cambridge Mansions Battersea Park London but formerly of Strathfield near Sydney in the State of New South Wales Australia Spinster granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales Probate Jurisdiction at Sydney aforesaid on the 5th day of February 1930.

Dated this 14th day of August 1930.

GALBRAITH & BEST Australia House Strand, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Executors.

No. 00320 of 1930

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Mr. Justice Bennett. In the Matter of S.T.D. MOTOR Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929. Notice is hereby given that the ORDER dated the 30th day of June 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above named Company from £3,300,000 to £2,370,261 5s. 8d. and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the share capital of the Company as altered the several matters required by the said Act have been registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 12th day of August 1930.

Dated the 15th day of August 1930.

SPEECHLY, MUMFORD & CRAIG, of 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2 Solicitors to the above named Company.

IN the Estate of WILLIAM CHANNING a'BECKETT deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of an Exemplification of PROBATE of the WILL and CODICIL of WILLIAM CHANNING a'BECKETT late of Wellington in the State of New South Wales, Grazier, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales on the 26th day of August 1929.

PRITCHARD & SONS, 2, 3 & 4 Billiter Avenue London E.C.3, Solicitors for the Attorneys of Agnes Gertrude Beckett, Arthur Martin a'Beckett Hastings Elwin a'Beckett and John Gilbert a'Beckett the Executrix and Executors.

KENDJIAN Limited Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of KENDJIAN Limited will be held at 28, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.2, on Friday, the 22nd day of August 1930, at 12 noon, for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

Dated this 13th day of August 1930.

K. A. KENDJIAN, Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUCIA MARIE GHISLAINE BLOOMFIELD of 92 Lansdowne Road London, W.11, a British Subject (formerly LUCIA MARIE GHISLAINE de FIGUEIREDO de PITINGA) has by Deed Poll under her hand and seal dated the 11th day of August 1930 renounced and abandoned for herself her children and remainder issue the surname of de FIGUEIREDO and has ASSUMED the surnames of de FIGUEIREDO de PITINGA in lieu of and in substitution for the surname of Bloomfield.

Dated this 13 day of August 1930.

FREKE CHOLMELEY & Co., 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Solicitors.

RE JAMES BAIRSTOW deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of JAMES BAIRSTOW late of Springfield Cross Hills near Keighley in the West Riding of the County of York Woollen Spinner and Manufacturer (who died on the thirty-first day of May 1930 and whose Will (with three Codicils thereto) was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the seventh day of August 1930 by National Provincial Bank Limited Charles Malcolm Bateman and Alfred Bairstow Clarkson the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the first day of November 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 13th day of August 1930.

GIBSON & STURTON, 16, Castle Park, Lancaster. Solicitors for the said Executors.

RE ELIZABETH RACHEL (otherwise ELIZABETH REBECCA) CARTWRIGHT, deceased. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, that all persons having any CLAIM against the ESTATE of ELIZABETH RACHEL (otherwise ELIZABETH REBECCA) CARTWRIGHT, late of The Brighton County Borough Mental Hospital, Haywards Heath in the County of Sussex (Wife of Joel Cartwright) who died on the 4th day of January, 1929, intestate, and to whose estate Letters of Administration were granted by the District Registry at Oxford to Edwin Joseph Redsrave on the 2nd day of July, 1930, are required to send particulars in writing of such claims to the undersigned before the 31st day of October next, after which date the Administrator will distribute the assets among the persons entitled, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1930.

PARROTT & SON Stony Stratford, Bucks, Solicitors for the Administrator.

RE ARCHIBALD ORR EWING Esquire Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having claims or demands against the Estate of ARCHIBALD ORR EWING late of "Rowlands" West End Southampton formerly of The China Inland Mission Shanghai China deceased who died on the 11th day of May 1930, and whose Will with three Codicils was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 7th day of August 1930, by Alice Kate Orr Ewing Archibald Orr Ewing Alexander Ross and Gordon Norie Davidson (with power reserved to the other Executor named in the third Codicil on a vacancy occurring) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims or demands to us the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 31st day of October 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts, claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 14th day of August 1930.

WALLER & McCARRAHER, Southampton. Solicitors for the said Executors.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FURNITURE

HIGH-CLASS ITALIAN WALNUT BED-ROOM SUITE for immediate new.—Full particulars write Box H.208, The Times, E.C.4.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

BABY'S RATTLE BOTTLE (thought only one of the kind); widow requires cash.—Write Box W.1109, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

LARGE TWIN PRAM, in good condition; two shades. —Write immediately, Moore, 11, Fitzroy-square, W.1.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The Board earnestly APPEALS for HELP. Over 6,000 Patients last year. Homes: Walton, Boxhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurer: M. O. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices: 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. — SWANSEA DOCKS.

KING'S DOCK—NEW ENTRANCE LOCK.

The Great Western Railway are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW ENTRANCE LOCK to the KING'S DOCK at SWANSEA.

The Specification, Schedule, Form of Tender, and other particulars can be obtained from Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, London, S.W.1, and drawings can be inspected at the same address on or after 15th August, 1930.

A deposit of £15 15s. will be charged for the documents, and this will be returned on receipt of a bonafide tender by the date below mentioned.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for New Entrance Lock, Swansea," must be delivered to the Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company at Paddington Station, London, W.2, not later than Tuesday, 16th September, 1930.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

LONDON BUILDING ACT, 1894. HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS. Re building upon site on the northern side of Fleet-street, E.C. (between Nos. 134 and 142).

Pursuant to the 48th Section of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the London County Council did on the 7th day of August, 1930, CONSENT to a further DEVIATION from the PLANS approved on 21st January, 1929, under Section 47 of the London Building Act, 1894, for the erection of this building so far as relates to the provision of two bay windows to the directors' rooms at the fifth floor level.

Plans and particulars of such further deviation and a copy of the consent of the Council may be inspected between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Saturdays) at the Office of the Superintending Architect, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Dated the 13th day of August, 1930.

(Signed) ELCOCK and SUTCLIFFE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects, Adam House, 60, Strand, W.C.2.

PATENTS and DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 to 1928. Notice is hereby given that VACUUM LIGHT and POWER, Ltd. (in Liquidation), of 100, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, seeks LEAVE to AMEND the SPECIFICATION of LETTERS PATENT No. 283681 granted to Charles Scott-Snell and Another for an invention entitled "Improvements in and relating to Thermally-actuated Motive Devices."

Particulars of the proposed amendment were set forth in the Illustrated Official Journal (Patents) of the 13th August, 1930.

Any person or persons may give Notice of Opposition to the amendment by leaving Patents Form No. 19 at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, London, W.C.2, within one calendar month from the date of the said Journal.

W. S. JARRATT, Comptroller-General.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE of the FACULTY of AGRICULTURE and FORESTRY invite APPLICATIONS for TWO POSTS, one ENTOMOLOGICAL, the other MYCOLOGICAL, which are being created in connexion with a survey and other investigations on SUGAR BEET PATHOLOGY. Candidates should possess a University Honours Degree in Science, or other equivalent qualification, together with a knowledge of practical agriculture, and should have experience of applied Plant Pathology.

If candidates of suitable qualifications present themselves, both posts will be placed in Grade II. of the Ministry of Agriculture's Graded Scheme for Research Workers, with a commencing salary of £425 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £625 a year.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Appointments Committee, School of Agriculture, Cambridge, on or before August 30th.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORK.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.

APPLICATIONS from competent and experienced Solicitors are invited for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SOLICITOR in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace and County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Commencing salary £500 to £750 according to capacity and experience of the selected Candidate, and rising by increments in accordance with service to £1,000.

Particulars of the duties and terms of appointment together with form of application may be obtained on request; and applications, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 15th September, 1930.

J. CHARLES McGRATH, Clerk of the Peace.

County Hall, Wakefield, 12th August, 1930.

COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT of DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH.

The Cheshire County Council invite APPLICATIONS for registered Male Medical Practitioners who possess a Diploma or Degree in Public Health, for the APPOINTMENT of DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH, Cheshire, for four years.

The salary payable will be £1,000 per annum, in addition to travelling expenses on the prescribed scale, and office accommodation and clerical assistance will be provided.

The appointment will be an established post for the purposes of the Local Government and other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922, and the salary will be subject to the deductions prescribed by that Act.

* Forms of application and further particulars of the appointment can be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications, accompanied by three recent testimonials, to be received not later than 8th September, 1930.

Canvassing, or any attempt to influence, prohibited.

REGINALD POTTS, Clerk of the County Council.

County Offices, Northgate-street, Chester, 8th August, 1930.

* Applications are limited to persons not exceeding 45 years of age.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following posts:—

M/2398. ASSISTANT ENGINEER (Roads) REQUIRED by the Public Works Department of the GOVERNMENT of CYPRUS for four years' service. Free passages and liberal leave. Salary £600 a year. Candidates, 30 to 35 years of age, should be Engineers who have passed the Testamur examination of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Should have had municipal experience and thorough knowledge of the construction and maintenance of water-bound surface, sealed and tar macadam roads, and have a general knowledge of building and construction work. Must be capable of posting Divisional Engineer in the general work of a division, and particularly in the supervision of the reconstruction of about 300 miles of roads in water-bound macadam, and of the macadamising of the Nicosia-Famagusta Scheme. Must be capable if required to take complete charge of a section of the Division. Candidates with a knowledge of the modern Greek language preferred.

M/2369. GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of KENYA COLONY for Government House, Nairobi, for a tour of 20 to 30 months' service and possible extension. Salary £300, rising to £480 a year by annual increments of £18 and thence rising to £600 a year by annual increments of £20 if the conduct is certified to be satisfactory. Candidate will be considered of paying commencing salary up to £372 a year in the foregoing scale to a highly qualified candidate. Free quarters and medical attendance. Liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, preferably unmarried, not over 30 years of age, must have had good experience on a large estate, and have attained the position of head gardener or under gardener. Must have ability to control natives and have a sound knowledge of all branches of his work, including landscape gardening. Applicants must be fit and active, and should be able to make written reports, and deal with garden pay sheets, &c.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

EASINGWOLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEADMASTER of the above School, to enter upon his duties on the commencement of the Spring Term, 1931.

The School is recognised by the Board of Education, and the number of boys and girls at present in the School is 68.

Applicants must be Graduates of Universities in Great Britain or Ireland, and must not be under 30 or over 45 years of age.

Salary £600 per annum.

Applications must be made on the printed form which may be obtained from the Secretary, Education Offices, County Hall, Northallerton, upon receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope, and must be returned not later than the morning of Saturday, the 6th September, 1930.

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has VACANCIES for THREE OFFICIALS in its PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:—

(a) ARCHITECT. Must have qualified as A.R.I.B.A. or have passed all examinations for that diploma; is required for the administration and supervision of building work, and for this appointment practical knowledge and experience will be of more value than skill in designing.

(b) CIVIL ENGINEER. Must have qualified as A.M.I.C.E. or possess a University degree giving exemption from parts A and B of the examination for that diploma. Is required for general civil engineering work, but experience of building and water supplies will be an advantage.

(c) MOTOR ENGINEER. Must be well experienced in the organisation of repair shops and in all matters pertaining to the running administration of a large fleet of vehicles, mostly of mass production types.

For these appointments preference will be given to men with a Public School and University education. Age 24 to 35. If candidates are married they must be prepared, during their first tour of service, to leave their wives in England. Commencing salary for each appointment £E.480 to £E.600 per annum according to age and qualifications (£E.1 = £1 0s. 6d.) Eighteen months' probationary contract; permanent, pensionable, and progressive posts if satisfactory. Strict medical examination. Free first-class passage on first appointment; if confirmed in the service, liberal home leave biennially or annually with assisted passages.

Apply by letter, giving details of education, training, and experience, to Adviser, Appointments Department, London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking envelope "Architect," "Civil Engineer," or "Motor Engineer," as the case may be.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

CHAIR OF JURISPRUDENCE.

APPLICATIONS are now invited for the above CHAIR. Salary £1,300 per annum.

For particulars apply to the Agent-General for Victoria, Victoria House, Melbourne-place, Strand, London, W.C.2, with whom applications must be lodged on or before the 1st October, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

DRAUGHTSMAN wanted for copying and lettering street plans, whole or part time.—Write in first instance, giving qualifications, to Box Z.919, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Representative wanted, to introduce a high-class speciality to architects and others responsible for the erection of large buildings in London and the provinces. Only thoroughly well-educated and well-trained salesmen need apply.—Write, giving fullest particulars, to Box Z.963, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, over 30, for highly remunerative congenial occupation (£4 to £8 per week can be made); not canvassing.—Write Box 068, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

REPRESENTATIVES required by British firm specialising in flannels, blazers, and overcoats; own manufacture; persons with good connexion amongst gentlemen's and children's outfitters, also wholesale houses, please communicate in confidence, stating districts covered; commission; genuine.—Write Box Z.957, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

SCRAP iron and metals; sound commercial man, age about 40, with wide buying experience, must have had at least 10 years' experience in handling of large tonnages, and have held one position for five years, for London and district, with view to opening office; exceptional opportunity to right man; wages to commence £6 per week; letters only.—Henry Poole, 325, Holyhead-road, Handsworth, Birmingham.

THE Albion Motor Car Co. requires the services of a Chief Draughtsman; applicants should have had considerable experience in the design of motor vehicles and in the control of a large drawing office and record system. —Reply, giving full particulars of experience, stating age, salary required, and when free, to Managing Director, Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.

WANTED, experienced Production Engineer to organize and manage production mechanical and optical publicity appliances; London factory.—Write with references, age, experience, &c., Box 01048, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ARTIST of creative ability and original ideas offered permanent staff position by northern firm of advertising specialists and colour printers.—Write Box Z.964, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISING Manager seeks appointment where sound practical ability, based on wide experience, will have scope to earn £1,000-£1,200 per annum; commencing lesser.—Write Box N.1850, The Times, E.C.4.

AS Representative or Traveller.—Gentleman with wide experience and connexions, knows Arabic and French well, speaks English, Turkish, Italian and Greek, desires appointment; has travelled much in Europe and Orient; possesses highest credentials.—Write Box J.732, The Times, E.C.4.

ART Student requires permanent position; go anywhere; do any work.—Write Johnson, 104, Stockbridge-road, Winchester.

CHARTERED Accountant, B.A., LL.B.(Cantab.), pupil of Incacnor, seeks position as accountant and/or secretary, commercial or financial company; 12 years' extensive experience; excellent references; salary required about £650 per annum, or less with prospects.—Write Box A.1920, The Times, E.C.4.

ECONOMICS graduate, 27, administrative Civil Service, first-class credentials, energetic, widely travelled, seeks post offering scope for ability.—Croydon 0317.

PRIVATE Secretary, fluent English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, seeks post trust engaged or abroad.—F. Graeden, 3, Rue de Cadix, Paris, 16e.

QUALIFIED man (30), married, sound knowledge estate management, pig, poultry, and dairy farming, requires suitable employment.—Box 262, Robertson and Scott, Edinburgh.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of *The Times* have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (telephone: Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

EX-OFFICER, Architect and Surveyor; 43; considerable experience estate development; costing, agriculture, administration and organization; fluent French; excellent credentials.

Sporting News

RACING

WINDSOR MEETING

VICTORY OF BACHELOR'S DATE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

It might have been a late autumn instead of a summer meeting that was begun at Windsor yesterday, but it was something that nothing worse than a few drops of rain fell during the racing.

Wenceslas, in spite of his lack of racing and the epidemic of coughing, was made favourite in the Clewer Plate, but neither he nor Mary Fischer could stay the fifth furlong, and Lord Astor's Crusty, who certainly ran very well, raced right away from Mary Fischer to win by a length and a half. Crusty had won a race at Bath, but was chiefly to be noted as a gelding son of the Derby winner, Manna. Barnabas, who led the way from the start, was the only horse in a field of 17 to extend in the least the favourite, Putter, in the Forest Selling Plate. Even so, at the distance, Fox, with scarcely a move of encouragement, let alone pressure, was able to draw ahead and win quite easily by two lengths. Putter was retained by her owner for 500 guineas.

Bachelor's Date, though giving away a fair amount of weight to animals like Flange and Pard, was made a warm favourite in the chief event of the afternoon, the Castle Handicap, over a mile and a half. Bachelor's Date had met with no success since Chester, and his strength was under suspicion, but evidently his running at Hurst Park had promised well, and he certainly ran strongly enough towards the end of yesterday's race. In fact, he gained a decisive victory, even if the finish was most exciting to watch. Eight started, and the field had so many stragglers in it that one was scarcely prepared for the general moving up that occurred as the final turn into the Straight was taken. Soon afterwards Pard went ahead perceptibly. Then Flange gained in stride and challenged him. Bachelor's Date began his effort about a furlong from the finish and passed both Pard and Flange. Pard seemed to weaken at this point, but he regained his spirit to the extent of racing up to finish second, exactly level with Flange. The rest of the field of eight were well left at the finish.

Carslake, who never can have ridden better in his long career than now, was the jockey of Gafadoun in the Romney Selling Plate, and the fact perhaps had something to do with the market and the sudden outpacing of the eight-year-old Silver Sword in the last furlong. Baldernock and Dreux ran a disappointing race, but Vizmah, after throwing his jockey and undertaking a long preliminary run, could scarcely be expected to stay the course. This was Gafadoun's first victory this season.

By way of contrast, Red Queen, a 20 to 1 outsider in a field of six, fought out a fine finish with a warm favourite in Seragevo, and stayed on to win by a short head. Here Andy seemed to be well beaten by his 10lb. penalty, and Pasiphae was neither fancied in the market nor prominent in the race. In the last race, too, another decided favourite in Lycidas was beaten, in his case into third place, by Lesteford and Eskdale. The last-named was leading up to the last few strides, but A. Wragg got in an exceptionally strong run and snatched Colonel Carthew's second success at the meeting by a head.

WINDSOR PROSPECTS

2.0.—WINDSOR AMATEUR RIDERS' STAKES (1¼m.).—Patrick, ridden by Mr. Cottrill, should scarcely fail to be concerned in the finish unless South Hill has it in him to finish the 1¼ mile as strongly as he did the 1¼ mile at Lewes last Saturday, when he all but beat Sky-writer. PATRICK should win.

2.35.—SLOUGH SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—Patron Minet has been beaten twice when moderately well backed, but he is again fancied to-day, but I prefer VANDA, who ran third to Tutbury and Thunder Squall at Chepstow after winning a race at Wolverhampton.

3.10.—WINDSOR SUMMER HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Lemonetta has not won for some time, but she looks to have a clear chance on the weights here and should be the chief danger to JOHN DORY.

3.45.—OAKSIDE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—ORANGELLE has missed numerous engagements before running here and is likely to win. She will be ridden by G. Richards.

4.20.—MEADOW MAIDEN PLATE (1¼m.).—PAPER BOY is fancied at Newmarket and may well win.

4.55. — CLUB MAIDEN PLATE (5f.). — VALERIE K should win this race on her running at Newmarket, where she was backed to win and did so, if only by a neck from Motorboat.

REDCAR PROSPECTS

3.0.—SAND HILLS SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—This race probably will fall to IRISHMAN'S QUEEN, who may have the best of F. Armstrong's to beat.

3.30.—BEAUMONT SELLING PLATE (5f.).—THE LIMPET probably will have Fusee Volante jilly and Longwode to beat.

4.0.—REDCAR HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Ardglass (P. Beasley probably) will be running over his best distance. He was a smart horse in the spring, as was shown by his success over Stingo and Ruston Pasha over a mile. N.P.B. was an unlucky loser of the Brighton Cup, and, on the Chesterfield Cup form against The Macnab and Lord Bill will take a lot of beating. Culsean has been dropped in the scale and Pictorialas can be fancied, but I shall rely on ARDGLASS, and regard N.P.B. and Culsean as the next best.

4.30.—NATIONAL BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE (1¼m.).—My selection is ROYAL POINTER.

5.0.—WILTON MAIDEN STAKES (5f.).—This should suit PALLET CRAG, whom H. Leach will ride. This filly ran particularly well against Nestoi and Seaton Ross at Pontefract.

5.30.—ZETLAND MAIDEN HANDICAP (1m.).—SANTA GIUSTINA, who raised an engagement yesterday, may have the well-handicapped Uppercourt to beat.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

At Windsor to-day PATRICK is just the kind of animal to win a race like the Amateur Riders' Stakes. He has been going very well in recent gallops.

In the Slough Selling Handicap we must look to SAUCY SALLY, who has come back to her best form, and may prove the winner of this race.

We shall have two fancied candidates going to the post for the Summer Handicap. Gang Warily is at his best and will want beating, but my vote goes to LARKING, who has done very well in his last gallops. It is with confidence that I select him to win.

Nothing has left here to take part in the Oakside Selling Plate, but PAPER BOY, who will be our only representative in the Meadow Maiden Plate, has a very good chance of success.

In the Club Maiden Plate DAMERHAM should run well.

REDCAR

At Redcar the following selections may prove the best from here:—

3.30.—Beaumont Selling Plate.—FUSEE VOLANTE FILLY.

4.0.—Redcar Handicap.—ARDGLASS.

4.30.—National Breeders' Foal Plate.—BLANDISHMENT.

5.30. — Zetland Handicap. — SANTA GIUSTINA.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

DONCASTER ST. LEGER.—Hyndoon (at 9 a.m. yesterday).

NEWMARKET ST. LEGER AND WEIGHT FOR AGE CRITERION.—Noble Star.

WINDSOR AMATEUR RIDERS' HANDICAP.—Out-a-Pie.

FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Yoss; The Recorder.

NEWMARKET GIMCRACK.—Lone Aloft.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. J. B. JOEL'S NAME.—Hahlit 2nd.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. S. TATTERSALL'S NAME.—Kon Wood.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—The Stalker.

WINDSOR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The WINDSOR AMATEUR RIDERS' STAKES (handicap) of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
LIGHTS O' LONDON (Lord Carnarvon)...Duller	a	13	0
CASTLEDERG (Mrs. G. S. L. Whitelaw)...Whitelaw	a	13	0
SOUTH HILL (Mr. H. G. Bingham)...Bingrave	a	12	6
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. M. Stephens)...Blair	6	12	5
YU SHAN (Mrs. S. Whitburn)...Cottrill	4	12	3
NORMAN BARON (Mr. H. L. Cottrill)...Cottrill	4	12	0
LUCKY CHARM (71b. ex.) (Mrs. F. Gilbert)...Coldbeck	4	11	10
CADENABBIA (71b. ex.) (Major W. Roderick)...R. Gordon	4	11	9
FIREHALL (Lord Allendale)...R. Gordon	b	11	8
aPATRICK (His Majesty)...W. Jarvis	b	11	8
aCLUNY (Lord Rosebery)...J. Jarvis	3	11	3
POLYTECHNIC (Mr. H. Lester)...J. Scott	3	11	2
GREAT SAND (Lord Londesborough)...Douglas-Pennant	a	11	1
POLANGE (Mr. A. S. Rozall)...H. A. Brown	a	11	1
	Coldbeck	6	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOUTH HILL, Mr. L. Whitfield; CADENABBIA, —; FIREHALL, PATRICK, Mr. A. Cottrill; CLUNY, Lord Carnarvon; GREAT SAND, —.

2.35.—The SLOUGH SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
FRIAR GRAY (Mr. H. Collins)...W. Payne	6	9	0
SOLOMON'S CHOICE (71b. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson)...Heron	6	8	11
TRUNCH (Mr. A. M. Melville)...Sir H. Nugent	5	8	7
SMILE (Mr. E. H. Webber)...Hobbs	6	8	5
HALOW (Mr. A. H. Hughes)...Kelly	4	8	5
aALEMBIC (Mr. M. Dollar)...J. Wood	4	8	3
DUKE OF ATHLONE (Mr. F. Thrale)...Thrale	4	8	2
aVANDA (Mr. C. V. James)...Templeman	5	8	0
TULLY WOOD (Mr. B. C. Pitch)...Poole	6	7	13
aQUARREL (Mr. M. Dollar)...J. Wood	3	7	11
aROSE OF SPAIN (Mr. H. Forsyth)...H. Forsyth	3	7	10
aMINNIE HA HA (Major C. H. Stevens)...Stevens	a	7	10
QUEEN BEE (Mr. R. D. Dennis)...Cottrill	4	7	9
EUSEBIUS DOWN (Mr. H. E. Andrews)...Douglas-Pennant	3	7	9
LUCIUS (Mr. J. Aitken)...Aitken	3	7	8
ALGOA (Mr. D. M. Gant)...W. F. Lowe	3	7	8
THE BARE (Mr. J. T. Rogers)...Hanley	3	7	7
DESLADOR (Mr. H. C. Barder)...J. Beary	3	7	7
GREY BUD (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw)...Whitelaw	3	7	7
aWIDGEON (Mr. G. Coldbeck)...Coldbeck	a	7	6
aBATTLE (Mr. B. Bradbury-Pratt)...Larkin	3	7	6
aPATRON MINET (Mr. R. G. Fotheringill)...Collins	3	7	6
aSAUCY SALLY (Mr. F. W. Horlock)...Wal Griggs	3	7	4
CITRONOTA (Mr. J. Bayliss)...Hackett	4	7	3
BELLE VUE GARDEN (Mr. J. Mayo)...C. Wood	3	7	0
JAMES CARESS (Mr. E. Martin)...Martin	3	7	0
RED SKY (Mr. J. Bayliss)...Hackett	3	7	0
VARNE (Mr. F. Hartigan)...F. Hartigan	3	6	13
PARADISE FAY (Mr. J. Nightingall)...J. Nightingall	3	6	13
JOHNSTONE (Mr. C. W. Langlands)...C. Langlands	3	6	13
GARIE HALL (Mr. H. Whalley)...Whalley	3	6	13
LORD BROMWICH (Mr. C. V. James)...Templeman	3	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOLOMON'S CHOICE, J. Collins; TRUNCH, —; ALONE, B. Carslake; ALEMBIC, —; QUARREL, D. Poole; ROSE OF SPAIN, A. Smith; BLUE HARE, H. Whitehouse; MINNIE HA HA, —; QUEEN BEE, J. Sirett; RUSHALL DOWN, C. Richards; SLOO, G. Richards; GREY BUD, Coldbeck; WIDGEON, F. Fox; BATTLE, —; PATRON MINET, T. Lowrey; SAUCY SALLY, G. Skelton; CITRONOTA, A. Smirke; IRISH CARESS, I. Martin; VARNE, J. Dines; JOHNSTONE, T. Barber; MARIE BLINE, A. Burns; LORD BROMWICH, T. Brown.

3.10.—The WINDSOR SUMMER HANDICAP, a plate of 400 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
JOHN DORY (Mr. F. Darling)...F. Darling	4	9	0
HOT BUN (M. J. Wiltonck)...Braime	4	8	7
aGANG WARILY (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) Digby	5	8	6
THE CHEERFUL ARMOR (Mr. W. F. Crowder)...Greene	5	8	3
LARKING (Mr. R. Esmond)...J. Jarvis	4	8	3
GRAND PRINCE (Lord Glanely)...Hoff	4	8	2
BILL SYKES (9lb. ex.) (Mr. D. M. Gant)...W. P. Lowe	4	7	4
aELLISON (5lb. ex.) (Major Morris)...Morris	5	7	3
LEMONETTA (Lady Ludlow)...W. Nightingall	3	6	12
aVIRGO (Mr. H. Martin)...J. Nightingall	4	6	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JOHN DORY, F. Fox; HOT BUN, J. Childs; GANG WARILY, M. Beary; THE CHEERFUL ARMOR, G. Richards; ELLISON, J. Sirett; VIRGO, T. Lowrey.

3.45.—The OAKSIDE SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
KNOONER c. by Verdict (Mr. A. Cochrane)...East	8	10
JOYBOY (Mr. E. O'Brien)...MacColl	8	10
HARRY D. LEGARD (Mr. D. Jewell)...F. Hartigan	8	7
F by Athlone or Orb, dam by Rhodesian...Sanover (Sir A. Bailey)...Cottrill	8	7
SEA QUEEN f. by Tetoby (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Birkin)...Leach, sen.	8	7
ELLA F. by Tanzieris (Mr. W. Clowes)...East	8	7
GRAND ROCK (Mr. S. M. Dado)...G. Sadler	8	7
NO OTHERS (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant)...Douglas-Pennant	8	7
CONSONANT F. by Burks Hussar (Mr. M. Duggan)...O. Bell	8	7
POETRY (Mr. J. A. Parsky de Dads)...J. Beary	8	7
SIROCCO (Colonel S. FitzGerald)...H. Lowe	8	7
VOLO ROLAND (Mr. E. J. Marshall)...Hogg	8	7
DONA SAUVAGE (Mr. E. H. Gregory)...Goldsthy	8	7
VIGORI, (Mr. G. W. Hands)...Saxby	8	7
DULCIE BRIDGE F. by Tagrag (Mr. C. Jarvis)...Braime	8	7
ORANGELLE (Mr. P. Johnson)...Sir R. Wilmot	8	7
GALLANT GIRL (Mr. H. Keep)...H. Smyth	8	7
HIBTORDRY by All Alone (Mrs. V. Kerman)...Private	8	7
BACK HER c. by Knockando (Sir Darcy Lindsay)...Morris	8	7
NORMAN ARMOR (Major D. Mains)...Mains	8	7
CA-TOO-SA (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius)...Gwilt	8	7
ALFRESCO (Mr. R. S. Perse)...Perse	8	7
RAY S. BLUE (Mr. J. Reddick)...Thrale	8	7
CANDOVER (Mr. W. H. Savill)...Savill	8	7
MARGARET OF RENDLES (Mr. Friend Sykes)...Morris	8	7
ANCIENT (Mr. Thornton-Smith)...Templeman	8	7
PEDULAS F. by African Star (Major J. R. Walker)...Whitaker	8	7
FLIP THE FROG (Mr. G. L. Ward)...G. L. Ward	8	7
TINGALISH (Mr. A. C. Whiteman)...H. Smyth	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KNOONER COLT, —; HAPPY WELFARE, J. Collins; JOYBOY, L. Tidey; ELLA FILEY, —; NO OTHERS, C. Richards; SEQUENCE, Hobbs; GRANDE, G. Richards; HISTORIC STORY, —; BACK HER GELDING or MARGARET OF RICHINDS, F. Herbert; NORMAN ARMOR, R. Gethin; ALFRESCO, H. Beasley; CANDOVER, —.

4.20.—The MEADOW MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

	St	lb
LORD PUTTENDEN (Mr. H. Smith-Turberville)...Martin	8	7
SPINNAKER (Captain A. S. Wills)...Bruce	8	7
aPAPER BOY (Mrs. C. Baskir)...T. H. Leader	8	4
ROSARITA (Mr. A. Cooper)...G. L. Ward	8	4
BUDDY (Mrs. G. H. Drummond)...Digby	8	4
STAR PUPIL (Mr. C. Dunn)...J. Beary	8	4
DANCEMORE (Mr. S. B. Joel)...Earl	8	4
aHAPPISON (Mrs. G. H. Peacock)...Reunison	8	4
SILVER MOUNT (Mrs. G. Rich)...W. Nightingall	8	4
DUNSTER (Duke of Portland)...F. Darling	8	4
STARBOARD LIGHT (Sir V. Sassoon)...C. Waugh	8	4
aGUILCAGE (Mrs. E. Wallace)...J. Beary	8	4
TURKEY DAY (Mr. A. A. Wand)...Braime	8	4
CLUNY (Lord Rosebery)...J. Jarvis	b.g.	
BAY OF ACRE (Lord Fairhaven)...O. Bell	b.g.	

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LORD PUTTENDEN, F. Forsyth; PAPER BOY, B. Carslake; HAPPISON, J. Collins; PURSEY DAY, H. Beasley.

4.55.—The CLUB MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
RULE NINE c. by Chivalrous (Lady Aylesford)...Douglas-Pennant	9	6
aVALERIE K (Mr. Coutts)...C. Waugh	8	13
SENSATION (Major R. C. Colmore)...J. Beary	8	10
LADY PALATINE c. by Scherzo (Mr. J. E. Cottrell)...Gilbert	8	10
GLENALMOND (Mr. J. A. Dewar)...F. Darling	8	10
PETER WHEAT (Mr. J. A. Dunn)...J. Beary	8	10
RANOADA (Mr. R. Farquharson)...Farquharson	8	10
aMACKEREL (Mr. C. Jarvis)...J. Jarvis	8	10
aVINCA (Sir C. Hyde)...Scobie	8	10
JESSAMINT C. by Orpheus (Sir A. Johnstone)...Wilmot	8	10
PUTTING GREEN (Mr. A. M. Melville)...Nugent	8	10
MOSCOLIAN (Mrs. W. Murray)...Cottrill	8	10
L'ABBE EPAIS (Mr. E. O'Brien)...MacColl	8	10
TRUE BLUE (Duke of Richmond and Gordon)...C. Chapman	8	10
GOLDEN END (Mr. C. J. Ryan)...Loftus	8	10
ORANGEFREE, c. by Swynford (Mrs. L. Scott)...Wilmot	8	10
SPEED COP (Captain A. S. Wills)...Bruce	8	10
BASILEA (Lord Astor)...Lawson	8	7
aGLORIOUS (Lord Beatty)...Beatty	8	7
MOONRAKE (Mr. H. Carter)...Templeman	8	7
MYSTIC STAR c. by Prince Galahad (Mr. W. Clark)...Perse	8	7
DARK BLUE F. by Sansovino (Sir W. Cooke)...Read	8	7
LOANDA (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawfurd)...Cramsie	8	7
YOUNG WOODLEY (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawfurd)...Cramsie	8	7
QUEEN B'DIA F. by Phalaris (Mr. M. Duggan)...O. Bell	8	7
GUIDE POST (Sir W. Gilbey)...T. Carson	8	7
SKYDOG (Lord Chaseley)...Hogg	8	7
FREE FARE (Mr. E. Gwilt)...Gwilt	8	7
FROSSIER (Lord H. de Walden)...D. Waugh	8	7
BRANDTRALL F. by Glanmerin (Mrs. J. Howison)...W. Nightingall	8	7
HASTAVELLE (The Aga Khan)...R. Dawson	8	7
RACHELOR GIRL F. by Knight of the Garter (Mr. T. Lamb)...Macnee	8	7
HAILSTONE F. by Diophon (Lord Londesborough)...O. Bell	8	7
GREEN CORNORANT (Lord Lonsdale)...F. Darling	8	7
HAPPY SCOT (Mr. E. J. Marshall)...Morris	8	7
VAIN RACHELOR (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)...De Mestre	8	7
FORMOSITY (Mr. H. Leach)...Mains	8	7
STEPHIE F. by Son-in-Law (Mr. H. Mosenthal)...Gwilt	8	7
LADY GEORGETTE F. by Allenby (Mr. J. Richards)...M. Hartigan	8	7
SYBIL'S CHOICE (Mr. E. Robson)...Sir R. Wilmot	8	7
EASTERN QUEEN (Mr. H. Smith-Turberville)...Walter Griggs	8	7
MONZIE (Mr. Friend Sykes)...Morris	8	7
FEARNAN (Mr. Friend Sykes)...Morris	8	7
LEVANON (Captain C. H. Trumpeter)...Cottrill	8	7
aHASTEN SLOWLY (Baron F. de Tuyll)...F. Hartigan	8	7
BRIDAL VEIL (Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Wallinger)...F. Leader	8	7
SPINSTER (Duchess of Westminster)...Perse	8	7
BLAIRMORE (Lord Woolavington)...F. Darling	8	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VALERIE K., J. Sirett; GLENALMOND OF BLAIRMORE, F. Fox; DAMERHAM, H. Jelliss; VINCA, D. Carslake; JESSAMINT, Childs; PUTTING GREEN, C. Richards; GOLDEN END, C. Richards; BASILEA, E. Dick; GARONNE, W. Stephenson; MOONLYAN, T. Brown; MYSTIC STAR GELDING, H. Beasley; LOANDA, —; YOUNG WOODLEY, —; FREE FARE, R. Jones; VAIN RACHELOR, C. Ray; STEPHIE FILLY, A. Burns; FEARNAN, F. Herbert; LEVANON, M. Beary.

BLOODSTOCK SALES IN FRANCE

At the first and second sessions of the annual sales of yearlings, held by the Etablissements Chéri at Deauville, the catalogue comprised 144 lots, of which 28 were absent. Only 24 animals changed hands for an aggregate of 727,800f. (approximately £5,879) an average of 30,325f.

Details of the principal transactions are appended:—

	Thousand Francs
PROPERTY OF THE HON. JACK MICHELHAM	
Phintra, b f, by Le Traquet—Marie Josephine (Mr. D. Englander)	28
Xyerxes, br c, by Teddy—Yvonne (M. de Alzaga Unsue)	50
PROPERTY OF M. PIERRE CHAMPION	
Rol Jérome, b c, by Radames—Britannia (Mr. Adam)	40
PROPERTY OF M. R. REMY	
Bas Breton, b c, by El Paso—Bas Bleu (M. Couthon)	100
Miss Paso, b f, by El Paso—Miss Evelyn (M. Cunthon)	100
PROPERTY OF M. FROMENT-MEURICE	
L'Horoscope, b c, by Pullawinkle—L'Hirondelle	55
III. (Princesse de Faucigny-Lucinge)	—
PROPERTY OF M. N. E. ARMATEULON	
Gay Zagre, b c by Zagreus—Prohra (M. Mortimer Schiff)	98
PROPERTY OF M. JOSSE	
La Folie, b f, by Felton—Lilycal (M. Cudenas)	50
Chicorée, ch f, by Cirlcull—Algol (Mrs. Palmer)	25
PROPERTY OF M. MAURICE RICARD	
Gold Chestnut, ch f, by Nid d'Or—Golden Queen (M. J. Fribourg)	22
Mélodie, b f, by Javelinstar—Sainte Melaine (Princesse de Faucigny-Lucinge)	50
Surgery, b c, by Tapin—Smiling (M. J. Fribourg)	32

WINDSOR RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The CLEWER PLATE of 200 sovs.: for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

CRUSTY, b g, by Manna—Pinprick (Lord Astor). 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Dick 1
MARY FISCHER, b f, by Gainsborough—Naine (Mrs. S. Whitburn). 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Beasley 2
ICARUS, ch c, by Golden Sun—Sharp Flight (Mr. H. Johnstone). 8st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Banned (Mrs. J. C. Lewis). 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Jelliss 0
Wenceslas (Mr. H. Lester). 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Yanwath (Lord Lonsdale). 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Fleur (Duke of Richmond and Gordon). 8st. 7lb. ..... I. Martin 0
Notice Board (Col. B. Fitzgerald). 4 yrs. 8st. 10lb. ..... W. Allord 0

(Winner trained by S. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Bachelor's Date, 2 to 1 Flange, 5 to 1 Pard, 8 to 1 each Ganga Singh, Clydesdale, and Intruder, 100 to 8 Notice Board, 20 to 1 agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d.; 3s. 6d.; 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,947 units; total place pool, 5,969 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a dead heat for second place. Ganga Singh was fourth and Mustard Club last.

3.45 (3.53).—The ROMNEY SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile.

GAFADOUN, b g, by Marten—Festa (Mr. M. Dollar). 5 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... B. Carslake 1
SILVER SWORD, gr g, by The Tetrarch—Swagger Cane (Mr. A. Dunn). aged. 8st. 11lb. ..R. Dick 2
NORMAN DUKE, b or br g, by The Verderer—Monchy (Mr. Shaw). aged. 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 3
Baldernock (Mr. I. Z. Davis). 4 yrs. 9st. ..... C. Ray 0
Dreux (Mr. W. Smyth). aged. 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Smyth 0
Pasaphone (Mr. G. Barclay). 4 yrs. 8st. 11lb. ..... Y. Baleh 0
Vizmah (Mr. G. Todd). 4 yrs. 8st. 6lb. ..... F. Doyle 0
Blue Line (Mrs. E. Wallace). 3 yrs. 8st. 1lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Bay Royal (Mr. R. G. Fothergill). 3 yrs. 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Rock Image (Major C. H. Stevens). 3 yrs. 7st. 10lb. ..... A. Burns 0

(Winner trained by J. Wood, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Gafadoun, 100 to 30 Baldernock, 7 to 2 Silver Sword, 9 to 2 Dreux, 10 to 1 Blue Line, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 3d.; places, 2s. 0d.; 3s. 0d.; 11s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,845 units; total place pool, 5,040 units.

Won by a length and a half; four lengths separated second and third. Blue Line was fourth and Rock Image last.

4.20 (4.24).—The FLYING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

RED QUEEN, ch f, by Prince Galahad—Machilla (Mr. G. C. Saeyd). 4 yrs. 6st. 6lb. ..E. Smith 1
SERAGEVO, b or br f, by Simon Square—Stowaway (Mr. D. M. Gant). 4 yrs. 7st. 10lb. ..... C. Richards 2
VANDA, b f, by Brigand—Varouni (Mr. C. V. James). 3 yrs. 6st. 5lb. ..... T. V. Brown 3
Andy (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). aged. 9st. 1lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Trochee (Mrs. G. H. Drummond). 4 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Pasiphae (Mr. S. B. Joel). 3 yrs. 7st. 3lb. ..T. Lowrey 0

(Winner trained by Basyd, at Sparsholt)

STARTING PRICES.—6 agst Serageyo, 3 to 1 Trochee, 9 to 2 each Vanda and Andy, 6 to 1 Pasiphae, 20 to 1 Red Queen.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 47s. 9d.; places, 10s. 6d., 9s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,448 units; total place pool, 3,979 units.

Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third. Andy was fourth and Trochee last.

4.55 (4.55).—The BLACKBROOK MAIDEN SWEEPSTAKES of 3 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added. One mile.

LESTEFORD, ch g, by Stratford—Leste (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... R. Wragg 1
ESKDALE, ch c, by Sansovino—Lent Lily (Mr. W. G. Lang). 3 yrs. 8st. ..... C. Ray 2
LYCIDAS, b c, by Lemberg—Lammermuir (Lord Rosebery). 3 yrs. 8st. ..... H. Wragg 3
Rockfoil (Mr. H. Lygon). 4 yrs. 8st. 7lb. ..... W. Allord 0
Dark Light (Sir W. Cooke). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Mary Toye (Sir F. Eley). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Bedlington (Mr. W. Seaward). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... K. Robertson 0
Sir Solomon (Major F. B. Sneyd). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Gullcagh (Mrs. E. Wallace). 3 yrs. 7st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 12lb.) ..... M. Beary 0

(Winner trained by R. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Lycidas, 2 to 1 Eskdale, 11 to 2 Lesteford, 10 to 1 Mary Toye, 100 to 8 Dark Light, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 25s. 3d.; places, 3s. 9d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,447 units; total place pool, 5,969 units.

Won by a head; two lengths separated second and third. Dark Light was fourth and Rockfoil last.

REDCAR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

3.0—The SAND HILLS SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 150 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aDARROT (Mr. J. R. Brown)...D. Taylor	6	9	2
aJEDALMEST (Mr. R. Renton)...Renton	5	9	1
aSUNNY BAR (71b. ex.) (Lady Bradford)...Private	5	9	0
aKIRO FAO (Mr. H. D. Smith)...F. Hartigan	6	8	13
BAG BEN (Mr. H. Smyth)...H. Smyth	a	8	12
ZIG ZAG (Mr. W. J. Peck)...Bazley	5	8	9
DANCE ON (Captain A. S. Wilson)...Storie	4	8	8
PRIVILEGE (71b ex.) (Captain A. S. Wilson)...Storie	3	8	7
aSWEET HELEN (Mr. N. Luke)...F. Armstrong	4	8	6
THE CRUSADER VI. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)...Leach, jun.	3	8	5
aSEABOARD (Lord Ellesmere)...Pickering	3	8	1
DAY LEAVE (Mr. H. D. Bazley)...D. Bazley	3	8	1
BIRKMAN'S QUEEN (Mr. T. Chapman)...Renton	5	7	12
aRED SUNSET (Mrs. J. I. Power)...Vasey	4	7	13
ASPENLEAF (Mr. T. Green)...T. Green	3	7	9
MARIVA (Mr. C. H. Peacock)...Botterill	6	7	9
aDALE'S GIRL (Mr. J. McGuigan)...J. McGuigan	3	7	8
aBATTLE (Mr. B. Bradbury-Pratt)...Walls	a	7	7
GOLD SLIPPER (Mr. T. Davidson)...F. Armstrong	4	7	6
COLD TEA (Captain E. F. Angier)...D. Taylor	4	7	6
aCHANNEL FLEET (Mr. J. Hamer)...Clancy	3	7	6
GRATITUDE (Mr. T. Hanson)...W. Renwick	3	7	6
CROWN HILL (Mr. H. Barker)...H. Barker	4	7	0
DAWPOOL (Mr. J. T. C. Burn)...Moroney	3	7	0
NAUCY BOY (Mr. R. Renton)...Renton	3	7	0
USWET (Mr. W. Binnie)...Binnie	5	7	0

3.30.—The BEAUMONT SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs.: for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
THE LIMPET (Mr. V. Thompson)...Bazley	9	0
aPLANETURA (Mr. M. Albrecht)...Osborne	8	7
LAVA (Mr. H. Bazley)...D. Bazley	8	7
DISTRIDENT (250) (Captain A. S. Wilson)...Storie	8	7
aPICTURA F. by Forerunner (250) (Mr. J. L. Dugdale)...Peacock	8	3
LEO PULLER (Captain C. F. Elsey)...Elsey	8	3
QUERNETTA C. by Bachelor's Craft (250) (Mr. G. E. Sadler)...Sadler	8	3
aLOYAL RISK (250) (Mr. M. Vasey)...Vasey	8	3
DERRYWOOD (250) (Mr. W. J. Bellerby)...Bellerby	8	0
NARROW ESCAPE (250) (Captain J. Hudson-Broadley)...Hudson-Broadley	8	0
aFUSEE VOLANTE F. by Mountaineer (250) (Mr. C. Leader)...Peacock	8	0
HUSSEY FAVOURED (250) (Lord Lonsdale)...R. Armstrong	8	0
aJANNEE (250) (Mrs. H. M. Martineau)...F. Armstrong	8	0
CRACKABERRY (250) (Mr. S. B. Mason)...Dyas	8	0
LONGWODE (

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

THE LAST TEST MATCH

MEMORIES OF THE OVAL

(Play will begin at 11.30 a.m. Stumps drawn 6.30 p.m.)

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

The last Test Match of the present Australian tour will begin at the Oval at 11.30 to-day, and as each country has so far won one match this game will be played until a conclusion is reached, regardless of time. The composition of both sides is at the moment uncertain, and, more especially for England, much will depend on the weather.

It is just 50 years since a Test Match was first played at the Oval. The circumstance is worth mentioning, although no player on either side will take it into consideration in assessing the importance of the occasion. Similarly the Englishmen will not be heartened, nor the Australians depressed, by the knowledge that of the 15 Test Matches played at the Oval England has won nine, Australia only one, and that by the skin of the teeth.

In 1882 England were set to get 85 on a sticky wicket, and were knocked out by Spofforth for 77 (W. G. Grace 32). In this match A. P. Lucas received one of the highest compliments ever paid to any batsman. When every run was almost priceless Murdoch decided to give him a single in order to get him away from the end to which Spofforth was bowling. This Australian victory made the score "all square," for England had won the 1880 match by five wickets. W. G. started that match by making 152 in his first innings. Later Murdoch caused consternation in Gloucestershire by beating that great score. It is true that his margin of triumph was the smallest possible, a single run. But when the three Graces came home from Kennington they revealed that Murdoch had backed himself for a level sovereign to do the trick.

JESSOP AND HIRST

It is as well that facts like these should be mentioned from time to time, since the history of cricket is not taught in the schools of the country so thoroughly as is proper. If it were, it would not be necessary to defend W. G. against the charge, publicly made, of being a lob bowler. Nor when Gilbert Jessop is given the credit for England's victory in 1902—he hit 102 in an hour and a quarter on a wicket made for Hugh Trumble—would George Hirst's contribution escape notice; he made 61 at something like Jessop's pace.

Once previously England had been saved by a Gloucestershire man when her defeat seemed inevitable. In 1890 Turner and Ferris were going through England's batting on a Turner and Ferris wicket like water through a sieve. James Cranston held up one end while Maurice Read hit, and eventually England got home by two wickets. Martin, of Kent, and Sharpe, of Surrey, England's last two batsmen on that day, were of the class whose best chance of scoring is to run to short leg and appeal for a wide. Although tradition counts for very little in comparison with more concrete matters, it is nevertheless comforting to know that there will be two men of Gloucester at the Oval to-day. If one of them was born in Kent, that was not his fault.

Ideas about the relative importance of Test and County matches have undergone considerable change in the last 30 years. In 1890 the Oval Test Match clashed with Yorkshire v. Middlesex at Bradford. The Yorkshire Committee declined to release Ulyett and Peel. Whereupon A. E. Stoddart, who had been asked to play for England, declined the invitation and went to Bradford, where he set idle in the pavilion for two of the three days. Sir Stanley Jackson is another who has preferred county to country. The fact is that until the close of last century we could leave a whole quarry of stones unturned and yet beat Australian teams touring this country. Joe Darling in 1899 was the first Australian captain to bring over a really solid team. Since then it has been difficult to get Australian elevens down, and keep them down. We have done better at the Oval than on any of the other grounds used for Test Matches. But on several occasions when it has been vitally important that we should win the match we have been unable to drive home an advantage gained and the Australians have not had cause to be anxious about their ability to secure the draw, which was all they wanted.

One remembers—and something of bitterness rises at the memory—how in 1921 Warwick Armstrong treated English cricket almost contemptuously. He suggested that he did not mind how many runs England made provided that they did not make them dangerously fast. When he had made certain of a draw he went out into the long field, where he picked up a newspaper as it was blown across the ground, and read it while his colleagues near the wicket put the captaincy into commission and decided among themselves who should go on to bowl. Vengeance waited on Insolence, as it always does. H. L. Collins in 1926 paid for Armstrong's offence.

ENGLAND'S REVIVAL

This 1926 match was the first played in this country to which no limit of time was set. For several other reasons it was not the least noteworthy of the whole series. A. P. F. Chapman was appointed Captain of England, although he had had hardly any experience of captaincy since he left school. He at once showed himself to be a most able tactician and a born leader of men. It cannot be claimed on his behalf that at the first attempt he used his gift for leadership with complete discrimination. He certainly made his team field as no English team had fielded since Gilbert Jessop captained Gloucestershire. But, if that is placed on the credit side of his account, he must be debited with the excessive bowlings which characterized the batting in the first innings. In consequence of it Australia secured a slight lead on the first innings. Then came heavy rain followed by bright sunshine. The combination produced a perfect brute of a wicket, on which Hobbs and Sutcliffe gave an exhibition of technical skill and cunning which may have been equalled, but has never been excelled. That gave to their side an overwhelming advantage, which was duly pressed home by spirited bowling and fielding, as accurate as it was dashing.

Quite early in the game Chapman showed a remarkable amount of self-confidence, ingenuity and disregard of convention by the tactics which he adopted. When England took the field we looked round and about to see what had become of Rhodes, the 50-years-old slow bowler of the side. There he was, taking things easy at fine long-leg to Larwood. Recently Chapman has been adversely criticized for placing his bowlers in the deep field. As a fact, fine long-leg is a nice restful place. In his old age George Gunn has earmarked it for himself, abandoning to his juniors the more strenuous life of the slips. Rhodes was Chapman's medium for another display of tactical services. Quite early in Australia's first innings he was called up from long-leg and asked to bowl at the Vauxhall end. Memory recalls that he sent down four or five overs for one run and a wicket. Naturally he held out his hand for the ball when it was his turn to bowl again. He was told to pack up and go back to long-leg. Tate took over from him. The manoeuvre did not work, but three of Tate's first four balls missed Richardson's off stump by the thickness of a coat of paint.

It is not too much to say that an England team came into being at the Oval in 1926. It was sent almost in its entirety to Australia during the ensuing winter.

THE TEAMS

ENGLAND
(Selected from)

R. E. S. WYATT (Warwickshire) (captain).
K. S. DULEEPSINHJI (Sussex).
I. A. R. PEEBLES (Middlesex).
J. B. HOBBS (Surrey).
H. SUTCLIFFE (Yorkshire).
W. W. WHYSALL (Nottinghamshire).
W. R. HAMMOND (Gloucestershire).
M. LEYLAND (Yorkshire).
M. W. TATE (Sussex).
H. LARWOOD (Nottinghamshire).
G. DUCKWORTH (Lancashire).
L. AMES (Kent).
C. PARKER (Gloucestershire).
E. HENDREN (Middlesex).

AUSTRALIA
(Selected from)

W. M. WOODFULL (Victoria) (captain).
V. Y. RICHARDSON (South Australia).
W. H. PONSFORD (Victoria).
A. F. KIPPAX (New South Wales).
D. G. BRADMAN (New South Wales).
W. A. OLDFIELD (New South Wales).
S. J. MCCABE (New South Wales).
C. V. GRIMMETT (South Australia).
A. FAIRFAX (New South Wales).
A. JACKSON (New South Wales).
T. W. WALL (South Australia).
P. M. HORNIBROOK (Queensland).
C. W. WALKER (South Australia).
E. L. A BECKETT (Victoria).
A. HURWOOD (Queensland).

The substitution of J. C. White for Rhodes does not produce a change of kind. There, aided by a distinct piece of luck, it at once put the Australians down, and succeeded in keeping them down almost until the end of the tour. But all the time they were striving might and main to get up, and at last when the luck turned they achieved a considerable measure of success. The man to whom that success was mainly due was Jack Ryder, who has earned the friendship and respect of so many cricketers over here. He and Chapman have both been superseded in obedience to an inexorable law. Chapman has temporarily lost his form as a batsman. But it will surely return to him. When it does his return to the captaincy will be heartily welcomed by all concerned.

The Selection Committee will be fortunate if they guess rightly about the weather when they take their final decision about the constitution of the side to-day. However, all the evidence so far justifies the belief that they can afford to make a miscalculation and yet win the rubber.

GLAMORGAN SAVE THE GAME

Glamorgan accomplished a good performance in drawing with Yorkshire at Sheffield yesterday after the home county, whose lead on the first innings brought them five points, had declared with only three wickets down on Thursday. Remarkable batting enabled Glamorgan to declare yesterday afternoon with a lead of 257, and when the game was abandoned as a draw, Yorkshire, with all their wickets in hand, were 192 behind.

A splendid partnership by Bates and Dyson marked the last day's play, the pair scoring 233 for the first wicket. Bates, whose 144 occupied 10 minutes short of four hours, gave one of his best displays, combining sound defence with vigorous driving. Neither Bates nor Dyson, who was unfortunate in missing three figures by 12, ever appeared in the slightest difficulty with an attack that soon lost its sting. Four wickets were down for 249, but Every and D. Davies batted freely to increase the score by 83 in 70 minutes, at which point Every, being stumped, the Glamorgan innings was declared closed at a quarter past 4, Yorkshire being left with two hours in which to make 258 to win.

Score :—

GLAMORGAN

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bates, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	0	b. Macaulay	146
Dyson, b. Macaulay	33	c. Dennis, b. Robinson	88
R. Duckfield, b. Robinson	5	b. Macaulay	0
Davies (D.), b. Macaulay	4	not out	41
M. J. Turnbull, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	0		
Bell, c. Barber, b. Leyland	26		
Hills, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	47	c. Barber, b. Rhodes	1
Davies (E.), c. Macaulay, b. Dennis	3		
Mercer, b. Rhodes	1		
Every, not out	10	st. Wood, b. Leyland	48
Ryan, b. Macaulay	8		
Bye, 1; l.-b., 7; w., 2; n.-b., 2	12	Bye, 1; l.-b., 3; w., 1; n.-b., 3	8
Total	209	Total (5 wkts.)	*332

* Innings declared closed

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, run out	0
Sutcliffe, not out	130
Leyland, b. Mercer	138
Dennis, st. Every, b. Bates	8
Leg-byes	12
	2
Total (3 wkts.)	*291

Oldroyd, Mitchell, A. T. Barber, Robinson, Rhodes, Wood, and Macaulay did not go in.

* Innings declared closed.

SECOND INNINGS.—Oldroyd, not out 27; Mitchell, not out, 27; bye, 1. Total (no wkt), 55.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	21	6	37	5
Dennis	19	5	54	1
Macaulay	25.5	6	84	3

Leyland .. 6 0 27 1
Rhodes .. 22 9 37 2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	23	8	57	1
Dennis	16	4	38	0
Rhodes	29	14	30	1

Macaulay 23 6 55 2
Leyland .. 21 2 83 1
Oldroyd .. 15 5 53 0

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	23	3	80	1
Davies (D.)	11	3	42	0
Ryan	13	0	90	0

Davies (D.) 17 1 52 0
Bates .. 2.4 0 18 1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	7	0	10	0
Davies (D.)	7	1	32	0
Ryan	4	1	10	0

Bell 1 0 7 0
Davies (E.) 3 0 5 0

UMPIRES.—Street and Phillips

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

KENNINGTON OVAL.—ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA (Fifth Test Match).

LORD'S.—MIDDLESEX v. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

SOUTHEND.—ESSEX v. SUSSEX.
ESSEX (Selected from).—H. W. F. Franklin, L. G. Crawley, H. J. Palmer, A. G. Deer, H. T. O. Smith, R. Farnes, Russell, O'Connor, Nichols, Cutmore, Pope, Hipkin, Sheffield, and Smith (P.).
SUSSEX.—A. H. H. Gilligan, the Rev. F. R. R. Browne, J. G. Wagner, Bowley, Cook, Cornford, Parks (J.), Parks (H.), Wensley, Langridge (James), and Hammond.

PORTSMOUTH.—HAMPSHIRE v. SOMERSET
HAMPSHIRE (Selected from).—Lord Tennyson, W. G. Lowndes, R. Aird, A. K. Judd, A. E. G. Baring, Mead, Kennedy, Newman, Brown, Boyes, Arnold, and Pothecary.
SOMERSET (Selected from).—H. A. Ingle, E. F. Longrigg, E. C. Robertson-Glasgow, C. C. Case, P. H. F. Mermagen, A. G. Marshall, L. Hawkins, Young, Hunt, Wellard, Lee (J. W.), and Lee (F. S.).

DOVER.—KENT v. LANCASHIRE
KENT (Selected from).—J. L. Bryan, C. H. Knott, W. H. V. Levett, T. S. Valentine, Hardinge, Woolley, Freeman, Ashdown, Wright, Todd, Pinch, and another.
LANCASHIRE.—F. T. Mann, Eckersley, Watson, Hopwood, Tyldesley (E.), Tyldesley (J. R.), McDonald, Iddon, Sibbles, Taylor, Parkinson, and Paynter.

DERBY.—DERBYSHIRE v. GLAMORGAN
DERBYSHIRE (Selected from).—G. R. Jackson, Storer, Smith, Lee, Townsend, Worthington, Slater, Elliott, Mather, Hutchinson, Alderman, and Pope.
CHELTENHAM.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. LEICESTERSHIRE.

BRADFORD.—YORKSHIRE v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
YORKSHIRE (Selected from).—A. W. Barber, Rhodes, Holmes, Oldroyd, Mitchell, Wood, Robinson, Macaulay, Verity, Barber (W.), Bowes, and Dennis.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—G. Gunn (captain), R. D. F. Bland, Walker, Payton, Lilley, Staples (A.), Staples (S. J.), Barratt, Voce, Gunn (G. V.), and Shipston.

BIRMINGHAM.—WARWICKSHIRE v. SURREY
WARWICKSHIRE.—The Rev. J. H. Parsons, G. D. Kemp-Welch, Smith, Baker, Kilner, Croom, Bantall, Smart, Mayer, Paine, and Sanders.
SURREY (Selected from).—H. A. G. Allen, B. S. Mead, Jackson, Fender, Peach, Wilson, Gover, and Lock.

AN EXCITING FINISH

HAMPSHIRE WIN BY ONE WICKET

At Southampton Middlesex, who had declared their first innings closed with the loss of seven batsmen, were beaten by Hampshire yesterday by one wicket.

The match will be a memorable one for Mead, who in Hampshire's second innings completed 1,000 runs for the 21st consecutive season in his career. Since Mead entered first-class cricket in 1906 he has never missed achieving this feat, although this summer he has taken 43 innings to accomplish the performance.

Middlesex continued the match yesterday with a lead of 234 and three wickets to fall. They only added 25 more runs, Kennedy securing the last two wickets in one over. Thus Hampshire had to score 260 to win, and for a time this task appeared to be beyond their power, for the first wicket fell at three, Brown leaving to a catch in the slips, while W. G. Lowndes was dismissed at 15. Arnold and Mead added 67 for the third wicket in 55 minutes before Mead edged a ball into the wicket-keeper's hands. Besides hitting Hearne over the square-leg boundary for 6 Mead made three 4's. Having broken up this partnership Middlesex disposed of Kennedy and Pothecary, so that half the Hampshire wickets were down for 86. Then came a brilliant stand between Arnold and Lord Tennyson, which placed Hampshire in a good position. In an hour and 40 minutes they added 114. Hitting well in front of the wicket Lord Tennyson scored 70 of these runs before being bowled. His chief strokes were six 4's. Seventh out at 235, Arnold occupied four and a half hours over his sound 79, which included eight 4's, and, apart from a difficult chance to slip off Beveridge when 62, he made no mistake. R. Aird made 35 before he was run out, and with Boyes caught at the wicket Hampshire needed six runs with one wicket in hand. Newman and A. E. G. Baring stayed in together until the runs were hit off.

Score :—

MIDDLESEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
Hearne, b. Kennedy	48	b. Baring	3
Lee, c. Brown, b. Newman	28	c. and b. Baring	4
Headley, c. Pothecary, b. Kennedy	0		
N. Haig, b. Kennedy	36	b. Kennedy	0
H. J. Enthoven, b. Kennedy	18	b. Baring	34
	47	l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	0
H. E. Carris, c. Brown, b. Pothecary	0	c. Pothecary	21
F. T. Mann, b. Pothecary	61	c. Newman	8
Canning, not out	34	b. Newman	3
Durston, not out	19	not out	26
	15	c. Mead, b. Pothecary	0
Price (did not bat)		b. Kennedy	8
Beveridge (did not bat)		b. Kennedy	12
Byes, 11; l.-b., 7	18	b. Boyes, 4; l.-b., 4	8
Total (7 wkts)	*324	Total	126

* Innings declared closed.

HAMPSHIRE

Brown, c. Carris, b. Durston	7	c. Hendren, b. Durston	1
Arnold, c. Durston, b. Haig	19	b. Hearne	79
Pothecary, c. Hendren, b. Durston	1	c. Hendren, b. Haig	1
Mead, b. Haig	20	c. Price, b. Beveridge	37
W. G. Lowndes, b. Haig	8	b. Durston	5
E. Lord, b. Haig	4	run out	35
Lord Tennyson, c. Durston, b. Hearne	70	b. Beveridge	0
Newman, not out	32	b. Durston	70
Boyes, l.-b.-w., b. Enthoven	16	not out	14
A. E. G. Baring, c. Durston, b. Enthoven	1	c. Price, b. Haig	1
Byes, 17; l.-b., 9; w., 1; n.-b., 1	28	not out	1
		Byes, 4; l.-b., 12	16
Total	191	Total (9 wkts)	260

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	40	19	76	4
Baring	15	3	46	2
Boyes	23	7	58	0
Newman	22	7	37	2

Lowndes .. 5 1 20 0
Haig .. 3 0 14 0
Pothecary .. 0 0 22 2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	13.5	2	53	3
Baring	13	4	47	3

Newman .. 12 0 39 2
Pothecary .. 10 3 38 2

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	26	10	60	4
Durston	16	6	44	2
Hearne	31	7	59	2

Beveridge 6 0 34 2
Enthoven 4.4 1 5 3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	35.1	12	93	1
Durston	15	7	34	1
Hearne	35	8	95	2

Enthoven 7 1 9 0
Beveridge 21 2 47 2

UMPIRES.—Oates and Day

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	P.	W.	L.	Won 1st Inns.	Lost 1st Inns.	Result Pts.
Points Awarded	—	8	0	5	3	4
Lancashire	24	8	0	8	5	3
Yorkshire	24	9	2	7	5	3
Nottinghamshire	24	7	1	10	3	3
Gloucestershire	24	12	4	4	2	2
Kent	24	10	5	4	3	1
Sussex	25	6	4	5	5	0
Derbyshire	24	6	4	6	4	0
Surrey	24	7	5	3	5	1
Essex	24	2	3	11	5	3
Worcestershire	24	4	7	7	6	0
Leicestershire	25	4	8	6	5	1
Glamorgan	24	4	8	4	4	3
Warwickshire	24	2	7	5	7	0
Northamptonshire	24	4	9	2	6	3
Hampshire	23	4	7	3	4	5
Middlesex	24	2	8	2	11	0
Somerset	25	3	11	5	2	2

Mrs. L. D. Scott has been elected by the Committee of the Cricketers' Fund Friendly Society as secretary and treasurer in succession to her father, the late Mr. G. Burton, the former Middlesex scorer.

KENT'S VICTORY

AMES INJURED

Thanks once more to the excellent bowling of Freeman, Kent gained an easy victory over Essex at Southend yesterday by 277 runs.

Declaring at their overnight total of 422 runs for nine wickets, Kent left their opponents 400 runs to make to win. Freeman, however, bowled so well that within two and a half hours Essex were all out for 122, the slow bowler obtaining six wickets for 41 runs, and so bringing his record for the match to 16 wickets for less than six runs apiece—a brilliant achievement.

Essex lost L. G. Crawley with only eight runs on the board, and they never recovered from this bad start. Although Pope defended well for half an hour, three wickets were down for 45. Only O'Connor and H. W. F. Franklin then offered any real resistance, and this pair alone had the satisfaction of reaching double figures. O'Connor made 32 out of 53 in 70 minutes, while Franklin, in getting the top score, stayed in for 55 minutes; but except for Smith, who helped him to put on 20 for the ninth wicket, the Essex captain received no assistance.

An accident to Ames was particularly unfortunate, inasmuch as he is included among the 14 players from whom the English team will be chosen to-morrow. In taking a ball from Peach, Ames received a blow on the inside of his kneecap, and he had to leave the field for attention.

Score :—

KENT

First Innings		Second Innings	
A. M. Crawley, c. Sheffield, b. Farnes	25	b. O'Connor	175
Hardinge, not out	49	st. Sheffield, b. Palmer	51
Woolley, c. Russell, b. Farnes	0	c. Franklin, b. Nichols	16
Ames, b. Farnes	1	b. Farnes	35
Ashdown, b. Palmer	18	c. and b. Nichols	12
J. L. Bryan, b. Nichols	6	c. Cutmore, b. Palmer	37
C. H. Knott, c. Nichols, b. Farnes	2	b. O'Connor	28
Todd, l.-b.-w., b. Nichols	10	not out	43
Wright, b. Nichols	0	st. Sheffield, b. O'Connor	2
Freeman, b. Farnes	2	run out	4
Pinch, b. Nichols	1	not out	4
Byes, 5; n.-b., 2	8	Byes, 8; l.-b., 4; w., 1; n.-b., 1	14
Total	122	Total (9 wkts.)	*422

* Innings declared closed.

ESSEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
L. G. Crawley, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	8	b. Wright	8
Pope, c. Bryan, b. Freeman	22	l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	3
O'Connor, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	32	c. Woolley, b. Freeman	32
Russell, not out	19	c. Peach, b. Freeman	7
Cutmore, c. Knott, b. Freeman	47	c. Knott, b. Freeman	38
Nichols, st. Ames, b. Freeman	6	c. Peach, b. Freeman	3
H. W. F. Franklin, c. Bryan, b. Freeman	0	l.-b.-w., b. Peach	9
Sheffield, st. Ames, b. Freeman	1	c. and b. Freeman	38
K. Farnes, b. Freeman	0	c. Knott, b. Freeman	0
Smith (P.), c. Ashdown, b. Freeman	8	b. Wright	6
H. J. Palmer, b. Freeman	1	not out	8
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5	10	b. Wright	6
Total	145	Total	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	15.4	5	34	4
Smith (P.)	7	1	19	0
Farnes	17	4	36	5

Palmer .. 11 4 14 1
O'Connor .. 3 0 11 0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	0	0	5	0
Farnes	39	7	85	2
Palmer	22	0	80	2

Smith .. 13 0 60 0
O'Connor 29 6 80 3
Franklin .. 1 0 7 0

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	33	7	95	6
Ashdown	7	2	25	0
Freeman	20.4	8	55	4

Peach .. 6 1 14 0
Hardinge .. 14 6 20 0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	15.3	3	49	2
Ashdown	7	2	18	0

Freeman .. 27 11 41 6
Peach .. 10 3 8 1

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Parry

SOMERSET'S EASY WIN

Somerset beat Warwickshire at Weston-super-Mare yesterday by five wickets.

Warwickshire, who began the day with a lead of 72 and seven wickets to fall, lost five batsmen for 57, and in spite of a determined stand by the Rev. J. H. Parsons and Santall, were all out after luncheon for 145, leaving Somerset a possible three hours in which to score 186 runs for victory.

Although Somerset were behind the clock at the time of the interval, a brilliant display of hitting by Wellard, supported by R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, gave Somerset a splendid victory with 10 minutes to spare. This was the first occasion on which Somerset have won two matches at a Weston Festival. Wellard drove Paine for two 6's and, with Robertson-Glasgow, put on 58 in half an hour.

Score :—

WARWICKSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Smith, c. Longrigg, b. Hunt	6	c. Wellard, b. Hunt	1
Croom, l.-b.-w., b. Hunt	13	b. Hunt	21
Bates, Marshall, b. White	53	b. R.-Glasgow	0
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Marshall, b. R.-Glasgow	3	c. R.-Glasgow, b. Young	2
The Rev. H. Parsons, b. R.-Glasgow	0	b. R.-Glasgow	0
Kilner, l.-b.-w., b. R.-Glasgow	37	b. White	41
G. D. Kemp-Welch, b. R.-Glasgow	0	l.-b.-w., b. White	9
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe	35	c. Wellard, b. Young	11
Santall, b. White	12	c. Wellard, b. Hunt	1
Mayer, c. Wellard, b. R.-Glasgow	1	not out	3
Paine, not out	2	c. Wellard, b. R.-Glasgow	28
	8	c. White, b. Hunt	8
Byes, 9; l.-b., 2; w., 4	15	Byes, 4; l.-b., 5; n.-b., 2	11
Total	185	Total	145

SOMERSET

First Innings		Second Innings	
Young, c. Paine, b. Mayer	9	c. Parsons, b. Calthorpe	15
E. F. Longrigg, c. Kemp-Welch, b. Calthorpe	7	c. Parsons, b. Calthorpe	13
R. A. Ingle, run out	12	b. Paine	4
R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	2	c. Calthorpe, b. Mayer	46
J. C. White, b. Mayer	3	c. Croom, b. Calthorpe	24
C. C. Case, c. Wyatt, b. Paine	37	b. Mayer	0
P. H. F. Mermagen, b. Mayer	0	not out	61
Wellard, b. Mayer	2		
L. Hawkins, l.-b.-w., b. Paine	18		
A. G. Marshall, not out	15		
Hunt, b. Wyatt	14	not out	7
Byes, 6; l.-b., 4; w., 1; n.-b., 2	13	Byes, 14; l.-b., 3; w., 2	19
Total	145	Total (5 wkts)	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hunt	5	1	10	2
Robertson-Glasgow	25	6	57	2
	25-5	8	47	5

White .. 26 14 39 2
Young .. 39 9 57 1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	0	0	14	0
Robertson-Glasgow	19·3	4	37	5

Hunt .. 26 9 44 3
White .. 21 9 39 1
Young .. 6 2 10 0

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	27	12	38	5
Calthorpe	14	8	16	1
Paine	30	15	54	2

Wyatt .. 7 4 9 1
Kemp-Welch .. 2 0 15 0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	22·4	4	64	1
Calthorpe	21	4	53	3

Paine .. 19 7 53 1

UMPIRES.—Stone and Buswell

M.C.C. v. WALES

The following have been chosen to represent Wales in the annual fixture with the M.C.C. at Lord's on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 20, 21, and 22 ;—

C. A. Rowland, T. Arnott, H. J. Rhys, A. T. Ratcliffe, A. E. Mallalieu, R. M. Macnab, A. E. Hodges, W. H. Rowland, S. F. Barnes, Sadler, and Howard.

MINOR COUNTIES COMPETITION

NORFOLK beat HERTFORDSHIRE by an innings and 81 runs. NORFOLK, 342 (R. Rought-Rought 136, G. V. Stevens 59); HERTFORDSHIRE, 77 (Nichols 6 wickets for 27, Eagle 4 wickets for 19 runs), and 184 (Nichols 4 wickets for 30 runs), at Watford.

WILTSHIRE v. KENT II.—KENT SECOND XI., 93 (Bull 24); WILTSHIRE (A. J. P. Ling 31; Watt 4 wickets for 29), 48 and 93 (A. J. P. Ling 31; Watt 4 wickets for 24; J. Hill 28), at Bemerton.

CORNWALL v. BERKSHIRE.—BERKSHIRE 124 (J. H. Human 51, G. Sawyer 37; Whiting 3 wickets for 15, Rogers (W.) 4 for 85). CORNWALL 8 for no wicket, at Penzance.

BOGNOR v. HAMPSTEAD

BOGNOR

Major Strange, b. N. Atkinson	0
D. Richards, l.-b.-w., b. B. G. Atkinson	0
E. M. Moss, c. Elliott, b. N. Atkinson	2
D. F. Walker, c. Gow, b. N. Atkinson	1
F. A. Caine, b. B. G. Atkinson	106
W. Gilligan, b. Saunders	2
W. Wellings, b. N. Atkinson	15
J. H. P. Archer, b. B. G. Atkinson	22
F. J. Potter, c. Gow, b. B. G. Atkinson	5
J. Wilkinson, b. H. G. Atkinson	21
C. B. French, not out	16
V. Pulley, b. N. Atkinson	17
Byes, &c.	10
Total	207

HAMPSTEAD

M. H. Carpmael, c. Wigley, b. Polley	12
A. D. Whitehorn, c. Wigley, b. Richards	18
S. M. Gow, c. French, b. Polley	10
A. C. Elliott, b. French	10
B. G. Atkinson, c. Potter, b. French	38
F. R. Berliner, c. Wigley, b. French	24
C. Hannina, not out	20
N. B. Atkinson, not out	21
Byes, &c.	22
Total (6 wkts.)	175

V. C. Holender, J. Murdoch, A. G. Saunders and J. Ebbewhite did not go in.

TRENT NOMADS' TOUR

TRENT NOMADS, 214 (W. H. Walker 66, J. L. Barker 54; J. L. Staley 6 for 61); LINCOLN, 130 for 8. STAFFORDSHIRE GENTLEMEN, 191 (G. H. Thorney, for 57; C. C. Barker 5 for 39); TRENT NOMADS, 164 for 7 dec. (H. R. Oldnall 60 not out); OLD DENSELIAN, 75.

THE ARMY BEATEN AT LORD'S

FINE BOWLING BY BOWES

The M.C.C. at Lord's yesterday beat the Army by 90 runs, after a match in which the fortune of the game fluctuated in the most interesting manner.

When play was continued yesterday the Army, who required to make 238 runs for victory in their second innings, had lost two wickets for four, one of them that of their safest bat, Captain A. C. Wilkinson. The situation was not very promising, and the first half-hour's play made it appear desperate. The first batsman to go was E. V. H. Hudson, who committed the error of trying to cut a fast ball on his off-stump. S. J. Pegler, who with Bowes started the bowling for the M.C.C., then dismissed Captain R. S. M. White, who pulled a ball well on the off into his wicket, and J. R. Cole, who was showing better form than the others, with a good-length ball which pitched on the leg stump and took the off ball. Five wickets were down for 26 runs, and it looked as though the match would be over before luncheon. At this point Captain L. F. Marson and W. M. Leggatt came together and in an admirable stand which yielded 109 runs so pulled the game round that when the interval arrived the Army seemed to have a chance of winning the match.

Marson was content to keep his wicket up for a time and was in for a quarter of an hour before he scored, but Leggatt was more aggressive, hitting Pegler twice to leg for 3 among other strokes. Another good stroke by Leggatt was followed by a splendid square cut by Marson to the boundary off Pegler, and a double change of bowling was made, Martin relieving Bowes and Captain T. O. Jameson going on at the nursery end. The scoring was not fast, but runs came steadily, Leggatt making one pretty stroke to the leg boundary off Martin. At 76 Bowes was brought back, with Sims at the other end, but neither could find a length, and in the next 20 minutes 50 runs were added, of which Marson made the majority. He hit Sims twice in one over to the boundary, and with a late cut off Bowes reached his 50 just before the luncheon interval.

When play was begun again the Army needed 112 runs for victory with five wickets in hand, but when nine runs had been added Marson was leg-before-wicket to a ball from Pegler which came straight through and hit him on the inside of the knee. This was the beginning of another collapse, and the next four wickets fell for 12 runs.

Score :—

M.C.C.

First Innings		Second Innings	
A. Jeacocke, b. Hudson	23	b. Minnis	4
Captain M. A. Green, b. Walford	3	b. Walford	5
Nawaab of Pataudi, b. Walford	24	l.-b.-w., b. Minnis	2
J. Akers-Douglas, c. Cole, b. Minnis	32	b. Walford	2
Martin, c. Williams, b. Dynes	97	c. Williams, b. Dynes	38
R. E. C. Butterworth, b. Grimston	61	b. Walford	2
Captain T. O. Jameson, c. Marsam, b. Hudson	2	b. Minnis	9
Major R. T. Stanyforth, b. Walford	3	b. Minnis	9
Sims, not out	0	not out	28
S. J. Pegler, run out	23	b. Grimston	15
Bowes, c. Walford, b. Hudson	0	c. Cole, b. Hudson	4
Byes 9; l.-b., 2	11	b. Dynes	0
		Byes, 2; n.-b., 1

Letters to the Editor

THE FUTURE OF INDIA

MILITARY AID TO POLICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You were good enough to publish in *The Times* of August 6 a letter from me on the "widespread feeling" expressed by your Simla Correspondent that if the police in the major provinces are to be handed over to the control of autonomous local Governments "politician-proof safeguards" must be devised. Perhaps you will kindly allow me, in view of the news from India in *The Times* of this morning, to address your readers further on this weighty subject.

In his address to the central legislative bodies on July 9 the Viceroy referred to the civil disobedience campaign in these words:—"No good, therefore, is done by shutting our eyes as to where the original blame must lie; and whatever criticism there may be of those whose task is to put out the conflagration, speaking generally, I have nothing but commendation for the servants of the Government, both civil and military, who have been doing their duty with great steadiness and courage in conditions of the severest provocation, and often at direct risk to their lives. Several—I speak of the police—have been brutally murdered, and in many cases they and their families are subjected daily to the grossest forms of persecution." News which has reached, and is reaching, England shows that this is a moderate presentment of a very strong case. We know, too, that again and again it has been necessary to call out the military to stand by or assist the police in grave emergencies. The "original blame" for such a state of things lies with the Congress, and from the utterances of its leaders we must conclude that it glories in its achievements. The Congress is described on page 278, Volume I., of the Simon Report as from "its widespread organization and financial resources by far the most effective political organization in India." Whether it will remain so after the economic disaster that it has caused, and is causing, to the Indian business world remains to be seen.

In the last chapter of his fine history of the British Army Sir John Fortescue observes:—"In the Great War, owing to the existence of police and constabulary all over the Empire, there was little anxiety over internal order in any part of it, and no occasion to distract troops from active work to a weary and thankless duty." It is a fact that from August, 1914, to November, 1918, there were no disturbances in India which were not suppressed by the police, aided by the military only, I think, on one occasion. Revolutionaries were active enough in 1914-15 both in the Punjab and in Bengal, and a combined rising was planned; but all such efforts were met and frustrated by the civil authorities and police alone, supported early and vigorously by special legislation carried through by Lord Hardinge's Government. Later on mass Hindu attacks on Moslems in Bihar, inspired by an impression that British power was waning, were dealt with effectively by the local Government and police, assisted by a small body of troops.

How different is the picture now! The military are needed on the Frontier to an extent to which they never were requisitioned throughout the whole period of the Great War. Yet civil disorders are frequently claiming their attention, and would claim it still more frequently were not the police, under their British and Indian officers, staunch and efficient. Does any sane, well-informed person imagine that when India is through these present troubles she need have no fear of any such recurrence? Your own leading article of August 11 points out that "the former dissociation of Frontier politics from those of India is quite obviously at an end." The promoters of disorder in India have brought their country into a new range of experience.

I have lately received a letter from a Moslem gentleman high in experience and position. It concludes with the words:—"No one can say where India is drifting." Can we wonder at such apprehensions when, at this juncture above all others, the sole power which stands between India and bloody chaos appears to contemplate disarming itself to an unprecedented degree in the near future by largely surrendering the effective control of the police?

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
H. V. LOVETT.

Pitlochry, Aug. 13.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Whatever views one may have on the various aspects of the temperance question, it is quite clear that nothing but good can come of the work of the Band of Hope Union. Whether we are abstainers or not we are all convinced that from every point of view, moral and physical, alcohol is unnecessary for children, and that in fact they are far better in the earlier years of their lives to abstain.

The Band of Hope Union has provided lecturers and lectures in the elementary schools on the medical and hygienic side of the temperance question. Some six years ago a great appeal was made through the Press by my personal friend but political opponent, Mr. Lloyd George, for funds to carry on this work for five years. That fund was provided, and last year no fewer than 4,832 lectures to 370,000 children were given in elementary schools.

The time has now come to go forward with the work for another quinquennium. This is no mere experimental work: it is work which is already a success—surely it will not be allowed to lapse for lack of the necessary money. At least £10,000 is required for the ensuing five years. I do earnestly appeal not merely to those who are interested in the temperance question, but to those who are interested in child life, to support this fund and help the work of this excellent organization to be continued.

The offices of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union are at 59 and 60, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, and contributions sent there to the Treasurer, Sir George Paish, will be very gratefully acknowledged.

Yours, &c.,
BRENTFORD.

70, Queen's-gate, S.W.7, Aug. 12.

SERVICE WIDOWS' PENSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I understand that both the Admiralty and the War Office are demanding a full statement of any presents the widows of Naval and Army officers may be receiving from friends and relations who sympathize with the hardships that many of these poor widows suffer.

Poverty and riches are comparative, and it seems cruel that the result of sympathy and an effort at alleviation should possibly lead to a reduction of pension. It seems also unjust when one remembers that old age pensions are now given without any consideration of any other income an old age pensioner may have. Cannot something be done to remove this anomaly and injustice?

Your obedient servant,
C. H. WINDLE.

ZAMBESI BRIDGE

CRITICISM OF BRITISH CONTRACT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Returning from a visit to Equatorial Africa I learn that it has been decided to construct the much-discussed Zambezi bridge, the Treasury having sanctioned an expenditure of £3,620,000 of Imperial funds to defray the cost, some £695,000 of which sum is to be applied to construct 130 miles of railway from Blantyre to the southern end of Lake Nyasa through undeveloped territory.

This bridge is being built within Portuguese territory, and we have contracted to allow it to revert to the Portuguese Government as a free gift within 81 years. Its purpose is to provide easier access to Nyasaland, a small British dependency of 37,596 square miles with 1,300,000 natives and 1,900 European and 1,000 Indian inhabitants, whose exports amounted to £968,869 in 1927 and £625,480 in 1929. The saving in charges at the existing ferry will be negligible, and the only advantage accruing would be a saving of time and better facilities by avoiding double handling and certain undesirable Customs formalities at the river. To accomplish this the British taxpayer is asked to meet an interest account of £170,000 per annum, or £467 per diem, since the Government of Nyasaland can admittedly not meet the burden, and the Portuguese Government have not accepted any share of the liability.

At present there are two passenger trains a week in each direction, the goods service depending on the volume of traffic ordered, which is unfortunately likely to prove a diminishing factor on account of to-day's low world prices, making it impossible for Nyasaland to sell her products at a profit. It may be conceded that the situation of this pleasant land is critical and calls for some measure of relief, temporary or permanent, but this form of disguised subsidy is a costly expedient which the Treasury can ill afford, at a time when our home industries are groaning under an unbearable load of taxation and we are carrying the burden of 2,000,000 unemployed. No doubt this latter point may have influenced the Treasury and the Lord Privy Seal in deciding in favour of the bridge, which will give additional employment to our steel works, but can such a reason justify this heavy expenditure on an investment which no one can deny will prove unremunerative and must be a permanent drain on our resources, without the slightest chance of granting any corresponding boon to the beneficiary?

The Zambezi is known to be the most unstable river in the world. It is constantly changing its course, and will almost certainly within a few years desert its bed for some unknown channel; a fact well recognized by the Portuguese authorities, which no doubt stood in the way of their granting any contribution, however small, to a bridge which should benefit Mozambique Province equally with Nyasaland. The contract is not yet signed and it may be asked whether, in view of the altered conditions and fresh knowledge shed since the project was first mooted, it would not be wise to postpone its signature for five years, thus giving time to watch developments.

Meanwhile, East Africa is urgently in need of funds for road construction. The development of Tanganyika Territory is held back through the absence of roads, and Kenya would like to improve her roads to emulate Uganda, whose system is admirable. If it be desired to spend money on African developments, may I plead that the investment be applied to British territories? Nyasaland need not fear isolation as the Portuguese Government is now building a railway from Mozambique to link up eventually Blantyre and the Tete coalfields, and 100 miles of this line has already been constructed from the coast. Mozambique is an admirable and safe anchorage, and affords better facilities and a shorter route than Beira, which is 400 miles more distant from England.

I reluctantly trespass on your space, but feel constrained to explain certain points which do not appear to have been considered when a decision was reached. It is not too late to retrace our footsteps.

Yours, &c.,
A. WIGGLESWORTH.

Port of London Building, Trinity-square, London, E.C.3, Aug. 14.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL

SERVICE ON SHORT PASSAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I put in a word of agreement with "England Yet"?

The German lines are certainly attentive to passengers, but on the Atlantic I do not believe our own are behind them. My wife and I took the short trip to Cherbourg in the Aquitania, half expecting to be treated as rather a nuisance, but nothing could have exceeded the courtesy and efficiency of the Cunard. Though we were only on board for five hours, and daylight at that, the purser insisted on our having a very good and handy cabin to put our things in, and we were made to feel like honoured guests of the company. On the return journey we found the Berengaria just the same. We were too late to get into Southampton, and were given one of the best cabins for the night and every possible attention. I have also travelled in the Mauretania from New York, and can imagine nothing more delightful. In my cabin, just abaft the second funnel, I could not tell, even at 25 knots, whether the engines were running or not.

Your obedient servant,
GEOFFREY PARRATT.

143, York-road, Woking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with interest your correspondent's enthusiastic description of his short trip on the Bremen, which is bound to have a stimulating and salutary effect upon the management of some other lines.

As your correspondent points out, a newly constructed vessel always attracts certain traffic, and this was also true of the Ile de France, the French Transatlantic liner, as soon as she entered the service.

As an agent catering to a regular clientele with fastidious tastes both for food and comfort, I may mention that food plays an important part in attracting passengers, and, if the Continental traffic is to be captured, foreign palates must be satisfied.

But, to revert to the Bremen, it is of interest to relate that, in connexion with a passage offered to a regular Transatlantic traveller, he preferred the Berengaria, and earnestly advised me to recommend this liner or the Olympic—noted for smooth sailing—in preference to any other steamers. This, as a result of a large experience on the Atlantic and not that of a short trip, such as your correspondent enjoyed.

The Cunarder, it is true, was German built, but her management is entirely British, which still has a reputation abroad for seamanship and service.

Yours, &c.,
ANTWERP AGENT.

GERMAN WHEAT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read with interest the statement of your correspondent on the dilemma of "German wheat."

Concerning the imports of German wheat to Great Britain, I beg to recall the facts given by Dr. Schindler in a paper read before the Commercial Committee (House of Commons, April 10, 1930). The imports of German wheat to your country for the last five years have been only 2 per cent. of your wholewheat imports. On the contrary, 40 per cent. of German wheat imports are of Canadian and Australian origin, and the German exports to Great Britain were only 5 per cent. of the whole German imports.

The necessity to export German wheat was due only to the flooding of German markets by American, Canadian, Australian, and Russian wheat, to the effect that German peasants could not sell their crops. Surely this was a dilemma for German agriculturists. But the German Government has undertaken to secure the German markets to German wheat by the *Vermahlungszwang* (*i.e.*, ordering the mills to mill a certain quantity of home-grown wheat). We hope that the regrettable necessity of exporting German wheat is now prevented (naturally this has been possible only by hindering German wheat imports from foreign countries).

Yours truly,
DR. HAUSHOFER.

Bayerische Landesbauernkammer, München, Aug. 12.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

INDIVIDUAL AND STATE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—One cannot but feel after reading the interim report of the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality that a big attempt is being made to remove the responsibility from the individual to the State, forgetful of the fact that salvation both physical and spiritual is essentially individual.

We are told that "the maternity services are not yielding their potential value," but is not this due to an overestimate of the "potential value," together with the neglect or discouragement of individual responsibility? "It is essential," states the report, "that there should be cordial cooperation on the part of the medical profession and of practising midwives"; but the individual most concerned has merely to sit still and, if she likes, look on at such a wonderful scheme.

Naturally the subject of fees is emphasized, but one can hardly be made to believe that were the fees raised to luxurious heights any difference whatever would be made in the mortality rate. When the Committee could take up a strong position and condemn the practice of administering chloroform and drugs in order to "help matters on" it contents itself with a pious wish that some professional body would issue some pronouncement on the subject at an early date.

Let us face facts. If the statement of the Committee regarding the failure of the maternity services be true, then either the services in this country are to be condemned wholesale, or those in France, where the death-rate is 2.8, must be held up as a reproach to us in England with a rate of 4.3, as well as to the United States of America, with its rate of 8.1.

Are our services so rotten, or are those in France so superior to ours? If they are not, then why should the Departmental Committee reflect or comment so adversely on them? Surely after all our educational opportunities things ought to be different unless we are mistaken as to the value of these opportunities.

The Departmental Committee would have done national service had it told us in its report why the death-rate in France, Holland, and Italy should be about 2.5, in England and Wales 4.3, in Germany and Belgium 5.6, and in the United States as high as 8.1. Unfortunately, it does not try to throw any light on this important fact, and unless it can give us some explanation for such differences it seems to me that its report must be considered as not yielding its potential value.

Gratuitous advice or explanations are not appreciated, and consequently I refrain for the present from giving or making them, but I do feel that unless the Departmental Committee is in a position to make some satisfactory statement on this point it has failed to take advantage of a great opportunity.

Yours obediently,
G. ARBOUR STEPHENS, M.D.,
Consulting Cardiologist, King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association.

61, Walter-road, Swansea.

FLEUR-DE-LIS

Both Fowler's Dictionary of Modern English Usage and Nuttall's Dictionary give the pronunciation of "fleur-de-lis" as "flerdelé," and yet I am credibly informed by educated Frenchmen that the "s" is pronounced. Can any of your readers explain?—Mr. F. G. SACKETT, 18, Harborne-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Points from Letters

TRADE BALANCES

As an orthodox free-trader and economic purist, Mr. Harold Cox very rightly appeals for adjectival correctitude and an improved phraseology in respect of comments on trade balances. If his argument amounts to anything, surely it proves the futility of repeating the catch phrase "Imports are paid for by exports," without qualification or adjectives or epithets. Germany lost the War and pays reparations, "for which it receives nothing in return." We lost the Peace and pay millions a year to the United States, for which we "receive no corresponding import." By agreement Germany pays part in goods. We pay in cash, which we have to provide through the exchanges for the service of the debt, by our exports of goods and services—part of our trade balance. If we accept Mr. Cox's argument, may we beg him to be the first to adopt it, and to desist from the unqualified statement, "Imports are paid for by exports"?—Mr. HARVEY SAMUEL, Harrogate.

STATE OF FARMING

The remedy for low prices to the producer is obvious and simple. Farm factories dotted down all over the country, as prescribed by Lord Bledisloe; each grower selling all he can direct within his own radius at the price the consumers pay; his surplus—and make it as large as possible—goes to the factory, where it is graded, packed, and distributed to the large centres of population, where, again, it is marketed to the consumers at the price the consumers pay. Who can doubt that under such a co-ordinated system such factories would mean the salvation of the farmer? The prescription was written in 1922; perhaps the farmers will soon be induced to take the medicine.—Mr. H. GRAY, Days, Pilgrim's Hatch, Brentwood.

THE BEC-HELLOUIN MEMORIAL

When invited by the Rev. C. H. D. Grimes, the prime promoter, to assist him in his project, it fell to my lot to compose an inscription and to design the form of the tablet. The French version that appears on the tablet was kindly supplied by M. le Chanoine Porée, the learned historian of the Abbey, who gave assistance in other ways. A correspondent complains of the disfigurement of the tablet by the poverty of the lettering, and regrets that the aid of experts was not invoked. Doubtless he would have preferred a style which, on paper, as in your illustration, would have appeared more ornamental. But the material and size of the tablet and the need of compression with simplicity and clarity prompted the adoption of plain Roman capitals without serifs, as suitable for working in stone mosaic, in preference to the ornamental characters of the Lombardic style, more suitable for pen-writing.—CANON GRENVILLE M. LIVETT, Stoneleigh, Canterbury.

MODERN ENGLISH PAINTING

Many of your readers will welcome Mr. Wyly Grier's challenge to extremist modern painting. He expresses the discontent, not merely of the "man in the street" but of those who, like myself, are concerned directly or indirectly with all matters of art. Undoubtedly a "contempt for craftsmanship" is largely responsible for work that we are asked to admire on intellectual and psychological grounds; but does not the absence of craftsmanship mean quick work and larger profits? Indeed, I recall that when admiring the earlier works of a certain artist rather than his later productions, he explained with charming frankness that he agreed with my preference, but could no longer afford to give so much time to individual works, as he had too many commissions.—Mr. J. B. S. COMPER, 228, Knight's-hill, West Norwood, S.E.27.

"SLOPE HYPE"

May not the singular word "hype" have evolved simply from the necessity for uttering the word "arms" as a crisp order to ensure smartness and celerity of execution? After the slower cautionary word "slope" the lips would tend to close abruptly on the final consonants of "arms" and thus produce a "p" sound—*i.e.*, "arp." The transition from "arp" to "hype" as a carrying word of command for the parade ground may be easily understood.—Mr. G. F. CLAUSEN, Fair Mount, Henfield, Sussex.

AIRSHIP TRANSPORT

Before air transport over the ocean can become a sound proposition it must be made reasonably safe and certain; and until that state is reached the question of the relative cost of two different methods is unimportant because the public will not travel by air. At the present stage of aeronautical development the airship is the only type of aircraft which approaches this ideal. Every attempt to cross the Atlantic by airship has succeeded; a record far better than that of the heavier-than-air machine. At present the airship is certainly better suited than the aeroplane for certain stages in our Imperial communications, in spite of its enormous cost. It is quite possible, however, that in several years' time the really large flying-boat will be sufficiently developed to compete seriously with the airship.—Mr. E. N. B. BENTLEY, Journey's End, Mill-road, West Drayton, Middlesex.

GOOD ENGLISH

Another word that has crept into everyday correspondence is "above." "The address of the above," "Letters sent to the above," &c. The finest gem I have seen was in a letter from a big commercial house: "the above's individual account." It is obvious that a heading of a letter must be the subject, and to keep referring to it as "above" seems inane.—Mr. WALTER G. BLOOM, 31, Savernake-road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HITTERS AND HITTING

It must have been in the early 'eighties that my brother and I saw a charity match at Lord's entitled "Smokers v. Non-Smokers." There were two mixed sides of English and Australians. Spofforth was bowling to Bonnor, who hit one very fast delivery right over the pavilion. W. Gunn was fielding, with a large cigar in his mouth, just to show that he was on the appropriate side.—The REV. A. M. BATTY, The Rectory, Redgrave, Diss.

"SHENANDOAH"

I had some 10 years' experience in windjammers from apprentice to master, and took the "solo" part of various chanties upon innumerable occasions. It is suggested that, barring the few lines of well-known "chanties," the bulk is improvised by the soloist as occasion demands. For instance, when hoisting a topsail yard after shaking out a reef the operation would require a chanty of greater length than if the yard is being hoisted after the topsail has been reefed. There are many such chanties published which one never heard of.—COMMANDER THOMAS HAWES, R.D. (Retired), 18, Bickerton-road, Headington, Oxford.

NATURALIZING BUTTERFLIES

Mr. F. A. Labouchere says that attempts to naturalize rare butterflies "are deplored by entomologists as they tend to confuse the records kept by the Entomological Society." During the last three years I have liberated at Standon, Herts, considerable numbers of *Vanessa Antiopa* (Camberwell Beauty) and of *Machaon* (Swallow Tail), and I intend to continue to do so because I believe that the pleasure they give to naturalists whose gardens they visit outweighs the importance of the records of the Entomological Society. If more people would liberate rare British butterflies there would be a better hope of their numbers increasing.—Mr. E. W. D. TENNANT, Standon Lodge, Standon, Herts.

ROAD DIRECTIONS

May I call attention to the delays, and inconvenience, caused to motor drivers and motorists through the fact that so many of the roads leading to the provinces through the London suburbs do not have their names affixed to walls or houses? I have recently motored to Folkestone and Sevenoaks by different routes to avoid loss of time by running on the main road, on account of congestion of traffic, and have several times proceeded for a mile or two before discovering the name of the road on which I was travelling. The names of the side streets and roads are nearly always legibly displayed, but, unfortunately, only on one side of the street or road. The names should appear on both sides at heights varying from 5ft. to 6ft. above the ground.—Mr. F. C. BROWN CLARK, 76, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

"KEEP OFF THE GRASS"

When I was an undergraduate at Oxford nearly 60 years ago, a successful attempt was made by the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College to preserve the amenities of their beautiful college gardens by means of labels in the flower borders: "These flowers may be examined but not plucked." And certainly no undergraduate faced with his own examinations in the schools would ever have dreamed of violating this code of honour; so true it is that a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind. It is the recognition of the kindness of the owner who opens his gardens to all and sundry which shall make them careful not to abuse his kindness. Where this element of human kindness is lacking as in the case of public gardens we find too often that the public garden is turned into a bear garden.—The REV. A. L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, Holmwood Lodge, Frome.

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LEICESTER-SQUARE FIRE

INQUEST ON WOMAN VICTIM

AN EMPLOYEE CLOSELY QUESTIONED

An inquest was opened yesterday at the Westminster Coroner's Court on the body of Miss Rachel Barker, an employee at the Turkish Baths, Leicester-square, W., who was burned to death in a fire which broke out at the baths in the early hours of Sunday morning. Her body, so charred that it was almost unrecognizable, was found on the fourth floor by firemen who were searching the building. Another woman employee at the baths, Miss Elizabeth Evans, was rescued from the top storey of the burning building. Thousands of people watched her cling to a large sign until an escape was run up to her and firemen carried her to safety. She was taken to hospital suffering from severe burns and cuts.

Rosa Barker, of Mallinson-road, Wandsworth Common, said that her sister was about 42 years of age, and had been employed as cashier at the Turkish Baths. She slept on the top floor in a front room.

Dr. Peters, a woman house surgeon at Charing Cross Hospital, said that death was due to burns. The body was very badly charred.

James Charles Lifford, of Netherwood-road, West Kensington, a shampooer at the baths, said that there were four male and four female shampooers employed there. There were three women who lived on the premises, Miss Barker, the housekeeper, and Miss Gough, who looked after the stores. On the night of the fire he (Lifford) left between 20 past 8 and 25 minutes to 9. One shampooer named Branton was left behind. Lifford said he did not go back until the fire was discovered. He was at Tottenham Court-road tube station, and had just missed his last train home when he overheard a taximan say that he thought the Alhambra was on fire. Branton usually did the stoking. The fires went out on Saturday night and were lit about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. He (Lifford) did it every third Sunday.

The CORONER.—Did you go to the furnace room before you left on Saturday night?—No. It was nothing whatever to do with me. He had been at the place 11 years.

Were you in any trouble with the manager or the owner?—No, sir.

Have you ever had notice to leave?—No.

And you are not under notice?—No.

Lifford said he had a key on the Saturday night which the manager gave him with which to get into the premises on Monday morning. The man who usually did the stoking was to be away, and he (Lifford) was to do it on the Monday. Branton was to light the fires on Sunday night. Usually, added Lifford, he only had the key when he lighted up and not otherwise. The key was for the stokehole door in Hunt's-court, at the back of the premises. He did not know where the women were when he left at 8.30.

After the place was locked up you could get in again?—Yes, sir.

"CASH-BOX EMPTIED"

The witness said that the takings were put in a cash-box and taken to the office at the entrance to the building. The safe was also kept in the office. He did not know the safe was not used, nor did he know the cash-box was kept in a drawer. He had only seen the cash-box on the table in the cashier's office. Miss Barker usually brought the cash-box from her bedroom every morning and put it in the office on the ground floor. He believed the money was banked every day. The manager usually went to the bank about 11.30 every morning. If there were a lot of people in on the Saturday the money would be kept in the box until Monday morning.

The CORONER.—Where was Miss Barker on Saturday night?—The last time I saw her was when I paid my insurance.

Would you be surprised to learn that the cash-box had been broken open and all the money gone?—No. I have been told so.

Who told you so?—The manager, Mr. Nye.

When?—On Monday or Tuesday.

Do you know how much money was missing?—No, sir.

After the Coroner asked for a ghost at work. When he resumed his evidence the CORONER asked, "Do you know where it was found?" Lifford.—No, sir.

Do you know anything about that cash-box being broken open?—No, sir.

Did you go back to the premises that night?—No, sir.

"HANGING ABOUT LEICESTER-SQUARE"

Supposing somebody comes here who knows you very well and says he saw you?—That is a mistake.

I mean someone who knows you quite well?—Yes, sir, it is a mistake.

Where were you?—I was in town, outside the Garrick Theatre.

What were you doing there?—I went to see Miss Amy Johnson.

What I want to know is, what were you doing hanging about that place till 1 o'clock in the morning instead of going home?—I went to see Miss Johnson coming out of the Garrick Theatre.

Did you see her?—I am not sure, sir. I suppose I saw her.

Either you did or you did not. You had already seen her that week hadn't you?—No, I had not.

Do you mean to say you prefer, when you have done your day's work from 8 in the morning till 8.30 at night, to hang about waiting to see Miss Johnson instead of going home to your wife and family?—I do not say I prefer it, but I did it.

So that from 8.30 on Saturday night you were hanging around Leicester-square?—I was not round about. I was in conversation with a man at the cinema next door.

You were in the Empire?—Yes.

And some publichouses?—One publichouse.

Is it not a fact that the whole of that time from 8.30 till 1 o'clock in the morning you were hanging about Leicester-square?—Yes.

Well, then, say so. Do not put me to all this trouble dragging it out of you.

The CORONER, turning to the body of the Court, said, "Let Evans stand up." An elderly man with grey hair stood up, and the Coroner directed Lifford to look at him.

"Do you know him?" he asked. Lifford paused some moments, and the CORONER said, "You know him or you don't." Lifford still continued to look at the man, and the Coroner again asked, "What is your answer?"

Lifford.—I cannot say that I do know him.

The CORONER.—He knows you, you know. Have you never seen him?

Lifford did not answer, and after a few moments the CORONER said, "Now just think what you are saying. Didn't you speak to that man on Saturday night?" Lifford.—Yes.

Well then, why did you say you didn't know him?—I am not sure of this man.

Now say yes or no?—I cannot say that I spoke to this man.

Take another look at him. Evans again stood up, and Lifford then said, "No, I cannot say that I spoke to that man."

Then you do not know him?—No.

Don't you know that he is in Leicester-square every night, and knows you quite well?—He possibly might, but I can't say that I have ever seen him before to-day.

A MIDNIGHT ARGUMENT

Lifford said that about five minutes to 11 that night he was in a publichouse at the corner of Bear-street, Charing Cross-road, which, he agreed, was not very far from the baths. He left at closing time (11 o'clock), and then went to the Garrick Theatre, staying there until Miss Johnson had left. He then had an argument with people who were abusing her manager. He went to Tottenham Court-road tube station to catch the last train, but missed it. The train left at 12.36.

What were you doing between the time that Miss Johnson came out of the Garrick Theatre and the time that your last train left?—I was talking to some people in Charing Cross-road.

For an hour?—I should say for an hour.

It takes only six or seven minutes to walk to the tube station. What were you doing for that hour?—I was talking to some people about Miss Johnson's flight.

Did it take an hour to expound your views about the flight?—Yes, I talked for an hour.

It was like a political meeting?—Yes, sir.

And you were addressing them?—No, sir. They were abusive and perhaps I was.

What did you have to drink that night?—Four drinks of an Australian light wine.

I put it to you that you went to the baths and were seen coming out about 11 o'clock and that you closed the door behind you?—No, sir.

If somebody is going to say on oath that he saw you close the door, what motive could he have for saying that?—None whatever.

Then why should he say so?—If he says so, I should say he might in his own belief think that he saw me.

Lifford explained that there was a special reason why he did not enter the baths after the time he left work.

The CORONER.—Can you explain why a man should come forward and swear on oath that he saw you coming out of the baths about 11 o'clock under the influence of drink and that you closed the door behind you?—That is not for me to say, sir. No man saw me leave those baths that night after the time I was supposed to.

What did you do when you missed the last train?—I was waiting about to see if I could get a conveyance. I hoped that I might get a lift on a lorry, or catch the last omnibus.

You say you were sober?—Quite.

What happened next?—The next thing that happened was that I heard a cabman shout, "The Alhambra is on fire."

Is your place next door to the Alhambra?—Yes, sir.

Is that why you went down there?—Yes, sir.

What did you see?—I saw it was not the Alhambra but the baths that were on fire.

What did you do about it?—I rushed to a policeman, and I said, "There are women in the building." To emphasize that I was one of the staff, I said, "Take the key of the building," and I gave the police officer the key.

Did you go into the premises with the fire brigade?—Yes, sir.

What did you do? Did you go up to the bedroom?—While I was with the firemen I overheard a conversation that two women had been found, but I knew there was a third and I told them where the third person should be.

Whose room was that?—Miss Gough's.

You found that the bed had not been slept in and knew that she was not there?—Yes, sir.

What did you do after it was all over?—A fireman took me to a refreshment place. There I saw Mr. Butler, the proprietor of the business. I wanted to speak to him.

Lifford said that he was wearing a bowler hat, and he lost it in Leicester-square when there was a rush. That was after the discovery of the fire. He was wearing a navy-blue suit.

The CORONER.—Would you be surprised that another witness said he saw you enter these premises at the back entrance?—I should, sir.

Have you any recollection of a person accusing you of entering these premises that night?—Yes.

The witness added that he was in the Café Anglais when the man spoke to him, saying, "Did I see you go in?"

You had lost your hat at that time?—Yes. It was between 2 and 3 o'clock. The man did not say anything about that. I told him I was an employee.

It was then he said, "You are the man I saw entering the place." That is it, isn't it?—Yes, he said:—"Didn't I see you?" or words to that effect.

And you made no answer?—No. I cannot say why I did not answer.

AN IDENTIFICATION

The CORONER asked a Mr. Johnson to stand up, and said to Lifford, "Look at him." Lifford agreed that he was the man who had spoken to him.

So there are two people who say they saw you. One says he saw you enter at the back—and you had a key for the back—and another says he saw you go out from the front. And you deny that you were there at all?—I do deny it.

And that would mean that you were there twice. The man who says he saw you go out says it was at 11. The other says about 25 minutes to 1. Are they both wrong?—Entirely wrong. I am well known in Leicester-square, and if people saw me in a publichouse it was utterly impossible for me to have been there at 11.

What is their motive for inventing such a story?—None whatever.

All you can do is to deny it?—Yes.

Police-constable Frank Dalton said that about 1.8 on the morning of the 10th he saw flames coming from the first storey of the baths, and after giving the alarm went to the building, the front door of which was open. He went inside and beat on the steps with his truncheon, and cried aloud to make a noise, but he received no answer. There was dense smoke, and he was forced to leave. He did not see Lifford there. He had since got to know that two taxi-men burst the door open. There were other officers on duty in the neighbourhood.

The CORONER.—What I want to know is how does a fire get as far advanced as it did, so that people lose their lives, without the police noticing it at an earlier stage. Can you explain?—I cannot. I did not notice it before, and I had examined the property, and stood near the door for an hour, from 11.40 to 12.45, and I noticed nothing.

At this point the CORONER adjourned the inquest until 2.15 p.m. on August 21, binding over the witnesses in the sum of £10 each to appear at that time.

DANGER TO COLLIERIES IN FOREST OF DEAN

APPEAL TO PRIME MINISTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, Aug. 15

The assistance of the Prime Minister is to be invoked to prevent the closing down of Foxes Bridge Colliery, one of the largest mines in the Forest of Dean. The closing of the colliery and the consequent stopping of pumping, it is feared, would result in the flooding of the neighbouring Lightmoor Colliery, where a large number of men is employed.

The decision to approach the Prime Minister was reached at a special meeting of the East Dean Council last night, when it was pointed out that if only part of the money that would be paid out in unemployment benefit if the colliery were closed were granted towards the cost of pumping the water from the Foxes Bridge Colliery it would keep the mine open and the men employed for years, and would also save Lightmoor Colliery from certain destruction.

It was reported at a meeting of the Pembroke Town Council last night that considerable developments were pending in the South Pembrokeshire coalfield. Anthracite coal of a superior quality has been mined in the neighbourhood of Saundersfoot for years past, and the council were informed that there was a prospect of one of the local collieries being taken over by a company of sound financial standing with a view to a more extensive exploitation of the seams. It was stated that the company has strong Canadian support, and that markets would be found for the coal in Canada.

In these circumstances the council was asked to consider the practicability of providing facilities for shipping the coal from Pembroke, and a motion was carried to obtain expert advice regarding the construction of a wet dock at Llanion Pill.

"REVIEW OF REVIEWS"

In this month's *Review of Reviews* Mr. Wickham Steed, taking the "national game" as his subject, interprets it as something greater than cricket: it is the "Test Match" which this country has got to play against unemployment, over-production, the ousting of the man by the labour-saving machine, and it leads him in the end to a consideration of the system (in force in New Zealand) by which capitalist profit in industry, though guaranteed, is limited, and where the workmen are "service partners"; he commends the system as an alternative to the Socialist panacea of nationalization, and declares that it should be made an integral part of the programme of every political party that desires to redress the anomalies of our present lopsided social system. "The Wave of Pessimism" is examined by Economicus, who holds that the Stock Exchange has mostly itself to thank for its present depression, while he insists that the dole should be converted into a subsidy for work. A curious portrait of Lawrence Sterne, perhaps by himself, is described by the owner, and is reproduced.

COLLARS FOR DOGS

An amendment of the Control of Dogs Order, 1930, published in the *London Gazette* of last night on the authority of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, provides that:—"Where any dog is found in any highway or place of public resort not wearing a collar as prescribed in Article 1 of this Order, the owner of the dog and any person in charge thereof, and any person allowing the dog to be in the highway or place of public resort shall each be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927."

POLICE SEARCH FOR "MYSTERY" CAR

Just before midnight last night all police stations in the Metropolitan Area were warned by telegraph to be on the look out for a "mystery" car, which, without lights, was dashing through South London streets. At 11.17 p.m. it appeared in Garrett-lane, Tooting, and when Police-constable Lawes, of Earlsfield, attempted to stop it he was knocked down and rendered unconscious. The car increased its speed and went off in the direction of Wimbledon.

EXTRA POST OFFICE REVENUE

NO NEW ECONOMIES AT EXPENSE OF STAFF

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Lees Smith) has sent a letter to the Union of Post Office Workers in which he replies to representations that were made to him on staff conditions by the executive council when he received them as a deputation some time ago. In the letter, which is published in the current issue of the organ of the union, reference is made to what was described as the "rationalization" of the Post Office, and there is an announcement of a decision by the Postmaster-General as to the interrogation of Post Office workers who are suspected of theft or some other crime.

The deputation seemed to be under the impression (the letter states) that the Post Office has embarked on a campaign of rationalization in the interests of economy which will result in a wholesale reduction of full-time duties to part-time duties and in a widespread worsening of attendances. The Postmaster-General is not aware of any foundation for such an impression. It is true that a limited increase in the number of part-time duties has inevitably resulted from the policy of extending motor services, but he believes the union to be in full sympathy with the policy, and it has resulted in a widespread improvement of public facilities. To counterbalance this, the Postmaster-General is using his efforts to secure a reduction of part-time duties in other directions and to open an avenue for the admission of auxiliary postmen to the establishment.

The facts proved that the idea that there had been a general worsening of attendances was quite incorrect. Surveyors had been given definite instructions to aim at an improvement in the duties of the staff when opportunity arose, and those instructions were being carried out. Isolated cases of worsening of duties were bound to occur, but statistics obtained from time to time made it clear that, generally speaking, attendances over a long period of years had been progressively improved.

Referring to suggestions which had been made that the additional revenue anticipated from the Post Office for the year 1930-31 as compared with the preceding year (which the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated in his Budget speech at approximately £1,000,000) was to be obtained by new economies at the expense of the Post Office staff, the letter states: "There is no foundation for this suggestion. The anticipation of an increase of £1,000,000 is not based on any new economies. It is based on the saving to the Exchequer which results from the termination of the annuities and bonds which were created in 1912 to purchase the National Telephone system and, to a lesser degree, on anticipated growth of business. It therefore depends in no wise on any measures of economy beyond those which are already being carried out in ordinary course."

SUSPECTS' FRIENDS AT INQUIRIES

The union has for a considerable time urged that an officer who is suspected of theft or some other crime in the Post Office should have the right to ask for the presence of a friend when he is being interrogated by officers of the investigation branch. The Postmaster-General states that he is willing to meet the wishes of the union, subject to certain safeguards in order that the efficiency of the work of the investigation branch shall not be unduly interfered with. If the union is prepared to acquiesce in the safeguards as reasonable, the Postmaster-General will arrange that the proposed change in practice shall be brought into force immediately.

The following are the rules which the Postmaster-General proposes to adopt governing the attendance of a friend at inquiries conducted by the investigation branch:—

1. A Post Office servant who is about to be interrogated by an officer of the investigation branch will be informed that he is entitled to ask for the presence of a friend at the interview.

2. No delay will be permitted in securing the presence of the friend. If the friend whose presence is asked for is not immediately available, the suspect will be informed of the fact, and asked if he wishes any other person who is available to be sent for. If he does not so desire, or the presence of another person cannot be secured at once, the interrogation will proceed forthwith.

3. The person nominated must be a Post Office servant.

4. The friend will be informed that he is only to attend and listen to the questions and answers; that he must not interrupt in any way either by word or signal; that he does not in any other way be will be required to leave at once, and the interview will proceed without him; that he may be asked questions about what occurred at the interview on a subsequent occasion; and he should further be informed that whatever is said at the interview by either party is to be treated as strictly confidential, and that the only communication he is entitled to make on behalf of the suspect will be in the form of a confidential statement to be furnished by the suspect in support of any appeal which the latter may desire to make in connexion with the methods followed at the inquiry. Any other communication respecting the interview (unless made by permission of the Postmaster-General) might constitute a breach of the Official Secrets Act.

The letter will be considered by the executive council of the union.

RAID ON A VILLAGE CLUB

VICAR AND HIS ROOM

Police proceedings, arising out of a raid on the Green Room Club, Wilmington, near Dartford, Kent, resulted in fines amounting to £172 being imposed at the Dartford Police Court yesterday. The secretary and manager of the club, Mr. FRANK BARTRAM, was fined £30, and Mrs. FLORENCE BARTRAM and HERBERT WALTER KING, assistant managers, £20 each, for supplying intoxicating liquor during prohibited hours.

Nineteen persons were fined £5 each for consuming the liquor, and another man, against whom there were previous convictions, was fined £7. Among the defendants summoned for consuming was the Rev. Rowland Wormell, who has been vicar of Christ Church, Dartford, for 12 years. He declared that he was a resident at the club.

Police Superintendent Austin said that Mr. Wormell, when asked for the number of his room, said it was No. 3, and a subsequent visit to the room showed that it contained only a single bed, and that there were a woman's garments in the room. The assistant secretary of the club said that the room was let to a woman, but Mr. Wormell had a prior claim to it should he require it. The woman was a friend of Mrs. Bartram.

Mr. Wormell said he had been a member of the club since its beginning, and he was not ashamed of being a member of such a club. He had stayed there on two occasions. On July 19, the day of the raid, he arrived there at 11.15 p.m. and went especially to see his printer. He went into the lounge to wait for him, and on a friend coming in they sat on a settee, but ordered nothing intoxicating and had nothing to drink. His friend did not arrive until 11.35. He had arranged with the assistant secretary that he could have Room "3" if he needed it, owing to his domestic arrangements. There was not a word of truth in any suggestion that it was taken with a view of guarding against any trouble.

Mr. A. B. D. Sword, who appeared for Mr. Wormell and on behalf of the club, claimed that the warrant was not legally executed because it was not put into effect until after midnight on Saturday.

The MAGISTRATES held that entry was effected into the club and the warrant read before midnight. The club was ordered to be struck off the register and the premises disqualified for use as a club for 12 months.

THE SALVATION ARMY

General Higgins, head of the Salvation Army, accompanied by Mrs. Higgins, left London yesterday for South Africa. In reply to questions about a report that a High Council of the Army was to be held, General Higgins said:—"No High Council is to be held. I have simply called a meeting of the leaders of the Army to consider the affairs of the organization generally. A High Council can only be called by the Commissioners when a question of the generalship arises. The meeting I have called is purely a meeting of the Commissioners to deal with the affairs of the Army." General Higgins also said that the Salvation Army was making great advances in every part of the world and that it was partly in view of this great progress that he had called together his Commissioners. General Higgins, who will be in South Africa six weeks, will conduct 70 public meetings and will travel over 10,000 miles. The main purpose of his visit is associated with the extension of the Army's work among the native races.

SPORTING TIMES (1928), LIMITED

Notice is given in last night's *London Gazette* that a petition for the winding-up of the Sporting Times (1928), Limited, was presented on July 22 to the High Court by Philip Henry Reeves, of Westbrook-road, Heston, Middlesex, newspaper representative, and will be heard on October 14.

NIGHT TELEPHONE SERVICE

MALE AND FEMALE OPERATORS

A discussion on the night telephone service and the relative efficiency of men and women as telephone operators took place at a meeting between representatives of the Post Office and of the Union of Post Office Workers, which is reported in the current issue of the organ of the union. The union representatives indicated that they were prepared to discuss the question of providing a more efficient service, but were bound at present by a resolution of their annual conference against the extended employment of women. For the Post Office it was stated that the Postmaster-General was satisfied that the only means of effecting the necessary improvement in the telephone service was to employ women instead of men.

Mr. Bowen, on behalf of the union, said the cause of the alleged inferior service in the evening ought to be investigated. There appeared to be no complaint about the quality of the service given by full-time night telephonists. Part-time men, however, had perhaps not sufficient interest in the service to become efficient, and their displacement by fully-trained full-time men ought to give better results. The night telephonists were dissatisfied with their conditions, and improvement of these would produce a more contented staff and a better service. The official proposals, on the other hand, would introduce difficulties and cause discontent.

The reply on behalf of the Post Office was that the speed of answer was the main criterion of efficiency, and the following figures of speed (in seconds) were submitted:—

	London and Provinces	London	Provinces
8 a.m.—5 p.m.	5.6	6.3	5.4
5 p.m.—8 p.m. (mixed staff in London) ..	6.7	8.0	6.3
8 p.m.—11 p.m.	10.1	13.0	9.4

The Postmaster-General, it was stated, had made personal inquiry and had described the evidence of the inferiority of the late evening service as overwhelming. On the broad question whether men were as efficient operators as women, the universal view seemed to be that women were definitely superior. Women were employed through the night in the United States, and women operators were more extensively employed in France than in Great Britain. The suggestion that improvement could be effected in the service by altering the conditions of the men had already been made, and had been closely examined, but it was not considered that any satisfactory solution could be found in that direction. The union's proposal that all the late duties should be performed by full-time men could only be carried into effect in the evening (say at 4 p.m.), and that course would be likely to raise public outcry. The intention was that the change should be gradual, a few exchanges being selected at first for experiment.

The union representatives having stated that the opposition on the part of the women to the proposed change was strong and practically unanimous, Mr. Bell (on behalf of the Post Office) said the matter would be laid again before the Postmaster-General, and a further letter would be sent to the union.

HOME FRUIT AFFECTED BY BAD WEATHER

LOW PRICES AT MARKETS

At Covent Garden Market in the past week the supplies of home-grown stone fruit have been abnormally large, but the quality, owing to the recent heavy rains and cold weather, has been peculiarly poor. Prices have been correspondingly low. The present earlier varieties of stone fruit can only be a loss to the grower, but hopes are expressed that when the better quality and larger samples are ready better prices will be secured. Spanish greengages of good quality sold well, but even this fruit has been affected by the heavy rains.

Plenty of fruit was on the market, but practically all was suffering from the same climatic influences. Pears are limited for the moment to foreign supplies, and anything good, such as the celebrated Bartletts and Beurrée Hardys, from the United States, sold remarkably well. Arrivals of oranges are beginning to fall off a little, and prices have hardened. Lemons have also increased in value. Home-grown tomatoes are rather scarce article at present on account of the inclement weather, but the deficiency has been made up by a good supply from Holland, which has kept prices normal.

At Spitalfields Market all varieties of English apples were in request, as were arrivals from Australasia. Home-grown plums were present in large quantities, but the condition was poor on account of the weather and prices ruled low. Greengages from Spain were in shorter supply and trade in them was good at higher values. South African and Brazilian oranges were in increased request on account of the shortness of the supply. Lemons were easier. Bananas arrived in large quantities, chiefly from Brazil, and in excellent condition; good business being done. Supplies of home-grown tomatoes were heavy and sold at moderate prices, while larger imports from Holland induced a further decrease in values. There was a good trade in cucumbers.

Peas of the best quality sold well at good rates, and runner beans cleared well in the early part of the week, but later increased supplies caused a decline in values. The arrivals of marrows were short and prices improved, while cabbage was in request.

HARDSHIPS OF THE DEAF

APPEAL FOR OFFICIAL INQUIRY

The sixth annual report of the National Institute of the Deaf, discussing the immediate aims of the Institute, states that the information gained from inquiries throughout the country shows the existence of a large amount of social and economic hardship among the deaf and dumb and the deafened, the relief of which cannot be adequately effected by voluntary effort alone.

Attempts have been made to induce the Government to make a full inquiry into the conditions of the deaf and the measures necessary for the relief of such difficulties as may be found to exist, by a Departmental or other suitable Committee, as was done for the blind. So far these efforts have not been fully successful, but there is every reason that they should be continued. The matters to which such an inquiry should be directed are, briefly, the causes and prevention of deafness; the education and training of the deaf in all stages of their career, and particularly the operation of existing legislation for their needs; the industrial position of the deaf, especially as it is affected by juvenile employment agencies, labour bureaux, industrial legislation and trade union regulations; the use and abuse of aids to hearing, and the possibility of their supply as health insurance benefits, existing agencies for promoting the welfare of the deaf and their development; and, generally, any matter relevant to the improvement of the conditions of the deaf.

Largely augmented funds are urgently required by the Institute, and it appeals for an increase to the income which at present is quite insufficient for the purposes required.

NAVAL STOKER'S JOURNEY TO VISIT SICK WIFE

Chief Stoker William Thomas Bennett, of H.M.S. Delhi, has travelled across the world to reach his sick wife's bedside. He arrived yesterday at the Middlesex Hospital in a motor-car placed at his disposal by sympathizers anxious to expedite the last stages of his journey. He was led at once to the ward where his wife lies still very ill. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were married last Christmas and after a short period of leave Mr. Bennett left to join his ship for its two years' cruise in the South Atlantic and the Pacific. A month ago Mrs. Bennett became ill and was taken to the Middlesex Hospital. She received every care, but at length the doctors decided that the return of her husband might alone restore her health. The Admiralty were communicated with, and Bennett was granted special leave of absence from his ship. He was landed in Brazil and immediately embarked in a freight steamer bound for Havre.

DANGEROUS DRIVING

THOMAS BARRON HORSLEY, meat salesman, formerly of Doncaster, now of South Norwood, was at Doncaster yesterday fined £20 for dangerously driving a motor-van. The Magistrates also suspended and endorsed his licence and disqualified him from holding a driving licence for five years. Horsley admitted driving at a speed of 35 miles an hour approaching a deceptive bend. It was stated that his van travelled 30 yards along the grass verge, then 30 yards across the road, crashing into a motor-car in which George Chatwin Clarke, his wife, two children, and mother-in-law were riding. The women and one child were injured and Mr. Clarke was killed. The MAGISTRATES reduced the charge from one of manslaughter.

THE BROMLEY ELECTION

UNITED EMPIRE PARTY CANDIDATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BECKENHAM, Aug. 15

A meeting of the Bromley United Empire Association was held at the Central Hall, Bromley, last night for the purpose of welcoming Mr. V. C. Redwood, ex-member of Parliament of Queensland, who has been selected as the candidate of the United Empire Party in the forthcoming by-election.

Mr. Redwood is assistant organizer of the United Empire Party, and as the chairman of the meeting said, he was the "hot gospeller" of the party. There was a large attendance, and Mr. J. H. MacDonald, who is chairman of the association, presided. In introducing Mr. Redwood the CHAIRMAN said they had the man and they certainly had the cause, and he was convinced that they could win the seat. He was quite certain if they did not fight the by-election there would be a wave of depression among the United Empire followers all over the country.

Mr. REDWOOD said the United Empire Party had a definite policy and a definite cause. The last Government was bad, but the present Government had brought the country to an awful state, and the only way to remedy this was by adopting the policy of the United Empire Party.

A resolution confirming the selection of Mr. Redwood as the United Empire prospective candidate was put to the members present and declared by the CHAIRMAN to be carried unanimously. The meeting was then asked to vote as a whole, members or otherwise, and the resolution was declared carried with ten dissentients.

THE CHERTSEY DIVISION

Although only a fortnight has elapsed since Sir Philip Richardson, M.P. for the Chertsey Division of Surrey, announced his intention to retire at the next General Election, five aspirants have already placed their claims before the sub-committee appointed to recommend candidates. They are Mr. James Fitzalan Hope, Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, Mrs. E. Brumfit, Mr. Alfred Denville, and Mr. Ernest T. Neathercoat. Mr. Hope was Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons and Chairman of Committees in the last Parliament, and Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter formerly represented North Bradford and Coventry. Mr. Denville has contested the Hanley Division of Stoke-on-Trent, and Mr. Neathercoat has contested the Gower Division of Glamorgan and South Cardiff. Mrs. Brumfit has not previously stood for Parliament.

LORD BROUGHAM'S DRIVING LICENCE

SUSPENSION UPHELD ON APPEAL

Lord Brougham and Vaux, of Sussex-gardens, London, unsuccessfully appealed at the Surrey Quarter Sessions yesterday, before M. Cecil Whiteley, K.C. (chairman), against the suspension of his driving licence for two months and a fine of £10 imposed by the Kingston County Bench for exceeding the speed limit on Kingston by-pass road on May 13. The appellant admitted driving through a speed trap at a speed of 60 miles an hour, and appealed only against the suspension of his licence.

Mr. Temple Martin, for the respondent Justices, said the licence was suspended because the appellant had three convictions for exceeding the speed limit and one for driving at a dangerous speed. Six or seven motor-cars were on the road at the time the appellant was stopped. The control extended over two important roads into the by-pass road at Tolworth, but they were not direct cross-roads.

Lord Brougham gave evidence that he was learning estate management on the Duke of Norfolk's estate at Arundel, and had travelled to and from London every day for the past six months. He said he could stop dead in the car he was driving in 39 yards at 65 miles an hour and 36 yards at 60 miles an hour, and had a good view along the side roads. In three years' driving he had not been involved in an accident of any kind.

Mr. J. V. Valetta, who appeared for the appellant, asked that the Court should not inflict on Lord Brougham the stigma placed on those who had to be told they were unfit to drive. "If he were not a peer, but a working man," added Mr. Valetta, "I should urge that he required to drive for his work, and in his business he does use the car to drive 120 miles a day."

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Court could not interfere with the sentence, and that the appeal would be dismissed, with costs.

TRAIN ACCIDENT ON BANK HOLIDAY

SIGNALMAN'S ADMISSION OF MISTAKE

COLONEL E. P. ANDERSON, Ministry of Transport Inspector, held an inquiry at Preston yesterday into the railway accident at Preston on Bank Holiday to Leeds and Birmingham excursion trains. Between thirty and forty passengers were injured.

Joseph Hall, the driver of the Leeds train, which left Blackpool at 9.55 p.m., said they had a clear road to Preston, but on reaching the Ribble Bridge were held up by the starting signal for three or four minutes. When he got the signal to start, he opened the regulator and had moved a few yards when the engine was knocked from under his feet. The night was clear and calm. When he examined the train he found nothing derailed, but there was a break in the coaches.

Percy Radford, the driver of the Birmingham train, which went into the back of the other train, said his speed was about four miles per hour at the time. After the accident he went to the signal box and in conversation with the signalman about the signals the latter said, "Yes, I forgot the train in front."

James Kirby Clarke, signalman at Ribble Sidings signal box, in reply to the Inspector, said he made a mistake in allowing the Birmingham train to approach before the Leeds train was away. It went out of his mind. He had just passed a fish train through on the fast line.

The inquiry was closed.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A MONEYLENDER

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN KEIGHLEY CASE

The hearing was continued at Keighley (Yorkshire) Police Court yesterday of the case in which FRED GILL, 26, an electric motor-driver, of Providence-place, Keighley, is charged with the murder of Oliver Preston, a moneylender, at his office at Station-buildings, Keighley, on July 25. Preston was found with serious head injuries, and died two days later. Victor Earle, of Fleece-street, Keighley, said that at 5.55 p.m. on July 25 as he was going to his newspaper-selling pitch outside Keighley station he saw Gill outside Preston's office. Gill nodded to him. After fetching his papers he saw Gill at 6.15 about 40 yards from Preston's office. Gill told him that he had been to the hairdresser's and found the shop full. He gave Gill a paper but did not receive the money. Gill went back in the direction from which he had come. Between 6.30 and 6.40 he returned and said he would pay for the paper when he came back. Between 7 and 7.20 Gill came from the direction of his home. He had changed from his working suit into a blue suit.

Witnesses were called as to purchases of clothing, &c., by Gill in Keighley on the evening of July 25. Gill told one shop assistant that he had more money than was in the shop till.

Sam Maloney, of Canal-road, said on Saturday morning Gill asked him if he was going away, and when he said he could not afford it he gave him £1 and offered to lend another man a similar amount. Gill said he had been in a "diddlum" club and drawn money out of the bank.

John Johnstone, a fellow employee of Gill, said he saw Gill searching a scrap heap at the works where iron, similar to the bar found in Preston's room, was kept.

After 48 witnesses had been called, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock on Wednesday next. Mr. Mycock, the defending solicitor, said he did not intend to call any witnesses.

RESCUE FROM SINKING YACHT

The nine-ton yacht Bellatrix, of Plymouth, was caught by a north-westerly gale off the Dutch coast on Thursday morning and reduced to a sinking condition. Mr. Pollard, the owner, and his wife, with two friends, Mr. Walker and Mr. Brown, were on board and hoisted distress signals. They were rescued by the Swedish steamer Hemland, of Gothenburg, and were landed at Dover yesterday.

POWER OF POLITICAL MINORITIES

MR. MAXTON'S DEFENCE OF I.L.P. POLICY

Mr. MAXTON, M.P., in a closing address to the I.L.P. summer school at Welwyn yesterday, said there were men on superior heights who scorned the I.L.P. because it was small and who feared its policy of "Socialism in Our Time" as being too big.

History proved that sincere and active minorities worked effectively. A relatively small Socialist movement from 1906 to 1912 compelled an output of social legislation not equalled at any other period. The Labour Government had not made a single addition to the total main structure of the social services set up at that time. Early in the War the I.L.P. was in such a minority that at a Labour Party conference I.L.P. leaders were howled down. But the stand of that minority for a principle in which it believed made the 1924 Labour Government possible and made Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden the national figures they were now. "I think," said Mr. Maxton, "that MacDonald and Snowden were much more potent for Socialism when they were leaders of a despised minority than they are now when they are in the seats of power." The I.L.P. could not agree that in tackling present problems the Socialist plan of attack must be put on one side as not for immediate use. He denied that the attainment of I.L.P. claims was bound to be distant. Political things had moved very speedily during the last 17 years and they were going to move much more speedily in the next 10. "The problems of this century cannot be tackled with the mind of the last century. That was the great error made by the leaders of all the big political parties."

Labour Party gradualists could not claim that in the last 10 years there had been gradual amelioration of the workers' lot. The Labour Government had not attempted to confront capitalism; it had indeed been openly declared that a minority Labour Government would not interfere with the fundamentals of capitalism. "That seems to me a tremendous argument," said Mr. Maxton, "that Labour leaders ought not to be taking responsibility for Government without the power to do the things they know to be necessary. The Labour Government, in so far as it has power to do things and say things, has acted in terms of capitalism and spoken in terms which propagate the continuation of capitalism." Instead of living from hand to mouth with palliatives, a Labour Government, faced by 2,000,000 unemployed, should boldly lay down plans to build and proceed to build, a social order founded on justice. The I.L.P. demanded that the Government should declare what was a living income, having regard to human need and the capacity of the nation—not of particular industries—to pay.

The belief of the I.L.P. in proper standards of life for all people of all races, prevented it from supporting the Empire free-trade policy of Lord Beaverbrook, which stated in plain and honest language was a claim to the right of Britain to dominate the world. When he (Mr. Maxton) had said he dreaded and feared Lord Beaverbrook, he spoke carelessly. It was never good to admit fear. He did not fear Lord Beaverbrook, but he feared the set of ideas for which he stood, because they were in the essence of the next stage of the development of capitalism. If Mr. Thomas, at the Imperial Conference, while opposing protection, proposed a better economic integration of the various parts of the Empire, he would lend the services of the Labour and Socialist movement to the building up of Empire and preparations for the next war.

CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE AT SWANSEA

The annual conference of the Wales and Monmouthshire National Conservative and Unionist Council will be held at Swansea on Friday, September 19. It is expected that some important resolutions will be put forward regarding the policy of the party and its organization. Lord Tredegar and Lord Kylsant are the president and chairman respectively of this council. Lord Dynevor will probably be the new president. The council is strongly pressing the constituencies to carry out intensive propaganda work with a view to winning back the seats lost at the last General Election.

News in Brief

At the Holborn Viaduct station of the Southern Railway two of the wheels of an engine engaged in shunting were derailed yesterday. A platform was obstructed for some time.

The body of Norman Redman, aged 17, of Manonden House, Lamberhurst, Kent, who went fishing on Wednesday night but failed to return, has been found by his brother floating in the river.

Harry Hodgetts, aged about 30, of Churchlane, Kingsbury, N.W., was killed yesterday when the motor-cycle combination he was driving came in collision with a motor-lorry in Angel-road, Edmonton.

Mr. Ewart Bragg, a Lyme Regis grocer's assistant, yesterday morning caught a shark almost 6ft. long and weighing 1cwt., while fishing for conger. He needed the help of another man to get it on board his boat.

Mr. E. W. Horton Knight, for 10 years chief inspector of food and drugs and weights and measures for Staffordshire, died in Wolverhampton Police Court yesterday during the hearing of a case in which he was prosecuting.

Stanley Gordon Sanderson, a motor-omnibus driver, of Haxby, near York, was yesterday found *Guilty* by a coroner's jury, at York, of culpable negligence while driving, and was committed to the next York Assizes for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

Jacob Bercovitch was yesterday committed by the Brighton magistrates to take his trial on a charge of conspiring with another man

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE STANDARDIZED MAN

By CALLISTHENES

There is no such thing as a standardized man. The disastrous flaw in paternal government is that it not only assumes standardized men—but tends to make them.

For stating these truths with exceptional lucidity and for bringing to them a new cogency of illustration, the nation, and indeed every nation, should be grateful to Lord Dawson of Penn. His speech on "Medicine and Statesmanship," given before the Ottawa Canadian Club, seems to us a treasury of political wisdom.

"There is no attribute of the human being more notable," he said, "than his individuality. Parade a thousand men and each one will be distinct—the individuality of his finger prints will even ensure an identification accurate enough for his undoing.

"The doctor has ever, by the exercise of his own intuitive mind, to take stock of the personal factor. Is not personality of equal importance to the statesman?"

Lord Dawson made the answer in the affirmative. A government which provides help for those who are "born, taught, sick, hungry, thirsty, unemployed," which regulates wages and hours of labour, must be at least as much concerned with the essential individual factor in a man as is the doctor who deals only with his health.

Yet by its very nature paternal government must fail to allow for individuality. It is, as Lord Dawson says, "compelled to assume a man so standardized as to be hypothetical rather than real." The more it does for its citizens the more it is compelled to use "mechanical methods" which by hazard may be beneficial to one man but are certain to be just as pernicious to another. The "political man" assumed by paternal government is just as big an assumption and as dangerous a fallacy as the "economic man" of the early economists.

The ignoring of individuality leads to its destruction, and that is the more serious aspect of the evil.

We may take it from a physican of Lord Dawson's eminence that the health of a man's body depends on his own initiative and effort. A curative treatment which eliminated or diminished initiative and effort would infallibly defeat itself. This is even more true of the health of his will and character. The most cunningly devised paternal legislation in the world must defeat itself if it destroys initiative and effort, as it cannot help doing.

To destroy initiative and effort is to destroy individuality, to destroy the very citadel of man's worth.

We in this House who believe to the uttermost in individual effort and initiative, who look with intense anxiety upon the ever-developing paternalism of modern government—we at least are grateful to Lord Dawson for his pronouncements. Let the whole of society take them to heart.

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GLORIOUS WEST COUNTRY

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1830. Price 7d.

Yesterday the following singular rowing match took place above Westminster-bridge. The prizes were given by Mr. Pay, the landlord of the Ship, at Lambeth; and the unique nature of these prizes will be best explained by the following copy of the bill of fare:—

First Heat	A noble Flitch of Bacon
Second ditto	Four Hundredweight of Hassells
Third ditto	Three ditto
Fourth ditto	Two ditto
Fifth & Sixth ditto	One ditto

To be rowed for on Monday, the 16th of August, in two heats, the first heat at three o'clock, and the second at six. To start from buoys moored off the Ship-wharf, round Carey's Bath, up the Surrey shore, through Vauxhall-bridge, down round Mr. Barchard's road, up to the wharf.

Names	Colours	Places
J. Addit	Cabbage	Surrey side of Westminster-bridge
W. Moore	Beans	Westminster-bridge
G. Barker	Carrots	Westminster-horse-ferry
R. Braithwait	Turnips	Pedestal
W. Taylor	Cucumbers	Westminster-bridge
J. Hamilton	Onions	Lambeth

The flitch of bacon was large enough to make a covering for a city alderman. The nature of this match was such that it attracted many more thousands on the river and its banks than if the premiums amounted to 100l.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

The annual report of Charing Cross Hospital shows that last year 4,160 in-patients were treated. The average stay of each was 21 days, and the cost £11 17s. 6d. New out-patients numbered 29,146 (including 18,881 casualties), and they made 116,593 attendances. The cost of each out-patient averaged 7s. 5d. The expenditure for the year amounted to £57,261, as compared with £56,498 for the previous year. Many improvements had been carried out and paid for. This had involved the collection of £100,000, and that sum had been obtained. The balance of income over expenditure was £1,898, in spite of a fall of £3,165 in legacies.

Entertainments

THE SALZBURG FESTIVAL

JEDERMANN AND MOZART

Salzburg after Bayreuth is a release from responsibility. Not only is Mozart's yoke lighter than Wagner's, but the modern Salzburg Festival does not even make the hearing of Mozart a work of obligation. One might, were one so perverse, spend a month among its concerts, operas, and plays and never hear a note of his music. Salzburg offers music and drama à *la carte*. The visitor may glance over the menu and suit his own taste. If he cannot find something to please him he must be a man of no taste at all. Equally may that be said of one who orders the whole menu. In the choice is half the pleasure.

Hugo von Hofmannsthal's version of *Jedermann* as staged by Max Reinhardt in the cathedral square has become one of the traditions of Salzburg. Many English visitors come to the Festival for it and for Mozart, for the place makes it what it is, just as the court of the Archiepiscopal palace makes the Haffner Serenade played there after dark quite a different thing from an ordinary concert room performance. This year's uncertain weather has meant disappointment for many who have had to hear *Jedermann* given in the Festspielhaus, but those who arrived in time for the first performance on August 1 were rewarded by an ideal day for the open air performance. Reinhardt has drawn into the scheme of his spectacle not only the cathedral, its organ and its bells, the surrounding buildings and the adjacent open spaces through which entrances and exits are made, but the sun itself when it will consent to co-operate, as it did most handsomely at the first performance. At 5 p.m., when the play began, the sun was blazing on the west front of the cathedral, which is the back cloth of the scene. Gradually the shadow moved upward till by the time that Death clutched at the heart of Everyman the stone background had become a dull grey. At the end the sunlit towers stood out against a deep blue sky, while in the shade below towers and sky were matched by the golden Angels and the blue robe of Faith, Everyman's last consolations on earth. Probably the only effect which had not been thus nicely calculated was the sudden flight of pigeons. Disturbed by the noise at the crisis of Everyman's fate, they whirled over the actors' heads, and then sped upwards like the soul to safety. In the highly-organized symbolism of the production music plays an important, if subordinate, part. Trumpet fanfares backed by organ chords within the cathedral herald the voice of the Almighty at the outset; a harmonized choral declares Everyman's redemption.

All these accompaniments of sight and sound are impressive, but with Herr Alexander Moissi playing the principal part one can never be tempted to forget the play in its accessories. Von Hofmannsthal's version throws far more emphasis on the worldly life than does the well-known English play of *Everyman*, and Herr Moissi's playing of it redoubles that emphasis. Whatever he does, whether it is merely giving orders to his cook, or taking the well-to-do man's conventional view of "charity" towards the beggar and the captive, or gossiping garrulously with his boon companion, or revelling uproariously at the supper table, it is so intensely alive that as the play proceeds, even after the warning voices have changed his mirth to terror, one wonders how the conversion can come in time. The appeals of Gooddeeds and Faith seem too pale, too statuesque, to subdue such exuberance of physical life as is his. At the end one may feel a little sceptical, inclined to ask not whether the rich man could enter the Kingdom of Heaven, but whether this one had actually done so. Were the golden angels and the white robed figure with the pilgrim staff the real outcome of it all, or were they only what the procession of friends (all of whom had deserted Everyman in his need) liked to think of as they came in decorous mourning to the funeral?

But in Salzburg we should not be too much concerned with intentions or meanings such as belong to the serious romanticism of Bayreuth. Von Hofmannsthal provides a play, Reinhardt stages it, and Moissi acts it in a way to give the richest actuality to every phase of thought or feeling on which it touches. We, the audience, may make of it what we will. That, one reflected a few days later when a delicious performance was given under Herr Schalk in the Festspielhaus, is exactly what Da Ponte and Mozart did with *Don Giovanni*.

Is *Don Giovanni* a comedy or a tragedy, or, like *Everyman*, "by figure a moral play"? It is not to be labelled as belonging to any one category, because Mozart sees it through the eyes of each of his characters in turn. In the ideal performance the tragic figures of Donna Anna and Donna Elvira are more than a counterpoise to the drolleries of Leporello. In that Herr Richard Mayr's Leporello was by far the most convincing and captivating figure on the stage, this could not be called the ideal performance. The others were all good singers and trained in the Viennese tradition, which makes the German recitative move with almost the lightness of the Italian, and preserves so unblemished a standard of lyrical singing that one can even forgive the turning of "Batti, batti bel Masetto" into "Schmäle, schmäle, lieber Junge." What was chiefly wanted was a stronger Don Giovanni than Herr Karl Hammes. It was difficult to think him anything more than a gay youngster bent on sowing a liberal crop of wild oats. One wants for Don Giovanni a singer who brings to his song something of the dramatic gusto of Herr Moissi's speech.

Thanks to the splendid orchestral playing under Herr Schalk and to the majestic singing of the part of the Commendatore by Herr Franz Markhoff, the scene of the final retribution had the overwhelming power which properly belongs to Mozart's music. It is the end of the opera in the Viennese version, for the original sestetto is not sung. Herr Schalk maintains that he has the best authority for omitting it, since Mozart wrote it for Prague and cut it out for Vienna. Without the sestetto, the climax is tremendous, as themes from the opening of the overture are taken up and expanded in the struggle between the spectre and Don Giovanni. The curtain falls on the moment of the highest tension, leaving the feeling that the comedy of the earlier scenes has been left far behind. Mozart never wrote more seriously than here. The texture of his score foreshadows Wagner, but the vision is all Mozart's own. His first instinct to restore the spirit of comedy in the sestetto, to tone down, as it were, this outburst of seriousness, and send us away contented and in no mood to moralize on the reward of ill-doing, was characteristic of his artistic outlook. Whatever may have been his reasons for allowing the omission in Vienna, one must still feel that without the sestetto *Don Giovanni* loses that sense of perfect balance which belongs to Mozart as to no other composer. Nevertheless, it was worth coming to Salzburg to hear that final scene as it was sung and played.

PROMENADE CONCERT

A BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME

The brass of the orchestra at Queen's Hall had its opportunity last night, and, using it with judgment and skill, made a concert of consistently high standard. Beethoven has often been criticized for the excessive reiteration of tonic and dominant that he wrote for the valveless brass instruments of his time, yet in the Eighth Symphony he turns these limitations to the purposes of art.

In the first movement, perhaps, they cramp the flight of his themes, and yet in the last two bars the saucy little phrase slips out and smiles at us, and to this day, when surprise should be exhausted, we smile back. The trombones were honoured with a solo—the three solemn Equali. The horns had many conspicuous passages, of which two in the vocal numbers may be instanced. In the great "Abscheulicher" air from *Fidelio*, when the "heavenly voice" brings hope, the horns added the right thrill to Miss Stiles-Allen's splendid singing. In "Busslied," which Mr. Stuart Robertson sang, the tune of the second part—again a tune expressing confidence—is first enunciated instrumentally, and it was aptly assigned to the horn. The trumpets had their moment in Leonora No. 3.

This was the centre-piece of a perfect Beethoven programme, which began with the First Symphony and ended with the Eighth. Sir Henry Wood got the whole drama out of the overture without overstepping any limit of *tempo* or dynamic. The *tempo* of the minuet in the Eighth Symphony was also conspicuously right, so also was the light treatment of the First Symphony. Altogether, therefore, from the point of view of quality of performance this was the best concert so far this season, for, if the brass captured a special share of attention, the playing of the rest of the orchestra was consistently good.

ROBBER CRABS AT THE ZOO

GIFT FROM CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Mr. A. M. Goodman has presented two examples of the Coconut or Robber crab from Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean south of Batavia. These very remarkable crustaceans have been put on view in the Insect House. As it is impossible to get fresh green cocoonuts for them, they are being fed on rice and raw meat, which they take readily. They are really very large hermit crabs, frequently over a foot in length, bright reddish-brown in colour, with a rather small abdomen and very large claws and walking legs. They are found in many islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans where coco palms grow. Although they have been known for many years, there has been doubt as to whether or not they actually climb trees, until the late Dr. C. W. Andrews took a photograph of them on the trunk of a sago palm, one ascending and the other descending. In climbing the large claws are hardly used, the animal clinging to the tree by the sharp points of its walking legs.

Although these crabs certainly do eat cocoanuts, hammering on the eyeholes with the large claws until a hole has been made large enough for the small claws to be pushed in, this diet is not necessary, and indeed may be an acquired habit, as the coco palm is believed to have been an introduction from Mexico by Polynesian navigators before Columbus discovered America. Dr. Andrews related that they fed on fruit of various kinds, particularly that of the sago-palm and of the screw-pine. But they would drag away anything that had been handled, cooking utensils, clothes, bottles, and so forth. He had a geological hammer ruined by having its handle splintered in the powerful jaws of one of them. They also take carrion of all kinds, including the bodies of their own relations.

The chief enemies of the Robber crabs on Christmas Island used to be rats, but the latter have become almost extinct, and now the crabs move about freely even in the brightest sunlight. They are timid, and on being alarmed scuttle off backwards, as if they were aware of the comparative defencelessness of their abdomen, which, as in ordinary hermit crabs, is not protected by a borrowed shell. An ally of the Robber crab has been described as using a coconut shell as a protection for the soft abdomen; but this has not been observed in the case of the Christmas Island crabs. The natives consider the Robber crab as a delicacy, and the body is rich in oil, but Europeans do not use it as food.

PLAZA THEATRE

"THE RETURN OF DR. FU MANCHU"

It strikes one as odd that Dr. Fu Manchu, with whose cruelties in the working out of his vengeance we are now familiar, should return to life in a coffin. We know that he is far too cunning to be chanted ceremoniously aloft while a single victim remains to go before him. But coffins in this part of China can be opened at the side while the last rites are being uttered, and all you have to do is to get out and return the compliment, so nearly accepted, to somebody else. This Mr. Warner Oland does with the maximum of politeness and in the softest of tones, so that it is almost a pleasure to feel the knife at your throat. Dr. Petrie, the last victim to be offered up to the Chinese gods, is not, it is true, dealt with in too considerate a manner, for he is lured to destruction in the very middle of his marriage. A servant announces that Fu Manchu is still alive, nay, in the doctor's very house, and, having delivered this message, honourably dies.

Henceforth the most horrible confusion reigns. The beautiful girl whom we saw in a trance in the last of these mysteries flutters about distracted, and the doctor, to whom she is engaged, is doomed to die before her eyes. Much more in a like manner follows, and so well is the suspense managed that, although we can spy the happy ending round the corner, it is an exciting business getting to it. That, we suppose, is the chief merit of the film; its excitements surpass its improbabilities. Unfortunately, Dr. Fu Manchu escapes again, to return, no doubt, with bitterer poisons and deeper designs in the near future.

EXPLORATION OF THE SEA

SCIENTIFIC AID FOR FISHERIES

The report of the British delegates to the meeting of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, held at Copenhagen, was issued on Thursday. The British delegates included Rear-Admiral H. P. Douglas, the Admiralty Hydrographer, and Mr. D. J. Matthews, of the Hydrographic Department.

The work of the council is very largely devoted to the consideration of marine life, with special reference to the incidence of edible fish. The British Committee express the opinion that marine science is now within measurable distance of being able to prognosticate the probability or otherwise of successful seasons for the catching of the more important fish.

Among the recommendations of the council is one that the Government should undertake a haddock fishery intelligence service, to enable those engaged in the industry to have the latest scientific data at their disposal. The council also suggested cooperation with the fishing industry in experiments on a commercial scale by means of research vessels.

Referring to the continuance of the work, the report states:—"Subject to financial provision by Parliament it appears to us that the fact might well be recognised that the necessity for fishery investigations is likely to continue as long as the industry of fishing, and that the necessity was never greater than now, when competition on the fishing grounds is more intense than ever before in the world's history."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 15

SHORTER NAMES IN HORTICULTURE

CONGRESS PROPOSALS

The last session of the International Horticultural Congress was held yesterday at the hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent-square, Westminster. Mr. G. W. E. Loder presided.

DR. M. J. SIRKS (hon. secretary) presented the report of the committee on nomenclature, whose resolutions included the following:—

"A list of names valid at the time it is made should be drawn up and should be good for, say, six years. It is imperative that this list should follow strictly the rules of botanical nomenclature so far as species and botanical varieties are concerned, and that the names of plants generally accepted as conformable to the rules at the time of the making of the list should alone be used. All personal preferences and individual usage must be sunk if not in conformity with these rules. This list should be used universally in catalogues, horticultural literature, and gardens for a fixed period. An international committee should be appointed to revise this list in the light of botanical research at intervals of six years. Such alterations as are admitted at these revisions should be shown thereafter in catalogues for the next period with the superseded name as a synonym."

It was added that so far as possible names of horticultural varieties should consist of a single word; the employment of not more than three words is permitted as a maximum. Varietal names already in use for one variety of one kind of plant should not be used again for another variety of that kind, even though they may be attached to a different species.

The committee also decided that where personal names are used to designate varieties the prefixes, Mr., Mrs., Miss, and their equivalents should be avoided; that excessively long names and words difficult to pronounce should be avoided; and that the articles "A" and "The" and their equivalents should be avoided in all languages where they do not form an integral part of the substantive—*e.g.*, Colonel, not The Colonel; Giant, not The Giant; Bride, not The Bride. Existing names in common use, it was stated, should not be altered to conform to these rules, but attention should be paid to them in all new names proposed.

It was suggested that the starting point for nomenclature of horticultural groups should be some recognized horticultural monograph; or an *ad hoc* list of varieties drawn up by a recognized body of specialists in the particular group; or, where such bodies do not exist, by some recognized society which shall be specially charged with the work.

EXCHANGE OF YOUNG GARDENERS

A scheme was submitted by a committee for the international exchange of young horticulturists of both sexes. It was stated that the duration of the stay of a young gardener in any foreign country would, as a rule, not exceed one year.

An invitation from the Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France to hold the next congress in Paris in 1932 was accepted, and it was stated that the main subject of the congress would be plant breeding.

Mr. H. V. TAYLOR, as president of the International Committee for Horticultural Congresses, moved a vote of thanks to the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain for holding the congress in London this year. He said the generous hospitality extended by the Government, the society, the research stations, and by private horticulturists had been appreciated.

Mr. G. W. E. LODER, president of the Royal Horticultural Society, replied. He said that at a meeting of the council the following had been elected Honorary Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society:—

Professor E. C. Auchter (America), Professor D. Bois (France), Dr. Mario Calvino (Italy), Professor Geheimrat Karl von Goebel (Germany), Professor C. Skottsberg (Sweden), Professor Tyomburo Tanaka (Japan), Jonkheer G. F. van Tets van Goldschalkoord (Holland), M. A. Vanwijnaerden (Belgium), Professor Dr. N. I. Vavilov (Russia), and Hofrat Dr. Richard Wettstein (Austria).

WORLD BOTANISTS IN CONGRESS

DELEGATES WELCOMED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Scientists from all parts of the world who are attending the Fifth International Botanical Congress, which opens at Cambridge to-day, were received on behalf of the Government at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, last night by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (Dr. Addison) and Mrs. Addison.

Before the reception many of the delegates visited the Linnean Exhibition in Burlington House, Piccadilly, and inspected the relics of Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist. The exhibition contains a curiously carved walking-stick, about 200 years old, which belonged to Linnaeus, his pink pencil case and india-rubber, a carved rhinoceros horn sent to him by a pupil, manuscripts with remarkable drawings of insects and flowers in now very faded ink, and many other interesting exhibits.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION

PREPARATIONS FOR CENTENARY

The Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall will next year celebrate its centenary. It was founded at a meeting held on June 25, 1831, of naval and military officers, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; and King William IV., who had ascended the Throne just a year before, was largely instrumental in the establishment of the new society.

A resolution was passed to the effect that "His Majesty King William IV. having graciously condescended to patronize the proposed Institution, that it be now formed and designated 'The Naval and Military Library and Museum.'" The Duke of Wellington was elected as the first vice-president. Although the name was changed several times before the grant of the Royal Charter in 1860, when the present title was bestowed, the general aims and work of the Institution have been continuous since the foundation. In the words of the Charter, the Institution exists for "the promotion and advancement of naval and military science and literature."

The Council of the Institution has decided to celebrate the centenary on Thursday, June 25, 1931, or on some convenient day near that date, and has appointed a special committee, consisting of four members of the Council and four members not on the Council, with the chairman, Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, and vice-chairman, Admiral Sir George Hope, as *ex-officio* members, to initiate proposals for a suitable commemoration of the event. It is felt that this should include some scheme with which all members, in whatever part of the world they may be, can be associated, and a special fund has been opened which will be devoted to some object or objects of lasting benefit to the Institution or its museum. Donations will be welcomed at the Institution, Whitehall, and cheques should be crossed "A/c of Centenary Fund."

WORLD BROADCAST OF TEST MATCH

A ball-by-ball description of play at the Oval to-day will be broadcast throughout the world from Australia.

Arrangements have been made with the local broadcast station at Sydney 2UW, owned by Paling and Co., to receive the description by wireless telegraph. This will be broadcast locally, and simultaneously broadcast to the world by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia), Limited, by its short wave station, 2ME, Sydney, wave-length 31.28 metres. The time of transmission will be from 11.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., G.M.T.

MODERN FRENCH PICTURES AT TATE GALLERY

The Tate Gallery have received on loan from Mr. Frank Stoop six oil paintings of the Modern French School. Recently Mr. Stoop gave to the gallery a large Braque. Two of the pictures are by Picasso. It has always been difficult for students to study Picasso's work in this country, and these two, one recent and one of the "blue" period, are fine examples. There are also a superb Matisse landscape, an exquisite flower study by Henri Rousseau, a Modigliani portrait, and a large and outstanding pastel by Degas. These pictures will be on exhibition during the next two months.

GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute and District Nursing from to-day to Sunday, August 24:—

GARDEN	COUNTY	BY COURTESY OF
TO-DAY		
The Friars, Aylesford	Kent	Mrs. Woolsey
Ince Hall, Blundellsands, Liverpool (1-7)	Lancashire	Commander Weld-Blundell
Stanford Hall, Loughborough	Nottinghamshire	Sir Julien Cahn
Broughton Castle, Banbury (castle shown, 1s. extra)	Oxfordshire	Lord Saye and Sele
Bramley Park, Guildford	Surrey	Colonel Horace Ricardo
Lythe Hill, Haslemere	Surrey	Sir Richard Garton
Snowdenham Hall, Bramley	Surrey	Mrs. Pim
Snowdenham House, Bramley	Surrey	Mr. E. S. Wheeler
Woolbeding, near Midhurst	West Sussex	Mrs. Henry Lascelles
Arbury, Nuneaton	Warwickshire	Lady Newdegate
TO-MORROW		
Birtles Hall, Chelford (no entrance fee; voluntary contributions)	Cheshire	Mr. Frank Haworth
Lymm Park, Disley	Cheshire	Captain R. Legh
*Willington Hall, Tarporley (3-8)	Cheshire	Major Tomkinson
Moundsmere Manor, Preston Candover	Hampshire	Mr. Wilfred Buckley
Hill Court, Ross (2.30-6.30)	Herefordshire	Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Trafford
*Woodcock Hall, near Lancaster	Lancashire	Mr. A. W. Wilson
Myrton Hall, near Whalley (11-7) (hall shown)	Lancashire	Mr. Harry Bottomley
Castle Bromwich, Birmingham (2-6)	Warwickshire	Dowager Countess of Bradford
TUESDAY		
Holkham Hall, Wells (2.30-6)	Norfolk	Lord Leicester
Broughton Hall, Skipton (2-8)	Yorkshire (West Riding)	Brigadier-General R. Tempest
WEDNESDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Maristow, Roborough (2-6)	Devonshire	Sir Henry Lopes
Rockbeare Manor, Exeter (2-6)	Devonshire	Colonel Follett
Ranston, Blandford (11-5.30)	Dorset	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Randolf Baker
Port Lympne, Hythe	Kent	Sir Philip Sassoon, M.P.
Barleywood, Wrington	Somerset	Captain Douglas Mills
Chapel Cleeve, Washford	Somerset	Mr. G. S. Lysaght
St. Catharine's Court, near Bath	Somerset	Mr. G. St. G. Strutt
Steep Park, Jarvis Brook	East Sussex	Mr. W. B. Woodrow
Petworth House, Petworth (10-7)	West Sussex	Lord Leconfield
Longleat, Warminster	Wiltshire	Lord Bath
Stourhead, Zeals (10.30-6, House shown, 2-6, 1s.)	Wiltshire	Sir Henry Hoare
Eimley Castle, Pershore (2-7)	Worcestershire	General Sir Francis Davies
The Old House, Cropthorne, Pershore (2-7)	Worcestershire	Mrs. Ellis Holland
Helperby Hall, York	Yorkshire (North Riding)	Sir Clive Coates
THURSDAY		
Tyringham House, near Newport Pagnell	Buckinghamshire	Mr. F. A. Konig
Tapley Park, Instow	Devonshire	Mr. A. L. Christie
Chantmarle, Frome St. Quintin (from 2) (part of house shown)	Dorset	Mr. C. H. St. J. Hornby
Toreworth Court, Falfield	Gloucestershire	Lord Ducie
Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke	Hampshire	Mr. K. M. Carlisle
Lynhales, Lyonshall, Kington (2.30-6.30)	Herefordshire	Mrs. R. F. Hibbert
The Ovals, Kington (2.30-6.30)	Herefordshire	Mr. Stewart Robinson
Brocklesby Park, Habrough (1-7)	Lincolnshire	Lord Yarborough
The Mynde, Caerleon-on-Usk (mound or Norman Motte to be seen in the grounds)	Monmouthshire	Mr. Atwood Thorne
Welbeck Abbey, Worksop (famous underground rooms to be shown at an extra charge of 1s.)	Nottinghamshire	The Duke of Portland
Petworth House, Petworth (10-7)	West Sussex	Lord Leconfield
SATURDAY		
Ashwicke Hall, Marshfield, Chippenham	Gloucestershire	Major Maurice Pope
Stedham Hall, Midhurst	West Sussex	Mrs. Scrimgeour
Aldborough Hall, Boroughbridge (1.30-8)	Yorkshire (West Riding)	Captain B. Hutton Croft
Halkyn Castle, Holywell	Flintshire	Colonel England
SUNDAY, AUGUST 24		
Birtles Hall, Chelford (no entrance fee. Voluntary contributions)	Cheshire	Mr. Frank Haworth
Charborough Park, Wareham	Dorset	Rear-Admiral R. A. P. Erle-Drax
Hill Court, Ross (2.30-8.30)	Herefordshire	Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Trafford
Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel (1-8)	Lancashire	Lord Richard Cavendish

Unless otherwise stated, the gardens are open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week-days and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Sundays. The price of admission is usually 1s.; for gardens marked with an asterisk it is 6d. Where the house is shown a small extra fee is charged.

Full lists of gardens for the season may be obtained from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58 Victoria-street, London, S.W.1 (Tel., Victoria 0885).

BANDS IN THE PARKS

FIXTURES FOR NEXT WEEK

The band performances in the public parks and open spaces up to the end of next week include the following:—

TO-DAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	British Legion (City)	8 to 10
TO-MORROW		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Hyde Park	Grenadier Guards	7.30 to 9.30
Green Park	Coldstream Guards	6 to 8
Kensington Gardens	Kensington Volunteers	3 to 5 and 6.15 to 8.15
Regent's Park	Westminster Military	6.30 to 9
Greenwich Park	Shooeblick Borough	6.30 to 9
Richmond Park	Feltham Military	6.15 to 8.15
Ruskin Park	65th Brigade R.A.	6.45 to 8.45
Brockwell Park	N.S.L.	6.45 to 8.45
Wandsworth Common	Brixton and Clapham Silver	6.45 to 8.45
Hornsman Gardens	Camberwell Silver	6.45 to 8.45
Golders Hill	St. Pancras Silver	6.45 to 8.45
Lincoln's Inn-fields	British Legion (Pulham)	6.45 to 8.45
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Queen Victoria's Rifles	6.45 to 8.45
MONDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Brit. Prof.	12.30 to 2
TUESDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	London Fire Brigade	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)		8 to 10
Lincoln's Inn-fields	Stentor	7.45 to 8.45
WEDNESDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	O'London	12.30 to 2
THURSDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	7 to 10
Green Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	London Prof.	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	London Fire Brigade	8 to 10
FRIDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	B.O. Gd.	12.30 to 2
SATURDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	S. Met.	8 to 10

MARKING OF IMPORTED ICE SKATES

The Standing Committee under the Merchandise Marks Act have reported in favour of the application that imported ice skates should bear upon them on exposure for sale a mark of origin made by die-stamping or other mode of impressing, etching, or casting.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

M. Staf Gebruers, organist, choirmaster, and carillonneur of St. Colman's Cathedral, Queenstown, Ireland, will give recitals to-day and to-morrow on the New Zealand War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park. The special recital at 2.45 this afternoon will precede the presentation of the *Daily Sketch* and *Sunday Graphic* aeroplane to Miss Johnson by Sir Sefton Brancker.

The times and programmes of to-day's recitals are as follows:—

2.45 to 3 p.m.—"Men of Harlech"; "Passing By" (Purcell); "Softly Awakes My Heart"; "The Song of the Donjeeros."

3.20 to 3.30 p.m.—"Land of Hope and Glory" (Elgar); "A Long, Long Trail"; "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

3.50 to 4 p.m.—"He's a Jolly Good Fellow"; "Londonderry Air"; "O for the Wings of a Dove" (Mendelssohn); God Save the King.

8 to 8.30 p.m.—"Waltz in E flat major" (Durand); two operatic songs: (a) "There is a flower that bloometh" (Wallace) and (b) "Ai Nostri Monti" (Verdi); "Intermezzo for Carillon" (Gebruers); (a) "I Know a Lovely Garden" (d'Hardelot) and (b) "For You Alone" (Gheel); Popular Selection (Gilbert and Sullivan); God Save the King.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.

PROMENADE CONCERTS
TO-NIGHT and NIGHTLY, at 8.
SIR HENRY J. WOOD
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.

Overture, "Tannhäuser" .. .. Wagner
Solemn Melody for Organ and Strings .. Walford Davies
Polish Fantasia (Piano and Orchestra) .. Paderewski
Symphony No. 5 ("New World") .. .. Dvorak
Italian Capriccio .. .. .. Tchaikovsky
March from "The Cid" .. .. .. Massenet

CONSTANCE WILLIS.
JOHN TURNER.
Solo Pianoforte—LESLIE ENGLAND.
2s. to 7s. 6d. Season ticket, Promenade only, 35s., at Agents, Chappell's Box Office, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

NORFOLK and NORWICH THIRTY-THIRD TRIENNIAL
MUSICAL FESTIVAL
in
ST. ANDREW'S HALL, NORWICH,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th October, 1930.

ARTISTS:
Miss JEAN KEMP.
Miss DORA LABBETTE.
Mme. GOTA LJUNGBERG.
Miss IRENE MORDEN.
Miss DOROTHY SILK.
Miss ELSIE SUDDABY.
Miss FLORA WOODMAN.
Miss MARGARET BALFOUR.
Miss MURIEL BRUNSKILL.
Miss VALETTA IACOPI.

Mr. ANDREW CLAYTON.
Mr. HUBERT EISDELL.
Mr. FRANCIS RUSSELL.
Mr. WALTER WIDDOP.
Mr. ARTHUR CRANMER.
Mr. ROBERT EASTON.
Mr. ROY HENDERSON.
Mr. HORACE STEVENS.
Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS.
Mr. FREDERICK WOODHOUSE.

Solo Pianoforte .. .. Miss MYRA HESS
Mr. FREDERIC LAMOND
Solo Violin .. .. .. Miss JELLY D'ARANYI
Solo Violoncello .. .. Signor ARTURO BONUCCI
Chorus Master and Organist .. Dr. HAYDON HARE

THE QUEEN'S HALL ORCHESTRA.
Principal First Violin .. Mr. CHARLES WOODHOUSE
The Festival Chorus of 250 Voices.
Conductor .. .. Sir HENRY J. WOOD

PRINCIPAL WORKS:
"Apostles" (Elgar); New Work for Chorus, Orchestra and Orator—"Morning Heroes" (Arthur Bliss); "Sea Drift" (Delius); New Slavonic Mass (Janacek); "Elijah" (Mendelssohn); "Solomon" (Handel); Mass in B minor (Bach); Concerto in A minor for Violoncello and Orchestra (Saint-Saëns); Concerto No. 2 in C minor (Rachmaninoff); Concerto No. 1 in G minor (Max Bruch); Concerto No. 5 in E flat (Beethoven); New Orchestral Suite (Vaughan Williams).

Serial Tickets will be allotted on Sept. 6th.
Special Rail facilities from all parts.

Full programme and all particulars post free from the Assistant Secretary, Dept. L., N. and N. Musical Festival, 15, Castle Meadow, Norwich; or from any office of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Ltd.

HASLEMERE FESTIVAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
Director: ARNOLD DOLMETSCH.
August 25th to September 6th, Haslemere Hall, Haslemere. Concerts at 8 p.m. nightly, Wednesdays at 2 p.m. Tickets and particulars from Chairman, High-street, Haslemere, Surrey.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS Gallery will be Closed during the whole of the month of August.—73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

M. KNOEDLER & CO., INC., 15, Old Bond-street, W.1. Exhibition of SCULPTURE by HERBERT HASELTINE including the model of Maharajadhiraj Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji, The British Champion Animals, Ivy Revenants, &c., &c. Daily 10-6 (Sats. 10-1) until August 30. Catalogues sold in aid of Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal.

MARIA LANI.
50 Famous Artists have made portraits of this alluring Film Actress. Exhibition at the LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

EXHIB

Imperial and Foreign News

TREATY REVISION

FRENCH SUSPICION OF GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 15

The third declaration made by Herr Treviranus, this time to the effect that the reopening of the Polish frontier question has now become acute and will stand in the next political programme of the Reich, has intensified rather than allayed French anxiety.

The interview is taken to be a cynical admission that, after all, his statements are not a matter of electioneering extravagance, but represent the considered policy of Germany. It is therefore not surprising that his declarations should be accepted by all shades of French opinion as representing the official German standpoint, intended to herald a campaign for the revision of the treaties. France is thus forewarned, and the natural inference drawn is that she should also be forearmed.

These successive demonstrations have thus done ill-service to the cause of improved Franco-German relations and have proved a severe disappointment for the advocates of a direct *rapprochement*. The efforts to promote better relations, which were in great part the main factor in the public consent to the evacuation of the Rhine, begin to appear vain, while the revival of controversy plays directly into the hands of those who have been declaring that armaments must be France's only security. The effect of successive manifestations in Germany has been to reawaken the old suspicion that Germany, in spite of all smooth explanations, is preparing to back her demands for the revision of the treaties with the threat that lies behind her reorganized forces.

That Germany is not satisfied with the territorial situation in Europe is easily appreciated by the general run of French opinion. But a settlement of the Polish corridor question in a sense favourable to Germany could only be effected by injustice to Poland, and there is no point in creating a fresh grievance in Europe. The statement by Herr Treviranus that Germany has no intention of dealing with the matter except by peaceful means is thought to be a little ingenuous. When peaceful means have been exhausted, less peaceful means will still remain.

M. POINCARÉ'S VIEWS

M. Poincaré, in an article contributed by him to *La Nacion* of Buenos Aires and reproduced throughout the French Press, discusses the German claim to the revision of the treaties from this angle, although the article was evidently written before Herr Treviranus made his speech and the subsequent amplifications.

M. Poincaré reminds the German people that they lost the War, that they sought an armistice and signed a treaty rather than see the War resumed. If, therefore, they desire a sincere *rapprochement* with France they must see to it that their signature is honoured. But when they claim that their engagements are rendered precarious because they themselves are in a position of temporary inferiority, it is necessary to remind them that a claim of this kind would render the stability of the world impossible, that the Treaty of Versailles with other War documents has been confirmed by a long series of conventions, and that in particular two of these, the Pact of Locarno and the Kellogg Pact, rest upon the scrupulous observation of the peace treaties. As for the cry "revision, revision," M. Poincaré remarks that although it is given a peaceful accent it is really a cry for war.

"Any frontier readjustment that is not the outcome of a free and sincere understanding between two neighbours leaves behind it wounds and rancour of a kind that must aggravate and render incurable the very thing it was designed to remedy. Let us suppose the union of Germany with Austria accomplished . . . or let us suppose the Danzig corridor abolished or re-drawn. The inhabitants of East Prussia would rejoice, but does any one believe that the Poles of that region who formerly returned Polish deputies to the Reichstag, and who for the last 10 years have become reaccustomed to live among their own people, would be content to be unjustly reunited to Germany? There would have been created in the centre and east of Europe two smouldering fires from which the flames would spread to the whole continent on the first favourable occasion. If this is what Germany wants let her say so. But let her not attempt to drag forth revisions by means of the Federation of Europe. France will not follow there."

At the same time M. Poincaré points out in a passage likely to be remembered that there are two ways open to Germany consistent with her undertakings: the right common to all nations of opening direct conversations with another State and the right of appealing to the League of Nations, either under Article 12, which provides for the arbitration of matters in dispute liable to cause rupture between nations, or under Article 19, by which the League may invite its members to re-examine treaties that have become out of date or are liable to imperil the peace of the world. It is not clear from the context whether M. Poincaré puts these possibilities forward as an invitation to Germany or whether he considers that an appeal to them would be a waste of time.

GERMAN RELATIONS WITH POLAND

FUTURE OF THE CORRIDOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 15

The Warsaw reports of the protest of the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the German Minister about Herr Treviranus's speech are published here with an official footnote to the effect that the Minister replied that "he was unable to discuss the speech; but from his knowledge of it, he must point out that Herr Treviranus had said nothing incompatible with the basis of German-Polish relations or with existing treaties. It was particularly foolish"—these are the words here officially ascribed to the Minister—"to think that Herr Treviranus contemplated a forcible alteration of the frontier."

There are no means of knowing whether Herr Treviranus really took this step by himself, or whether he was selected to make it. He has now been claiming for some days to propound the official German foreign policy, and a newspaper which is believed to reflect his opinions remarks with satisfaction that the policy of Herr Stresemann has now made way for "a policy of revision." Herr Treviranus is a co-founder of the new Conservative Party which has taken shape since his recent defection from the Nationalist ranks, and which claims to work constructively. He was, however, an active opponent of the Young Plan, and if his school had had its way the Plan would not have been passed, and the Rhineland would still be occupied. So far the constructive methods of the new party do not seem to have led to any gain. Nor do proposals made by neutral newspapers find favour. One of these proposals leads *Germania*, the organ of the leading party in the present Government, to assert that all parties from the Socialists to the Nationalists are united in claiming the return of the Polish Corridor to Germany.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA

MR. SCULLIN'S INTENTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 15

The Commonwealth and State Governments are negotiating with a view to relieving the former of the remainder of the lease of Government House, Melbourne, beginning with Lord Stonehaven's departure for England. This has revived interest in Mr. Scullin's intentions about the Governor-Generalship, and the Prime Minister's reticence on the subject is interpreted to mean that he intends to consult Mr. J. H. Thomas with a view to the appointment of an Australian, Sir Isaac Isaacs [Judge of the High Court of Australia] to the Governor-Generalship. If the Commonwealth should possess no official residence at Melbourne or Sydney there would remain only the official Canberra residence, which Mr. Scullin considers sufficient, but which might not be viewed with equal favour by the person most concerned.

The Melbourne *Argus* in a leading article asks Mr. Scullin, if a radical change is contemplated, to announce it immediately so as to permit of its discussion without making invidious references to individuals. The prevailing practice, the article continues, has worked well over a long period and the onus of proving any necessity for a change rests upon those who suggest it. The change should not be made merely so that Mr. Scullin may have something to satisfy the callow and voluble among his supporters, who attain notoriety and eventually paid office by advocating it.

The Governor-General, the *Argus* adds, occupies the most important place in the Constitution, and the distinctive feature of his office is that the weight upon it becomes greater in those times of crisis when the executive has no stable foundation in Parliament, or when the relations between the executive and the Legislature require adjustment. If the Commonwealth Constitution were being drafted at the present day, no better suggestion could be made than that the office should be filled by the King from among the high servants of the Empire who at no time have had association with party politics in Australia. It is not only desirable that the Governor-General should be free from partisanship but it is equally desirable that there should be no room for the suggestion that previous political affiliations have influenced him.

Australia's association with Great Britain is not some flimsy thing, it is in the fibre of Australia's being. Nothing that threatens it or weakens it can be treated airily as of no consequence. There is room for suspicion that because, in this instance, the association does stand for something real, an attempt is being made to break it.

Mr. Scullin has contracted a cold and is resting in bed. His doctor does not fear a recurrence of the pleurisy which prostrated him at the same time last year. Mr. Scullin's week-end plans remain unchanged.

PERSONNEL OF LEAGUE SECRETARIAT

SEVERE ITALIAN CRITICISM

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 15

The Italian Government has sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a memorandum containing its views on the report of the Committee of 13 on the organization of the Secretariat, the International Labour Office, and the Registry of the Permanent Court. The memorandum has been circulated to the States members of the League.

The question of the organization of the League Secretariat was raised at the last Assembly by the British delegation, who said that the Secretariat should be a kind of international civil service, its members being in no wise dependent on or responsible to their Governments, and that, for the fullest results, a sense of security of tenure was desirable. The Italian representative on the Committee of 13 strongly opposed reorganization on the lines proposed. He was supported by the German member and some of the South Americans, and a minority report accompanied the majority report.

The memorandum from the Italian Government severely criticises the majority report with regard to the question of security of tenure. It suggests that universally-recognized specialists, who should form the *cadres* of the Secretariat, would not attach importance to this question, and, in fact, would not wish to pass their lives in "an international bureaucracy and leave their country in a definitive manner." Moreover, good officials need have no fear about the renewal of their contract, and the Italian Government "views with disquietude the possibility of a mediocre official sheltering behind his official contract, and not being liable to elimination."

Supporting the principle of rotation recommended in the minority report, the memorandum analyses the representation by nationality in the first category of officials, showing that Great Britain has 40 posts and the Dominions 13, France 30, Italy 12, and Germany 11. Of 54 States only 38, it says, have representatives in the first category while two non-member States are represented. The English and French officials, including the two highest officials (the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General) constitute about 40 per cent. of the *personnel* of the first category, while out of 370 officials of the second division more than 100 are English and more than 70 French. "It is impossible to see how equitable openings can be reserved in the future to representatives of member States if the principles supported by the majority with regard to the system of recruiting for and promotion in the service are applied, whereas the rotation system of the minority would enable a great number to be represented." [The above figures include translators and *précis* writers, who must necessarily be highly educated persons, knowing one of the two official languages perfectly.]

In the course of its 26 printed foolscap pages, the Italian memorandum frequently criticizes the powers now vested in the Secretary-General and his assistant, who in certain cases have to take important decisions

"RED" ACTIVITIES IN CHINA

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

According to messages from the Shanghai correspondent of the *Izvestia*, there is a marked increase in the revolutionary movement among the workers. The number of workers who have joined the "Red" trade unions in the Wuhan region is estimated at 10,000, and their authority, according to the secret Communist newspaper *Shanghai Bao*, is continually growing among the masses.

The second All-China conference of the Mopr (International Society in Aid of Revolutionaries) was recently held in Shanghai attended by 45 delegates, among whom were Chinese "Red Army" delegates from the three "Soviet" districts of China, as well as from the revolutionary students' league. A new executive committee was elected.

An "Anti-Imperialist League" has also been formed in Shanghai and has sent out an appeal to the Chinese proletariat to organize themselves for the fight against Imperialists and for the defence of the U.S.S.R. Nuclei of the league have been formed in several higher Chinese schools and special commissions selected for propagandist work among Chinese and foreign troops and the Annamite police on the territory of the French concession.

TURKEY AND PERSIA

TEHERAN, Aug. 15.—Memduh Shevket Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to Persia, has been summoned to Angora.—*Reuter.*

THE FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKE

A MASTER'S REASONS FOR CONCESSIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 15

To-day and to-morrow are public holidays in France, so that the parties in the textile strike have until Monday to consider their positions. The Consortium is counting on a break-away from the unions on Monday; the unions hope for further defections from the Consortium. The Minister of Labour is understood to have invited both sides to meet him on Monday, but as the Consortium, through M. Désiré Ley, has already refused to negotiate, the meeting, if it is held, may not accomplish very much.

It must be remembered that over 100 owners of factories have from the first ignored the Consortium, granted the men's demands, and kept their mills at work. In one of the most important *bourgeois* newspapers (as the unions call them), one of these "free" owners today explains why he agreed to the men's demands.

"I always try (the owner says) to settle disputes amicably. In this case the men's claims did not seem to be exaggerated. The cost of living is going up; everybody knows that without asking the Committee. No doubt the unions would have been wise to wait until October for the Committee's report; they would have saved the cost of a strike. But I thought we might just as well grant at once what we shall not be able to refuse in two months.

"The arguments for the *prime de fidélité* will not bear examination. They say the workers will not stay more than six or seven months in the same factory. That is not true. But even if we admit it, I do not see how an owner will gain if his men leave him after 12 months instead of seven, as they certainly will now. A workman leaves his factory only if he dislikes it. If he can earn his living, and is not badgered, he will not move. Otherwise, he will go. Under the *prime de fidélité* he will nurse a grievance, and leave the company as soon as he has drawn his 680f. bonus at the end of the year. The whole thing is absurd. The *prime de fidélité* clearly has an ulterior object, which is not admitted, though it can easily be guessed.

"It is true that wages among us are higher than elsewhere, but our people produce more than others. Besides, living in the north is dearer even than in Paris, and there has been no serious effort to reduce prices. The Consortium, with its capital resources, has done interesting work, but it has never set up co-operative stores to reduce the cost of living for the workpeople. The new increase of wages in my works will have no serious effect on prices, for we must not forget that the prices of raw materials are falling. The wage increase will do no more than keep our prices at their present level. The position is different for exports, but we estimate that we can still keep our export market and sell our goods."

This statement may have an important influence, for on the points raised public opinion is slowly moving against M. Ley and the Consortium and in favour of the men.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCES

STATE RAILWAY DEFICIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 15

Almost on the eve of Monday's financial conference of the Commonwealth Prime Minister and Treasurer and State Premiers and Treasurers, at which Sir Otto Niemeyer will be informed of the progress made towards cutting down deficits in the New South Wales and the Victorian Railways, the Commissioners of the railway have simultaneously applied to the Federal Arbitration Court at Melbourne for a revision of the basic wage, including what is known as Judge Powers's three shillings weekly allowance. The Victorian Commissioners, hoping to get into line with New South Wales legislation already in working order, are also claiming a reduction of 8½ per cent. in the wages of their salaried staffs, as well as all-round increased working hours.

It is pointed out that last year's deficit in New South Wales amounted to £2,750,000, and another heavy deficit is threatened this year. Victoria lost £1,000,000 last year, and revenue is still falling at an "alarming rate."

The applications will be heard on Wednesday.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

THE GATHERING AT ZAGREB

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, Aug. 14

The Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia opened to-day at Zagreb [Agram]. It is the largest gathering of the sort ever held in this country, delegations having come from all parts, and it is estimated that at least 100,000 persons will attend the Mass which will be celebrated on Sunday in the open air in the Yellatchitch Square, the market-place of the town.

Among the visitors are a party of American Croats headed by the Bishop of Indianapolis, a Polish delegation headed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Cholm, and a large body of Czechoslovak Catholics. Mgr. Pellgirnetti, who has been appointed Papal Legate to the Congress, arrived in Zagreb this afternoon. He was received with great solemnity by the Archbishop of Zagreb, Dr. Bauer, and representatives of every branch of the Catholic community, and during his progress from the station to the Cathedral the bells of all the churches rang peals.

This elaborate mobilization of the forces of the Church has not been made without intention. The last year has seen a trial of strength between the Church and the Yugoslav Government. Negotiations for a concordat were well advanced when the dictatorship manifested its intention of limiting the part taken by the Churches in education. Provisions in this sense were made in the new schools law which was issued last October. After a lapse of 10 months this law has now been repealed. At the same time it is announced unofficially that the concordat is almost ready for signature, so it may be inferred that the struggle is over. The Congress may be regarded as a final demonstration of the power and organization of the Catholic Church before the truce is concluded.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 15

Mr. Wesley Gordon, the Minister of Immigration, to-day announced officially that no further immigration from the Continent of Europe would be allowed, except in the case of experienced farmers of suitable type in possession of ample means to establish and maintain themselves on farms, and the wives and children of persons already established in Canada. This policy, Mr. Gordon explained, was rendered necessary by unemployment and to prevent people who would not be able to obtain work from coming into the country. "We regard the present situation," he said, "as temporary; but we propose to apply an effective remedy until unemployment conditions have improved."

No change has been made about immigration from Great Britain or the United States; but the Government will not solicit or encourage any movement at present. The new regulations will not interfere with the free movement of tourists or those engaged in business or commerce. Reasonable consideration will be given to immigrants now *en route* under commitments already made, but they will be rigidly inspected at the ports of entry.

NEW TURKISH PARTY

FETHY BEY'S TASK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY)

The formation of a new political party in Turkey is a notable event, as the Popular, or Kemalist, Party has been without opposition for the past three years. Fethy Bey, the founder of the Liberal Republican Party, has been Ambassador in Paris since 1925, whither he proceeded after being Prime Minister. He is an experienced politician and diplomatist with a European outlook and an unprejudiced mind.

Fethy Bey has always been regarded as a potential successor to Ismet Pasha. It now appears that the Ghazi, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and Fethy Bey have been maintaining a correspondence wherein Fethy displayed little admiration for what Ismet's Government had accomplished. Fethy wrote that the economic and financial state of Turkey filled him with alarm, and that the judicial system had sadly deteriorated. The Ghazi replied sympathetically and encouraged Fethy to re-enter political life. On July 22 Fethy arrived in Constantinople and was received by the Ghazi, and on August 7, at a ball given in Yalova, the new Turkish spa, the Ghazi, Ismet Pasha, Fethy Bey, and several prominent Deputies had an all-night conversation about Turkish politics.

One or two of the Deputies criticized the Government's foreign and domestic policies and indulged in some frank criticism of the Popular Party. The Ghazi, who is the president of the party—Ismet Pasha being the vice-president—was, it is said, somewhat annoyed at their outspokenness. He inquired why their grievances had not been aired in the Grand National Assembly, and was met with the reply that free speech was not welcome in that institution. Ismet Pasha, who had remained silent during the conversation, finally said that he would answer his critics in the National Assembly.

The day after the ball Fethy Bey resigned his post as Ambassador in Paris and announced his intention of forming a new party. The Ghazi gave Fethy his blessing, and even Ismet said that he would be glad to have an Opposition party in the Assembly. The Turkish Press welcomed the advent of Fethy, and public opinion seemed to be favourably disposed towards the new party. It remains to be seen how Fethy will proceed.

ASSURED OF ELECTION

First of all he must be elected to the National Assembly. Theoretically this is difficult, as all the Deputies in the National Assembly belong to the Popular Party, and Fethy can hardly be elected on a Popular Party ticket. Practically, however, Fethy Bey is assured of election, as the Ghazi wants him to enter politics. Once elected, Fethy hopes that a certain number of the Deputies of the Popular Party will transfer their allegiance to him. Five or six well-known men have already promised to do so, and it is believed that about 75 Deputies, or 25 per cent. of the entire Assembly, are ready to become Liberal Republicans. They will constitute an official Opposition to Ismet Pasha when the National Assembly opens on November 1.

A general election is due to be held during the summer of 1931. A direct system of voting will supplant the present indirect system, and it is possible that universal suffrage will be granted. It is also stated that the elections will be quite "free." Although the programme of the new party has not been published it is understood that the principal points are, first, thoroughgoing economic and financial reform, tending towards the encouragement of foreign capital and freedom of trade for the individual; and, secondly, a closer collaboration with Western Europe, including the entry of Turkey into the League of Nations. Such a programme will find favour with the majority of the Turkish *intelligentsia*, who are dissatisfied with the foreign and domestic policies of the present Government. It will not, however, be welcomed by Soviet Russia, and it will be interesting to see what attitude the Russians will adopt towards an attempt to free Turkey from Bolshevist influence.

Fethy Bey is not going to have an easy task. Unless anything unforeseen occurs he will have to wait another year before appealing to the electorate. Ismet Pasha has shown much statecraft in surrounding himself by a band of devoted companions, and he is neither willing nor ready to relinquish power. Everything points to a grim struggle between Ismet Pasha and Fethy Bey. The Ghazi has declared that he will maintain an impartial attitude and will watch with interest the debates in the National Assembly.

The situation appears rather unreal. Turkey is not used to two rival political parties, and there will probably be much undignified and useless strife. Meanwhile the Turkish Army is engaged in a bitter struggle with the Kurds, and the latest news from that region is not satisfactory. The campaign has already lasted six weeks and does not show any signs of ending. The cost has been heavy, and will be heavier still.

THE RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL

WORLD PROGRAMME OF REVOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 15

On the occasion of the opening of the fifth World Congress of the Profintern [the Red Trade Union International] at Moscow to-day Lozovsky, the general secretary, published a long statement in the Soviet Press to the effect that events in China, India, and Indo-China would be the basis of the discussion at the congress. Half the population of the world, he stated, lived in these countries, and the present conditions there were the most favourable for the work of the Profintern.

As to other parts of the world, Lozovsky stated that congress must work out a programme for economic strikes and a gigantic class war for power. Besides China and India, where "revolution is already being carried out," the whole "Black Continent" must receive particular attention. New organizations for revolution must be created in the African colonies, and an economic and political war must be organized for the tens of millions of agricultural workers in the colonies. Latin America offered a fruitful field also; but one of the most urgent tasks was the arranging of a system of dictatorship in the "Soviet regions of China."

ESCAPE FROM DEVIL'S ISLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TRINIDAD, Aug. 15

Nine men who escaped from the French penal colony of Devil's Island and landed in Trinidad, after ten days in an open 30ft. boat, have been sent to prison at the Governor's pleasure, pending communication with the Governor of Cayenne. They were serving sentences ranging from five years to life imprisonment. Six days after their start the boat overturned in a storm, and two members of the party, weak with privation, were drowned. The remainder righted the boat and managed to reach the south coast of Trinidad in an exhausted condition.

GERMAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

HERR HUGENBERG'S SPEECH TO HIS PARTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 15

Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, opened his party's election campaign with a speech at the Sport Palast here last night. Herr Hugenberg commanded 78 Deputies when he was elected leader in 1928. Thirty-five now remain. Forty-three have seceded in successive groups, and each time the party organ has spoken of "a welcome clearance," so that unkind Socialist newspapers say that if there are many more clearances there will be no party left to welcome them.

Herr Hugenberg still sees catastrophe imminently impending unless his warnings are heeded. "It is simply a question whether the Centre want to destroy Germany with the Socialists or save Germany with us. Each elector has the choice, the one thing or the other—Yes or no! Right or Left! Sink or save!" He is now looking, as all the politicians on the Right are, to the possibility of a Right Coalition after the election. But even here he is balked by the fact that the Centre, without whom the Coalition could not be formed, are in coalition with the Socialists in Prussia, and Herr Hugenberg will not make an ally in the Reich of any party which has such acquaintances in Prussia. Hence the warning to the Centre.

Herr Hugenberg in his speech, which was a long one, announced that his campaign against the Young Plan was far from dead. He had promised the people that his party would not suffer the German economy to be destroyed or the masses to be plunged in misery for the sake of the Young Plan, and they would hitch the wagon of their policy to the star of this promise.

He then elaborated the now famous plan for making Germany's creditors pay half the reparations annuities. All goods entering Germany would be subject to a special reparations impost which would yield two milliards of marks [£100,000,000], and this sum would be applied to reducing the goods freight rates and taxes. "We cannot pay, perhaps they can." The objections raised to the Plan are being answered in a publication soon to appear. "A wreath of complementary measures," proceeded Herr Hugenberg gravely amid cordial applause, "would largely increase the proportion of the Young Plan burdens which would be put on our creditors. For instance, why should not foreigners visiting Germany pay a few hundred millions? Germany is one of the cradles of civilization, rich in natural beauty, in science, and in technical wonders."

Herr Hugenberg was loudly applauded by a packed audience.

GENERAL HERTZOG AND EMPIRE FREE TRADE

General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who has reached Madeira on his way to attend the Imperial Conference, speaking to a Press representative, said that he regarded as of paramount importance the recognition by the Conference of the independence of South Africa. South Africa regarded the declaration of the 1926 Imperial Conference as its Magna Charta, dispelling all doubts as to its free relations with other countries.

As to Empire free trade, General Hertzog said he considered such a policy entirely impracticable, and he did not think many would be found in the oversea Dominions to favour the idea. Industries were springing up in independent South Africa, and he was quite unable to see how Empire free trade would assist them. An agreement regulating the trade relationships between the Union and Great Britain was the desideratum. It had never yet been made clear by their protagonists what was meant by the phrases "Empire Free Trade" and "Empire Economic Unity." Such phrases should be defined most closely.—*Reuter.*

U.S. DROUGHT BROKEN

RELIEF IN EASTERN STATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 15

Heavy rains in the Eastern States and the southern part of the corn-growing States of the Middle West during the night and this morning seem to have brought a real break in the drought over a wide area, though it is too early to estimate the extent of the benefit afforded by the rains so long delayed. There is a prospect of more rain in many districts, though others which badly need it are unlikely to get it for several days at least. The Governors and other representatives of the 13 worst afflicted States, who have been conferring with President Hoover, left Washington for their home States to-day. They will proceed with the establishment of relief committees in each county of the States, which will be co-ordinated with the various Federal agencies concerned.

President Hoover held a conference this afternoon with Mr. Louis J. Taber, President of the National Grange Farmers' Organization, Mr. Thompson, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Mr. C. E. Huff, President of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Mr. Legge, Chairman of the Farm Board, and Mr. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture. The conference discussed not only the problem of supplying credit for the drought-stricken areas—where many banks have already failed and others are known to be at the end of their tether—but also the question of the disposal of 68,000,000 bushels of wheat in the hands of the Federal Farm Board. This has for a long time been overhanging the market with a tendency to reduce prices. The conference considered the possibility of the Farm Board extricating itself from the dilemma in which it finds itself by selling this wheat cheap to the farmers as feed for live-stock in place of the damaged corn crops.

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS AND THE GOVERNMENT

STRONGER POLICY URGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15

At a meeting of the Calcutta branch of the European Association next Friday a resolution will be officially proposed approving generally of the Statutory Commission's Report, but calling for fuller safeguards for European trade. It is now certain, however, that a stronger resolution will be brought forward by Europeans who are not satisfied with the conduct of the Government since January last, and the largest meeting the community has held for years is expected.

For a fortnight there has been a voluminous correspondence in the *Statesman*, begun by letters signed with *noms de plume*, calling for a different policy from the side of the Government. Several writers have pointed out that the Statutory Commission, in recommending a constitutional advance, seems to have ignored the treatment given by Indians to the Montagu Reforms. The Indian Government has been condemned as weak and as truckling to the seditionists, and charged with having mismanaged the whole situation by not promptly setting the law in motion against the Nationalist leaders when these first declared for independence.

These letters unquestionably represent an opinion that grows more vocal among Europeans and which is against the conciliatory attitude of the local European Association. Their call is that the Government shall govern and leave talk of further developments and political advance in India until order has been restored throughout the country and normal law is functioning. How widespread this feeling actually is only next Friday's meeting can reveal.

Telegrams in Brief

A slight earthquake shock was registered at Castelfiorentino, near FLORENCE, shortly after 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. No damage was done.

Fire broke out on Thursday night in the Customs warehouses at BUCHAREST, and fanned by a wind soon spread to several neighbouring stores.—*Reuter.*

Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, arrived in BUDAPEST on Thursday to take part in the celebration of the 900th anniversary of the death of Saint Emery.

Mgr. Pellegrinetti, Titular Archbishop of Adana, the Nuncio in Belgrade, has been appointed Papal Legate to the Eucharistic Congress which is now being held in ZAGREB.

Members of the Sheffield Industrial Mission to South America arrived yesterday at RIO DE JANEIRO. The mission will visit Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine, Chile, and Peru.—*Reuter.*

The unveiling of the third memorial which is to mark the point where the British blockships were sunk at the entrance of the ZEEBRUGGE Canal on St. George's Day, 1918, has been postponed.

At a Communist meeting in NUREMBERG, on Wednesday night, the police and the fire brigade had to intervene vigorously to restore order after National Socialist interruptions had provoked a riot.

Rain has fallen in BERLIN on all of the 49 days which have elapsed since June 27, Seven Sleepers Day, in accordance with the German saying that rain on that day entails rain for seven weeks afterwards.

It has been decided by the SWISS Federal Council that Signor Bassanesi, an Italian who on July 11 dropped anti-Fascist leaflets over Milan and later made a forced landing on Swiss soil, shall be tried by the Federal Penal Court.

The Parliamentary Committee which has been investigating the educational system in NEW ZEALAND, has recommended the consolidation of all the various colleges in the Dominions so as to form two Federal Universities, one in each island.

VIENNA city government, which is Socialist, has forbidden children under 16 to see a new film entitled *Emperor Francis Joseph as Ruler and Man*, alleging that the film is calculated to give an incorrect conception of Austrian history and a wrong impression of life under the Emperor.

A passenger aeroplane from VIENNA to Zurich *via* Innsbruck crashed on Thursday near Weiler, in the Allgau Mountains, and was driven half of its length into the ground. The pilot had to be dug out and, together with the three passengers, was conveyed to hospital, where he died an hour later.

THE DECREASE IN U.S. TRADE

JULY FIGURES THE LOWEST FOR TEN YEARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 15

Closely following the detailed figures showing a decline in the United States foreign trade during June, the preliminary figures for the foreign trade of July were issued to-day by the Department of Commerce. They show that in July this year the value of foreign trade in the United States sank to the lowest level for nearly 10 years. The total exports for July were valued at $289,000,000 (about £53,800,000), compared with about $295,000,000 in June this year, and about $403,000,000 in July last year. The import figures show a similar decline of more than 30 per cent. as compared with the same month in 1929. The imports in July this year were valued at $219,000,000.

The net loss of gold during July was $20,641,000. During the whole of the first seven months of this year there was a net increase in gold stock amounting to $201,806,000. Commenting on these figures, Mr. Grosvenor Jones, the financial specialist of the Department of Commerce, attributed the recent gold export movement to increased foreign lending by the United States. He regarded the outflow of gold as a favourable factor in the world economic situation.

Other Foreign News on following page

You don't know how your car can climb until you try the new BP

Nothing wrong with the car! Engine well run in. Ignition perfect. Carburetter just as the makers set it. Yet—on hills its performance disappoints you. Something wrong with the petrol you use? It's time you tried the new BP! All the elements in it that make fast climbs sure—thrilling. Enough "light fractions" to give a surge of life the instant you open the throttle. Enough "heavy-bodied hydro-carbons" to give you full power at high speeds. Fill your tank with the new BP today.

★ BP—gives you more, costs no more

THE AFRIDI DANGER

MARTIAL LAW AT PESHAWAR

ORDINANCE BY THE VICEROY

TROOPS MOVED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 15

Late to-night the Viceroy issued an ordinance imposing martial law upon Peshawar and district and authorizing its extension throughout the North-West Frontier Province. His Excellency in a personal explanatory statement says that the whole of the section of the Afridis dwelling in Tirah must now be regarded as implicated and as maintaining inside the borders of Peshawar and district a force of armed tribesmen animated by intense hostility against the Government and a determination to upset the authorities. In issuing the ordinance the Viceroy says

that he is acceding to representations and requests by both civil and military authorities of the North-West Frontier Province.

The ordinance makes the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Northern Army the chief administrator and authority for martial law and empowers him to place different areas under magistrates or military officers and enables him to delegate any or all of his powers to such persons as he may select, authorizing him to make regulations for all martial law areas, and gives similar power to an administrator in regard to the area to which he may be appointed.

Part II. of the ordinance, which only comes into operation by a further notification, provides for the establishment of special tribunals, judges, magistrates, summary courts, and military courts.

Part I., which comes into operation immediately, provides for the continued exercise of jurisdiction by the ordinary Civil Courts and contains a section running: "Any person who voluntarily assists or relieves with money, victuals, or ammunition, or knowingly harbours, protects, or conceals any enemy, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment, which may be extended to 10 years, or with fine, or with both," and declares that the expression "enemy" includes any mutineers, rebels, or rioters against whom operations are being carried out by his Majesty's forces or police for the purpose of restoring or maintaining order.

The Viceroy, in a personal note, says that it is the intention of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief immediately to delegate his power to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, who will be the chief administrator of martial law.

The special purpose of issuing the ordinance, it is understood, is to provide the Chief Commissioner, as head of the civil administration of the North-West Frontier Province, with extraordinarily wide powers to enable him to take the most thorough measures, in conjunction with the military authorities, to clear up disorder in the areas under his administration.

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT

SIMLA, Aug. 15.—The Viceroy's statement giving reasons for the enactment of martial law contains the following passages:—

Some villages in the area near the city and cantonments have been deserted by their inhabitants through terror; from others the women and children have been sent into the city for refuge, while in other villages the Afridis have received food, shelter, and active assistance from some elements at least among the villagers.

With the assistance of ill-disposed villagers, the tribesmen, although they are believed to have sustained considerable casualties, have generally been able to evade any decisive contact with the troops operating to evict them.

The local authorities, civil and military, have represented the insufficiency of their powers under the ordinary law for dealing with the menace thus created and have asked for the proclamation of Martial Law in Peshawar and District. They have at the same time represented that it is their desire that the proclamation of Martial Law in this area should be accompanied by the minimum of disturbance to the comfort and tranquillity of all peaceable citizens and by the least possible dislocation of the normal functions of the civil administration. . . . I trust that the measures now in progress and under contemplation will speedily restore peace to Peshawar and District, and will allow of the early withdrawal of this Ordinance.—*Reuter.*

TROOP MOVEMENTS

SIMLA, Aug. 15.—An official *communiqué* issued to-day states that, while there is no reason to suppose that the troops located in the Frontier districts are insufficient to deal with the present situation, the following movements of troops are being carried out as a precautionary measure:—

To NOWSHERA HEADQUARTERS:—The 2nd Infantry Brigade, and the 2/17th Dogra Regiment from Rawalpindi; 2/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, and the 4th Mountain Battery, R.A., from Abbottabad; and one section of the 7th Armoured Car Company, R.T.C., from Lahore. The 1/1st Punjab Regiment and the 2/7th Rajput Regiment, which have recently been employed in Waziristan, have also proceeded to Nowshera.

To KOHAT HEADQUARTERS:—Tenth Mountain Battery, R.A., from Abbottabad, and the 1/8th Punjab Regiment from Multan.

To RAWALPINDI HEADQUARTERS:—Ninth Infantry Brigade, 2nd Battalion, The Seaforth Highlanders, 2/8th Punjab Regiment, 2/9th Jat Regiment, and the 2/11th Sikh Regiment, all from Jhansi.

To RISALPUR:—No. 28 (A.C.) Squadron, R.A.F., from Ambala.—*Reuter.*

RECRUITS FOR AFRIDIS

THREATENED ATTACK ON KOHAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 15

The Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India issued a long *communiqué* to-day on the Afridi incursion, stating that the situation on the North-West Frontier is one of considerable gravity and danger.

Reviewing developments since early June, the *communiqué* states that by June 8 agitation by hostile Mullahs and others had worked the tribal hotheads up to such bitterness against the Government and incited them so completely beyond the control of their *Maliks* [tribal leaders] and Elders that they called a *jirga* [tribal gathering] on June 13, from which the *Maliks* and Elders were excluded. Internal dissensions temporarily prevented concerted hostile action, and the *Maliks* and Elders so far regained the leadership that Political Officers were able to collect a representative *jirga* at Jamrud on July 13 to discuss the situation. The Chief Commissioner later met selected representatives of this *jirga*. Their attitude was formally correct, but definitely hostile. They announced various grievances. One was that their allowances were not increased after the construction of the Khyber railway; another was that by the Sarda Act [dealing with child marriages] the Government had interfered in religious matters. They also complained of the Government's action in the settlement of the recent Shiah dispute, the Foulkes case in 1921, and the Ellis case in 1923; and declared that they would not resume friendly relations until these grievances were redressed. They were dismissed to their homes. The *communiqué* states that the two following weeks saw a notable increase in the number of volunteers in both Afridi and Orakzai Tirah. It then describes the descent upon the Peshawar plain. Some villagers sent their women and children to Peshawar for safety; others joined the invaders whenever there was a prospect of loot. The *communiqué* states that a number of hostiles has left the district and that the strength of those remaining in the plain is reported to be about 1,200. Fresh reinforcements keep coming in, so that the situation remains critical.

The *communiqué* adds that the Afridis are doing all possible to enlist the cooperation of the Mohmands and of the tribes about Kohat and the Pass and that the Orakzais are known to have raised a *lashkar* [tribal force] in Tirah with the intention of attacking Kohat. It concludes: "The troops in the Peshawar and Kohat districts are in ample strength and fully prepared for all eventualities, but the situation remains difficult."

AFRIDI ALLIES

General reports from the North-West Frontier to-day indicate, like those of yesterday, outward calm everywhere, but at the same time show that the possibilities of further mischief are present in the situation.

Starting from the head of the Kurram Valley, we find that the Afghan tribes over the border beyond Parachinar are stated to be still agitated by the unrest. The Chamkannis, who were recently on this side of Parachinar, have come in, following the effective bombing to which they were treated. Their neighbours the Paras have not. The Kurram Valley remains quiet, but the Miranzai Valley, connecting it with Kohat, is still agitated; the Orakzai *Lashkar*, which started down the Khanki Valley to attack Kohat, has not arrived, but there is no news that the threatened attack has been abandoned.

Turning northward, we find the people of the tribal salient between Kohat and Peshawar Plain still firm against appeals by their Afridi kinsmen to assist the revolt. On the Peshawar side of the salient the remaining invaders, and the additions which Political Agents say they are receiving, appear to be led by the most bitterly hostile of the Mullahs. The number still in the caves near the front of the hills is stated to be diminishing, but a great all-Tirah *jirga* is being held somewhere in the Bara Valley to-day, and in view of all the circumstances it is hardly likely that the *jirga* will decide for peace.

North of Peshawar, Badshah Gul, the son of the Haji of Turangzai, is reported to be moving in Mohmand territory with a band of from 200 to 300. A warning against inviting aerial attack has been sent to the Mohmands by the British authorities.

THE CONGRESS PEACE PARLEY

LETTER TO THE VICEROY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, AUG. 15

The peace conference in Yeravda Gaol to-day lasted nearly three hours. At its close Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar issued the following statement:—

During our present visit to Poona we have thrice visited Yeravda Gaol. The Congress leaders have addressed a letter explaining their position and their points. We are submitting the letter to the Viceroy for his consideration, and we hope to interview the Viceroy later.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are leaving Poona this afternoon. The Bombay War Council's resolution [given in *The Times* yesterday], deprecating the peace negotiations, has evoked divergent opinions. Some members of the Congress regard it as a move to prompt Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues to pitch their demands as high as possible, fearing that without such a move Mr. Gandhi might be prevailed upon to accept what are held to be their minimum demands. The Congress diehards support the resolution.

Three Congress volunteers were to-day sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of picketing. The prosecution showed that they were arrested yesterday in the act of stopping a victoria carrying foreign cloth and blankets. They claimed the right to inspect the goods, and took one blanket to an adjoining building for inspection, refusing to permit the victoria to proceed until the police arrived and arrested the pickets.

The Magistrate said this was the first case of its kind, and called for a severe sentence.

I can very well understand Congress volunteers picketing in front of shops, the Magistrate said, but they are now going too far. This means that the whole control of Bombay is going into the hands of Congress volunteers.

A correspondent of the *Times of India* says he saw and heard a noisy procession shout "Boycott British goods" when passing a funeral.

Two more mills closed to-day, and 27,000 operatives are now unemployed. In street-corner speeches Congress members are appealing to them to support the general activities of the Congress and the boycott movement. The labour unions, however, have decided not to cooperate with the Congress Committee in observing "Labour Week" next week. The unions are weaker than they were a year ago, partly through want of funds and partly because their leaders are in prison. The Red Flag Union, which is considering its participation in "Labour Week," is considering also its allegiance to the red flag rather than to the Congress tricolour.

R100'S RETURN FLIGHT

STEADY PROGRESS OVER ATLANTIC

RIDING A STORM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ON BOARD R 100, AUG. 15

R 100, which flew 1,300 miles in her first 24 hours since leaving Montreal, proved her airworthiness again last night in a rainstorm, which did not affect her steadiness. The passengers slept through, knowing nothing of it. The rain collected and through a leakage in the fabric short-circuited the lights. Difficulties ensued in the electric kitchen

and there were cold meals in consequence. The inability to make sights resulted in a loss of bearing. A thirty-mile head wind impeded progress, although four engines were in commission.

This morning there was a heavy fog, and our altitude was reduced from 1,800 to 1,300 feet. Thereafter the wind, blowing at 60 miles an hour, veered round, raising our speed to 100 miles an hour. By noon the fog had thinned and bearings could be taken. The airship was speeding crabwise, with a drift of 45 degrees. There were white caps on the seas below, but she remained absolutely calm and steady.

The airship is now using only three engines, changing over periodically. Under the guidance of the chief engineer, I climbed through the darkness down into the aft-engine car, where we were stunned by the noise of engines of 1,400 h.p. roaring unmuffled. Through the darkness we could see the blue flash of the exhaust gases from the starboard engines ahead. The aft engines were running at 800 revolutions a minute, but in obedience to a signal from the control-car the throttle was opened, the blue exhaust turned rose, and the engines accelerated to 1,600 revolutions. The two engineers and myself, crammed into the tiny space, had the sensation of being imprisoned under the bonnet of the 24-cylinder engine suspended 2,000ft. over mid-Atlantic.

MAKING FOR FASTNET LIGHTHOUSE

WEATHER UNSETTLED

R 100 reported to the Air Ministry late last night that owing to weather conditions she proposed to make Fastnet Lighthouse, south-west of Cape Clear, County Cork, and proceed direct to Cardington.

A message was received at 4.11 p.m. from the steamer Cameronia saying that R 100 was then 70 miles S.S.W. of 53deg. 58min. N., 27deg. 0.7min. W., indicating that the airship had then done approximately two-thirds of her journey.

In a report on the weather over the Atlantic issued shortly before half-past 6 last night the Air Ministry said that a depression in mid-Atlantic was moving east-north-east and was expected to grow deeper. The weather was generally unsettled. Winds were from a westerly point south of latitude 50deg., but more variable farther north.

The airship will approach England by way of the Bristol Channel, and is expected to arrive at Cardington between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

COURSE OF THE FLIGHT

CAUTIOUS NAVIGATION

Our Aeronautical Correspondent writes:—

The R 100 was yesterday expected to arrive at Cardington some time early to-day. At 4.11 yesterday afternoon she was 1,150 miles in a straight line from Cardington, making a speed of about 50 miles an hour with the wind dead behind her. She thus seems not to have been making any attempt to travel at high speeds, probably with a view to saving the envelope as much as possible. Our Special Correspondent on board reports the repair of a small hole in the fabric yesterday morning, and the commander would naturally be anxious to spare the envelope any heavy strain.

That one engine of the six is out of action makes little difference to this voyage. The airship came gaily down the St. Lawrence at nearly 70 miles an hour, with a following wind at 15 miles an hour on her starboard beam. As she came out into the Gulf of St. Lawrence the wind, dropping to 10 miles an hour, had backed a little and was nearly behind her, yet her speed was only 57 miles an hour, a sign that slight fabric trouble had dictated caution. Afterwards, in steady conditions, she picked up a little and increased her speed to 61 miles an hour until she met a slight adverse wind, which took nearly 20 miles off her speed.

By that time she was in a small depression where she met six hours of rain. The weather had been cold, too, temperatures varying from 53deg. to 48deg. Gradually she edged her way southwards in order to take advantage of the westerly winds usually to be found on the southern rim of a depression and soon derived the benefit of them. A following wind of 33 miles an hour was reported by the airship at 1 p.m. B.S.T. yesterday, and though the weather was still overcast the temperature had risen to 63deg. Her speed, however, was no more than 50 miles an hour. It is clear that she has been navigated deliberately into favourable winds less to gain speed than to save strain on envelope fabric.

FATAL FLYING ACCIDENT IN EGYPT

The Air Ministry announces that as the result of an accident at Abu Sueir, Egypt, to D H 9, a machine of No. 4 Flying Training School, Abu Sueir, yesterday, Flying Officer Eric Tennant Kingsford, R.A.F. (Lieutenant, Prince of Wales's Volunteers), pilot and sole occupant of the aircraft, was killed.

CASTLE HILL, WORKSOP

Castle Hill, Worksop, which is famous for its British earthworks, has been presented to the town by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord of the Manor. Some months ago it was threatened with destruction, but after protests by the townspeople and by the national and local Press the Urban Council approached the Duke, who has leased the site to the town, for a long period, at a peppercorn rent.

BRITISH SCHOONER REPORTED LOST

NORFOLK (VA.), Aug. 15.—News has been received here that the British schooner Kathleen, which left New York yesterday for England, has gone down at sea.—*Reuter.*

8 LOOMS TO A WEAVER

NEGOTIATIONS AT A DEADLOCK

WAGES DIFFICULTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, AUG. 15

Negotiations between the cotton manufacturers and weavers on the subject of the introduction of the proposed system of working eight looms to a weaver have completely broken down. The deadlock was announced at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the close of a joint conference between representatives of the two employers' associations (the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the weaving section of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations) on the one side, and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (operatives) on the other side.

According to an official statement on behalf of the manufacturers the breakdown has come about on a question of wages rates under the system they were desirous of introducing. The operatives' formal reply confirms this, and shows clearly that the weavers are prepared to accept the new system in principle, but, for some reason not stated in their reply to the employers, they are obstinately opposed to the continuance of one concrete example of the new eight-loom system in a mill at Burnley. So because the employers' organizations will not recommend the discontinuance of the Burnley experiment at the behest of the operatives, the operatives refuse their assent to the setting up of the proposed joint committee to examine the new system with a view to its general permissive adoption. The Weavers' Amalgamation meet to-morrow afternoon to consider the situation arising out of the breakdown. Similarly the central committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations is being called for Tuesday afternoon to receive a report of to-day's failure to effect agreement with the operatives.

All existing machinery for effecting agreement has now been tried. The deadlock leaves both sides free to pursue their own course. The employers, it is clear, cannot possibly desist from the attempt to introduce the new system, which they hold to be indispensable to their success, or even to the maintenance of their present position in the cotton industry, but it is not yet clear what means they can now adopt to make their purpose effective. On the face of the official statements on both sides, it looks as though the concession of a few more shillings a week to the weaver under the new system would entirely disarm the operatives' organizations.

This assumption, however, needs the qualification that the margin between the employers' idea of a fair wage under the new system and the operatives' idea of such a wage is at present very wide. Moreover, the employers deny that in the case of Messrs. James Nelson, Limited, of Nelson, a flat-rate wage of £3 a week is being paid to all weavers working eight looms. They say the £3 applies only where silk goods are being woven, and that the wage for cotton goods is 56s. In the controverted Burnley experiment, on the other hand, the wages are only about 50s. a week.

THE EMPLOYERS' CASE

The official statements are appended, the employers' case being reported first:—

A meeting was held this afternoon between representatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the weaving section of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation. Mr. F. A. HARGREAVES presided. At the outset of the meeting the Chairman recalled that at the joint meeting of the two sides held last Friday the employers indicated that they were not prepared to agree to the discontinuance of the working of the more looms to a weaver system at Burnley and Chorley and in other districts, as a condition preliminary to the acceptance by the Amalgamated Weavers' Association of the employers' proposal of August 1. That proposal was that a joint committee should be set up to endeavour to arrive at a basis for the working of more looms to a weaver for all classes of goods in all districts.

Mr. Hargreaves also referred to the offer of the Weavers' Amalgamation made last Friday to agree to the setting up of a joint subcommittee on condition that the employers should withdraw their objection to the terms of the proposed experiment at Messrs. James Nelson's Limited, Valley Mills, Nelson. He said the employers were unable to agree to such a condition or to any conditions being attached to the setting up of the joint subcommittee. He was desired, he said, to ask the operatives to give a definite reply to the employers' application of July 17 for the extension of the more-looms-to-a-weaver system to all mills in all districts where the firms concerned desired to instal such a system at a rate of wages other than that contained in the uniform list of prices for weaving. Mr. Hargreaves added that he was also desired to ask whether the Weavers' Association were now prepared to agree to the setting up of a joint sub-committee unconditionally.

OPERATIVES' REPLY

After retirement the operatives' deputation made the following reply:—

The central board of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation has considered your replies to the two proposals which were made at the last joint meeting held on August 8, 1930, and regret the decision you have come to. Our two proposals were made in good faith with a view to surmounting the difficulties of setting up a joint sub-committee as suggested by you. The agreement arrived at between the Amalgamated Weavers' Association and the firm of Messrs. James Nelson, Limited, of Nelson, complies with all that is contained in your application made to the Weavers' Association. It provides for the running of more looms to a weaver; it agrees that the system should be extended to mills in various districts covered by your association; it complies with the firm's desires, and the agreement is at a rate of wages other than list of prices for weaving, although it complies with all that is contained in your original application.

You exercise the right to veto this agreement, on what grounds we have not yet learned. While it is legitimate for you to veto the tentative agreement between a member of your association and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, it is equally the legitimate right of the operatives' organization to veto or object to experiments with which we cannot possibly agree. In these circumstances we cannot agree to the setting up of a joint sub-committee to examine your proposals without one or other of the conditions previously submitted by us.

The chairman of to-day's joint conference thereupon pressed the operatives to give a specific reply to the employers' original application. The operatives answered that the employers must accept the above statement as a reply conveying a refusal of the employers' original application, and also of the proposal to set up a joint sub-committee.

In communicating the official statement to the Press, Mr. Hargreaves said he had a few comments to make upon it.

The Manufacturers' Association were not, he said, parties to the terms of the proposed experiment at the mills of Messrs. James

Continued on page 12, col. 3

THE LAST TEST MATCH

TO-DAY'S VITAL GAME

A FIGHT TO A FINISH

(Play will be begun at 11.30 and stumps drawn at 6.30)

England and Australia each having won one Test Match of the four already played this summer, the fifth and final game, which will be begun at the Oval at 11.30 to-day, will be played to a finish.

England started well enough by winning the first match at Trent Bridge, although Sutcliffe had to retire hurt and Larwood could not bowl on the last day, but Australia won a decisive victory in the next game at Lord's. The match at Leeds, memorable for D. Bradman's record of 334, was left drawn on account of rain and bad light, but with Australia still emphasizing the superiority they had claimed at Lord's. They again came out a little the better of the match at Old Trafford, in which much of the cricket was indifferent and in which rain played more than its normal part.

During all these matches England relied in the main on the nucleus of the team which had done so well in Australia, with a change here and there to strengthen the batting or the bowling. For this match, however, a new captain has been chosen, R. E. S. Wyatt succeeding A. P. F. Chapman, as Chapman succeeded A. W. Carr in a similar match on the same ground in 1926, when England won the rubber. The English team is not yet finally selected, and the definite choice from the 14 players invited to be present must depend on the prospects of fair or rainy weather this morning. In any case the material is there to suit all conditions. The Australians, for their part, are more lucky. In the four matches so far played they have relied on the same team, with the exception that at Leeds A. Jackson and E. L. à Beckett were brought in to fill the places of W. H. Ponsford and A. Fairfax, who were unable to play. This advantage of being able to play together as a team is a very valuable one, and it is improbable that the composition of the side will be disturbed, much, no doubt, as W. M. Woodfull may wish to find a place for Jackson.

The supporters of both teams are remarkably confident of victory—England all the more so if there should be rain about, and Australia equally so should the pitch be allowed to remain firm.

The teams will be selected from the following players:—

ENGLAND.—R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwickshire) (captain), K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex), J. B. Hobbs (Surrey), H. Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), W. Whysall (Nottinghamshire), W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire), M. Leyland (Yorkshire), M. W. Tate (Sussex), H. Larwood (Nottinghamshire), G. Duckworth (Lancashire), I. A. R. Peebles (Middlesex), L. E. G. Ames (Kent), C. W. L. Parker (Gloucestershire), and E. Hendren (Middlesex).

AUSTRALIA.—W. M. Woodfull (Victoria) (captain), V. Y. Richardson (South Australia), A. F. Kippax (New South Wales), W. H. Ponsford (Victoria), E. L. à Beckett (Victoria), D. G. Bradman (New South Wales), A. Jackson (New South Wales), S. McCabe (New South Wales), W. A. Oldfield (New South Wales), C. V. Grimmett (South Australia), C. W. Walker (South Australia), T. Wall (South Australia), P. M. Hornibrook (Queensland), A. Hurwood (Queensland), and A. Fairfax (New South Wales).

Play will be begun to-day at 11.30 and stumps will be drawn at 6.30. On the following days play will be begun at 11.0.

More than 200 people began to queue up outside the Oval shortly before midnight. A special detachment of police was drafted to cope with the expected crowds.

THE MURDER OF AGNES KESSON

A NEW LINE OF INQUIRY

As a consequence of new statements made by a homeless workman Scotland Yard detectives yesterday renewed their activities in connexion with the murder of Agnes Kesson, the Scottish waitress whose body was found at Epsom on June 5. The man, who gave the name of John Hodson, and his age as 37, accompanied Detective Inspector Divers to Burgh Heath and remained in the police car while the officer spoke to Bob Harper, an employee at Mr. Deats's garage, and Mr. Deats, junior. Later the inspector had a short conversation with Mr. Deats, senior. The latter stated afterwards that he could not recognize the man.

The statements made by Hodson have opened up a new line of inquiry, and importance is attached to them by the police.

Hodson declared that he was with Miss Kesson on Derby Day (June 4), and that after the races they walked together towards Coulsdon railway station. On the way the girl became faint, and he called at a cottage to get her some water. About that time a dark blue saloon car stopped near them, and a middle-aged man jumped out, took hold of the girl and led her to the car. There was a younger man in the driving seat of the car.

When taken by Superintendent Brown and other detectives to Epsom yesterday, Hodson pointed out the cottage and other places mentioned in his statement, being particularly explicit with regard to the spot on Epsom Downs where he met and had a conversation with the girl.

It is understood that as a result of Hodson's statements an identity parade will be held at Epsom police station.

INVALIDS

The following official bulletin was issued from Lord Birkenhead's house at 1.40 yesterday:—"Lord Birkenhead has had a fair night. As a result of blood transfusion, which took place yesterday afternoon, there is a slight increase in general strength. His chest condition remains satisfactory." At 11.15 last evening a further bulletin stated:—"Lord Birkenhead has had a quiet day. The slight increase in strength noted this morning has been maintained."

The following bulletin was issued concerning the Duke of Northumberland at 10.45 yesterday morning:—"The Duke of Northumberland has had a fair night. His general strength is less well maintained, but the pulse remains good." A bulletin issued last night stated that his condition remained unchanged.

A Reuter message from Cape Town reported that Lord Rathcreedan's condition showed a slight improvement yesterday.

SIR H. BULLER

It is announced in the *London Gazette* that the King has promoted Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Tritton Buller, K.C.V.O., C.B., to be Knight Grand Cross in the Royal Victorian Order.

BREWERY MEETINGS

Full reports of the annual general meetings of Mitchells and Butlers, Limited, and Friary, Holroyd, and Healy's Breweries, Limited, appear in our City pages.

NORTH CHINA WAR

THE STRUGGLE FOR TSINANFU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, AUG. 15

The Kuominchun [Feng Yu-hsiang's Army] has been very active during the past week on the Lunghai front with the object of relieving the pressure on the Shansi troops in Shantung. Feng has reported substantial progress, and claims that if his men succeed, decisive results will follow immediately. Nanking reports, on the other hand, state that frantic attempts made by Feng to break through in the Lunghai area have been defeated with frightful slaughter.

Meanwhile it is officially reported that the Government forces in much superior numbers are fast closing on Tsinanfu [the capital of Shantung] and the precautions which are being taken by the large Japanese community indicate that they think it possible that the city may change hands. Apparently the Shansi

troops will have to retreat across the Yellow River, unless Feng saves them by successful operations on the other front.

The Nanking Foreign Office in a *communiqué* to the Press to-night states that Tsinanfu was occupied this morning, but a late message from Peking flatly denies the occupation, though it admits the proximity of the Southern forces.

Hitherto the success in war of the Northern Allies has been largely due to the fact that their troops are on the defensive in strong positions in the Langfeng area of the Lunghai front, where the great conservancy dykes, manned with machine-guns, have proved impregnable against the attacking forces without high angle artillery. Feng, in taking the offensive to relieve his colleague in Shantung, has sacrificed this advantage and is risking a reverse.

To-night Nanking announces the flotation of a short-term domestic loan of $50,000,000 [£5,000,000] secured on the Customs surplus. The proceeds are to be devoted to financial stabilization. Considering the present low price of domestic bonds no public support for the issue can be expected.

A PROTEST FROM WEI-HAI-WEI

The China Association has received a telegram from Wei-hai-wei saying:—

All the British residing in Wei-hai-wei strongly support the recent petition from more than 300 Chinese villages in the Leased Territory, and strongly protest against being handed over to China until the present extremely unsatisfactory conditions have improved.

A DULL AUGUST DAY

APPROACH OF NEW RAIN AREA

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The weather was for the most part dull, windy, and rather cold yesterday, but in the eastern coastal districts of England, from East Anglia northward, and in parts of eastern Scotland, the day was mainly sunny.

Showers yielded one-third of an inch of rain at Spurn Head (where there was thunder) and nearly half an inch at Wallasey. Some rain or drizzle fell in many other parts of England and in Scotland, but did not generally amount to much.

The day temperature was from 5deg. to 10deg. below the August normal in London and in many other parts of England, but rose to about the normal in those parts of North-East England where sunshine was plentiful, and was only slightly sub-normal in South Devon. In Scotland 60deg. was not reached locally. At Banff the temperature did not rise above 56deg.

The prospects for the week-end are not good, as a depression west of Ireland is expected to move eastwards and cause a new rain area to pass across the whole country. When this rain area has retreated to the Continent there will probably be occasional showers with sunny intervals.

RETAIL SALE OF MILK

NOT EXEMPT FROM EIGHT O'CLOCK RULE

An important point to milk dealers and the general public was brought out at Barrow Police Court yesterday, when a woman was fined 20s. for selling milk at 8.30 p.m. on July 6.

Mr. J. Pickavance, the defending solicitor, said he thought milk could be sold at any hour of the day or night, but it seemed it could not. Most milk dealers thought that milk was excluded from the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act; but though it could be sold after 1 o'clock on the weekly half-holiday, it could not, under a different Act, be sold after 8 p.m. That seemed strange, because milk was a very perishable commodity.

ODNEY COMMON

MINISTRY'S DECISION AGAINST ENCLOSURE

The Ministry of Agriculture has decided that Odney Common, a riverside public open space at Cookham, Berkshire, shall remain so, and that the application of the Odney Estate, Limited, who own the adjoining land and buildings used as a river club, to enclose part of the common shall be refused. Thus a long dispute has been settled in favour of the commoners, who have enjoyed public rights of way there for 60 years.

COST OF LIVING

At August 1 the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 57 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. a month ago and 63 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 44, 41, and 53.

AIR EXERCISES ENDED

CHAOS IN REDLAND

ENEMY'S EXPENSIVE SUCCESS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Air Exercises ended at dawn yesterday with the agreement of the Powers to accept the mediation of the League of Nations in their dispute. The pace set by both sides has evidently been too hot for a long campaign, and the war could not have been carried on much longer without reinforcements for the Blue forces and the creation of new means of supply by the Red forces. The detailed result of the fighting will not be worked out for some time. In general terms it may be said that Blue Colony achieved its aim of reducing Red Colony to a state of chaos, but at tremendous cost to its own forces.

The destructive nature of modern warfare has been vividly illustrated in this week's exercises, which ended on Thursday night in 46 separate raids. In three full days of fighting three important towns and one big seaport seem to have been rendered untenable, while much damage has been done to others; and on the other side probably 150 aeroplanes have been lost in the process. If the war had continued, Blue Colony probably would not have been able to make good its success, and might even have had most of its remaining machines destroyed, so that Redland, left still in possession of its battered colony, would have been able to set about its reconstruction. The situation was not allowed to reach that point, and Blue Colony is entitled, therefore, to claim success.

COMMANDERS' STRATEGY

The plans of the two commanders are worth examination. In Red Colony the task was to save the mines and works and to preserve a way out of the colony for minerals and into the colony for supplies. The Red commander, doubting his ability to do this by purely defensive measures, decided to meet offensive with offensive, and denuded his territory of fighters in order that they might go over into Blue Colony and cripple raiders before they set out. In this decision he undoubtedly discounted the moral effect of raids on the inhabitants of his colony, already unsympathetic towards the war and unwilling to bear hardships on its account.

The Blue commander, rightly taking it as his business to destroy the heart and nerves of Red Colony, put all the weight of his great bombing force into the work. He recognized that the colony would remain valuable to Redland only while its wealth could continue to be produced and exported. He realized, too, the help he might ultimately get from a civil population terrorized by raids. All his energies up to the middle of the campaign were directed by that estimate of the situation, and, though his own heavy losses forced him then to take defensive measures, he had already done so much damage that he could afford to divert some of his attack.

It is easy to find a reason for the Red commander's strategy. It is less easy to justify the deprivation of Red towns and seaports of adequate protection. A few of the Red Colony fighters might have been able just to deal with the fast day bombers. Bulldogs could have fought Harts in the air, provided they were fairly high. When they came down to the lower altitudes, at which most of the raids were made, the supercharged Bulldogs would have been at a disadvantage in the matter of speed. The other fighters of Red Colony, mostly Siskins, were useless for this task, and must have been reserved for the interception of the slower Sidestrands, and, as events proved, of the Virginias turned daringly into day raiders.

As far as could be seen during the exercises Bulldogs were not used for raids on Blue aerodromes. It may be concluded that they were performing their proper duties of meeting raiders as they crossed the frontier. There were also a few defending squadrons at important points in the north of the colony. The rest were used to damage aircraft, hangars, and aerodrome surfaces in Blue Colony and so to hamper and weaken the aggressors that their attacks might be expected to diminish. Fighters for this purpose became bombers, or adopted the attractive method of flying low over objectives and shooting with machine-guns anything visible.

In theory this has always been held to be a dangerous mode of attack, the assumption being that anti-aircraft weapons may increase their deadliness as

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ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

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THEATRES		
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	MARIGOLD	2.30 & 8.15
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	2.30 & 8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
VARIETIES		
Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.30 & 9
CONCERT		
Queen's Hall	R.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8
EXHIBITIONS		
Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
PICTURE THEATRES		
Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	NEW MOVIETONE FOLLIES OF 1930	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	LADIES OF LEISURE	2.15 to 11
Capitol	GOOD INTENTIONS	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE SEA BAT	12 to 12
Kensington	THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT	2 to 11
New Gallery	SO THIS IS LONDON	2 to 11
Plaza	THE RETURN OF DR. FU MANCHU	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, &

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh north-westerly to westerly winds, backing later; mainly fair at first; some rain later; temperature rising somewhat.

Week-end Forecast for British Isles:—Unsettled, with rain at times. Temperature rising to about normal. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Air Exercises ended early yesterday morning, the end having been hastened by the intensity of the campaign. Though the detailed result cannot be known for some time, our Special Correspondent who has been following the Exercises infers that Blue Colony achieved its aim of reducing Redland to a state of chaos, but at tremendous cost to its own forces. (pp. 10 and 12)

Negotiations between the cotton manufacturers and weavers in Lancashire on the proposed system of working eight looms to a weaver have completely broken down. (p. 10)

At the conference of the Miners' Federation at Weston-super-Mare yesterday Mr. Thomas Richards was elected president, and Mr. E. Edwards, M.P., vice-president. The conference passed a resolution urging mine workers to stamp out organizations brought into existence in the coalfields by the Communist Party and the Minority Movement. (p. 12)

Recent announcements show a growing disposition on the part of British firms to establish branch factories in the Dominions. (p. 5)

The International Horticultural Congress held its last session in London yesterday and accepted an invitation to hold the next congress in Paris in 1932. (p. 8)

The Postmaster-General's belief that an improvement in the night telephone service could be secured by extending the employment of female operators is not endorsed by the Union of Post Office Workers. (p. 7)

POLITICS

Mr. V. C. Redwood, ex-member of Parliament of Queensland, and assistant organizer of the United Empire Party, was adopted last night as the candidate of the party at the forthcoming by-election at Bromley. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Peshawar and District. It is intended to appoint the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province as Chief Administrator of Martial Law. Certain troop movements are being carried out as a precautionary measure. An official *communiqué* issued in Simla states that the situation created by the Afridi incursion is of considerable gravity and danger. (p. 10)

There was a further conference between the Indian Congress leaders in Yeravda Gaol yesterday. It was afterwards announced that the leaders have drawn up a letter explaining their position, and that the letter is to be submitted to the Viceroy. (p. 10)

Both sides in the Chinese war are claiming successes. The Nanking Foreign Office says Nationalist troops have occupied Tsinanfu, in Shantung. This is denied by Peking, which, however, admits the approach to the town of the Nationalists. Fen Yu-hsiang reports that he is making substantial progress in the Lunghai area, and claims that if he succeeds decisive results will follow. (p. 10)

By 4 p.m. yesterday R 100 had completed two-thirds of her flight from Canada to Great Britain. (p. 10)

The declarations of Herr Treviranus on the question of Germany's eastern frontier have intensified French anxiety and awakened suspicion as to the means by which Germany will seek to obtain a revision of the treaties. (p. 9)

In connexion with the French textile strike, the Minister of Labour has invited both sides to meet him on Monday. (p. 9)

SPORT

The Windsor August Meeting was begun yesterday, when the Castle Handicap was won by Colonel T. Carthew's Bachelor's Date. (p. 4)

Kent beat Essex at Southend yesterday by 217 runs. In the match between Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire at Trent Bridge Whysall scored 248. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Lower Treasury Bill Rate; Hudson's Bay Shareholders' Committee; City of Vilna Default; the Higher Beer Duty; Silk Company's Reduced Profits; International Credit Association; and the New Floating Dock for New Zealand. (p. 16)

In the Money Market loan and discount rates were again inclined to weaken. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Spanish rate again moved against the peseta. The French and New York exchanges were slightly higher. A sharp rise occurred in the China exchanges. There was a decline in the Rio exchange. Silver declined ¼d. to 16 3-16d. per oz. (p. 16)

A FALSE STEP

Things are not shaping well in Lancashire. The negotiations between the employers' organizations and the trade unions in the cotton industry over the introduction of the eight-loom system in the weaving section of the trade reached a deadlock yesterday. The unions, it appears, have refused to consent to the appointment of a joint committee to consider the new practice, because the employers are not willing to discontinue the experiment which has now been tried in some of the mills at Burnley for about a year. A study of the official announcements made by both sides shows quite clearly that the real issue behind the tactical manœuvres of the negotiating parties is simply the question of wages. The eight-loom experiment, which was first introduced at Burnley, has also been tried in several other districts, notably at Nelson, where one firm has been paying higher wages than those offered by the Burnley group of manufacturers. The unions in consequence are standing out for the higher wage rates, and as their statement shows they have in principle no ineradicable objection to the general adoption of the new system, which, though it is unpopular in the districts, would probably be accepted by them on terms. How wide the actual difference between the Burnley and the Nelson wage rates really is does not yet seem to be clear, owing to the different nature of the work performed in the two localities; but, on the face of it, it appears to be considerable. The resistance of the operatives to the Burnley scale, which certainly does not appear to be unreasonable, has no doubt been strengthened by a recent decision of a court of referees, which held that a weaver was justified in refusing to work on the eight-loom system at a wage of 49s. 4d. a week. The question of wage rates in the manufacturing section of the industry is extraordinarily complicated. Wages have hitherto been settled on a four-loom basis by an agreed "list" of piece rates varying with each particular kind of cloth, which has now been in force for many years. It is therefore hardly surprising that the calculation of new rates payable on an eight-loom basis should have caused difficulties. But, however delicate may be the task of readjusting piece rates to these new conditions, it is essentially a matter for negotiation, and the unions have clearly put themselves in the wrong by breaking up the conference.

To those who had been hoping that after the report of the Government inquiry had been published the cotton industry would at last settle down to the urgent business of putting its own house in order, this breakdown must come as a severe disappointment. It shows that even now, in spite of the fact that trade conditions are deteriorating week by week, the lesson of cooperation has not yet been learned. The Clynes Report laid special stress upon the need for adjustment in methods of mill working, and especially of piece wage rates for weaving. Unfortunately the operatives still seem to be pursuing the time-honoured tactics of obstruction. At the back of the minds of the rank and file there is no doubt the very natural fear that the adoption of the eight-loom system will mean the employment of fewer men. The belief so dear to the trade unionist that the working classes are benefited by making three men do two men's work dies as hard in Lancashire as elsewhere. It is nevertheless a dangerous superstition. In every market of the world our cotton industry—to say nothing of our other export trades—is losing ground because costs are too high, while week by week the figures for unemployment are rising. The only hope of regaining the lost trade and ultimately of increasing employment must be to produce more cheaply, and any system which enables wage-costs to be reduced without impairing individual earnings ought to be welcomed by workers no less than by employers. The more far-sighted leaders of the operatives are, of course, perfectly aware of these elementary truths, but their hands are to a large extent tied by the less enlightened outlook of the local trade unionists. How far in the present instance the holding out for the higher rate of wages is a tactical manœuvre forced on the operatives' leaders by local pressure, only the event can show. But it is plain enough that an insistence on too high a level of piece-rates would completely nullify the sorely needed economic advantages of the eight-loom system. It is indeed a policy which from the workers' point of view can in the long run only prove suicidal.

Meanwhile it is plain that among the employers also the requisite breadth of vision is still lacking. The higher wage rates paid in the Nelson experiment seem to have been offered by a single firm acting on its own initiative without previous consultation with the manufacturers' association. It is therefore scarcely surprising that the unions should have been encouraged to attempt the strategy exemplified in the motto Divide and Conquer. The abandonment of the traditional system of collective bargaining on both sides, which has been indigenous in Lancashire for generations, can only lead to complete chaos. It is essential that in these negotiations the employers should preserve a united front, and they have undoubtedly acted rightly in refusing to accede to the operatives' demands for the discontinuing of the Burnley experiment. By acting without the approval of their association the Nelson firm have incurred a very grave responsibility. However generous their motives in offering higher wages than their Burnley colleagues, they have taken a step which in the long run can benefit neither themselves nor their employees. Fortunately it is not necessary at the moment to take too tragic a view of the present deadlock. It ought to be possible, with a little common sense on both sides, to build a bridge which will enable employers and operatives to reopen negotiations. But there is no time to be lost if serious trouble is to be avoided. In the meantime the news from another branch of the trade, the Egyptian spinning section, is also far from cheerful. It is clear from the result of the ballot which was announced yesterday that it will hardly be possible to put into force the Egyptian Spinners' Convention for regulating output and maintaining minimum prices. Once more an attempt to obtain cooperation seems to have been wrecked by the individualism of a minority. That is a bad beginning for the work of reorganization which is so desperately needed. How much longer must the industry wait for the vision and leadership which alone can rescue it from the deplorable condition into which it has fallen?

Lessons of Kanchenjunga

With the article printed on this page MR. F. S. SMYTHE completes to-day his interesting review of the experience gained as the result of the International Expedition led by HERR DYHRENFURTH to Kanchenjunga in the early summer of this year. The main lessons learnt by its members—the story of whose adventures was told in the series of dispatches from MR. SMYTHE published in these columns in May and June—fall into two closely connected classes. Some of them have to do specially with Kanchenjunga, the rest apply to Himalayan climbing in general. In the first class the most important is the conclusion formed about the most suitable route to the foot of the mountain. It has been definitely established that the attempt to reach it from the Nepalese side, which involved the crossing of the Kang La and Mirgin La passes, was a mistake. In the opinion of HERR DYHRENFURTH and his companions, any future party of climbers starting from Darjeeling will have a much better chance of success if they follow the example of the Munich expedition of 1929 and take the eastern route through Sikkim by the Teesta and Lhonak valleys and over the Jonsong La Pass, which, though higher than the Nepal passes, is not so difficult. Whether the mountain will ever be climbed is another question. MR. SMYTHE considers that Everest is the only great Himalayan peak which can definitely be said to be accessible to mountaineers. Kanchenjunga, he believes, may defy all comers for many generations, and will never be conquered by the existing methods of mountaineering. The northern and north-western faces were found to be on a much larger scale than was expected. The slopes are vast and so forbiddingly steep and so constantly swept by avalanches of enormous masses of ice weighing millions of tons that, if the expedition had known what lay before them, they would not have dreamt of tackling the mountain from that side. MR. SMYTHE, who has an intimate knowledge of the dangers of climbing in the Alps, declares that the days and nights spent on Kanchenjunga before they finally decided that the mountain was too much for them were the most continuously nerve-racking time that he has ever known. His conclusion is that if at some time another Kanchenjunga expedition is formed to travel through Sikkim it might perhaps succeed in making the ascent in spite of the extreme difficulties of climbing the final rock pyramid, and he recommends that the attempt should be made after instead of before the monsoon, when there would probably be less chance of avalanches.

On Himalayan climbing in general the practical lessons of the Dyhrenfurth attempt are chiefly concerned with questions of equipment, food, medicines, the uses of oxygen, the selection of porters and transport officers, and the relative advantages of large and small expeditions. For attacks on the giant peaks it is considered that large parties of climbers are indispensable, but that it is essential, in order to minimize the risk of labour troubles, that the engagement of porters at Darjeeling should be begun well in advance of the start of the expedition, so as to give the best Sherpas and Bhotias time to come in from outlying villages, instead of having to put up with the less good material found on the spot. It is also important that the porters when chosen should be properly equipped. Most of those who took part in the last expedition were actually without boots. That is a mistake which should certainly not be made again. The climbers themselves found that several layers of light clothing were preferable to heavy tricot suits, and that boots also should not be too heavy and should be sparsely nailed. At heights over 20,000ft. light sugary foods, such as jams, biscuits, chocolate, and tinned fish, fruit, and milk, proved to be the most suitable diet, together with a tot of hot rum taken the last thing at night to induce sleep. A supply of oxygen is only recommended for medicinal purposes. If used as a stimulant it has the disadvantage of producing a reaction, and the experience of Mount Everest proved that the greatest heights may be reached without it, provided that the climbers are first properly acclimatized by three or four weeks spent at an altitude of about 20,000ft. MR. SMYTHE also puts it down as essential that every expedition should include transport officers who understand and speak the language of the native porters. As for the climbers, the men who will force their way to the summit of Everest and Kanchenjunga will, he says, be men capable of disciplining their minds as well as their bodies, genuine philosophers at heart, who experience in mountaineering something far greater and finer than the mere physical joys of struggling with an inanimate opponent.

To-day's Test Match

The match that begins to-day at the Oval will be played under conditions only once known before in the history of Test Match cricket in this country. Because of the removal of the time limit it must be a test of endurance as well as of skill. Already, before a ball has been bowled, it has been the cause of intense popular interest and heated discussion. But it is after all a game, and, like all games, it is a test of character, not only for the players but also for the public and those whose business or comfortable hobby it is to write about it. In the first four matches the players on both sides have stood the test well. One and all they have, as the hackneyed saying goes, played the game. For reasons known to every one, the test of nerve and character in the last and most thrilling of the series may well be found exceptionally trying by the members of the English Eleven. They will take the field under a new captain, chosen at the eleventh hour, and it would not be surprising if they felt in their bones the loss of the shining example set them by his predecessor, who six times in the last ten matches has led them to victory and has only once shared with them the disappointment of defeat. In the field it is universally agreed that he is without a peer among the cricketers of to-day, if not of all time; at Nottingham and at Lord's he batted like a hero when a spirited stand was badly wanted; and on personal grounds the whole of the cricket world is heartily sorry that he has been denied the chance of adding one more triumph to his record as a Test Match Captain. On the other hand, the Selection Committee are neither knaves nor fools, but cricketers of experience and repute. They know as well as no matter who what he has done himself and what England has done under his captaincy. They are at least as anxious as the rest of us that England should win this match, and quite as much alive to the possible effect on the moral of the team of the bold step they have taken to secure victory. If, with these various considerations in their mind, they have decided in the peculiar circumstances of a match that must be played to a finish that it is wiser to appoint another captain in his place—a batsman of a different type whose stay at the wicket, because of his safer and less dashing style of play, is likely to be longer—they may at least be given the credit of having done what they considered to be their duty and what in their opinion is best for England's chances.

Now that the first shock of surprise is over, there need be no fear that the chosen Eleven will allow themselves to be dismayed or depressed by the absence of their old leader. Because they are English cricketers, playing for England, they will give to his appointed successor the loyal support without which no captain and no side, however capable, can hope for success, and they will play the match out cheerfully in the proper team spirit, as a determined and united side with the will to win. The odds in their favour will be greatly increased if they can feel that they and their captain and the committee by whom they have been selected can count on the no less united support of the public at the Oval and elsewhere. "The Selection Committee," says LORD HAWKE, "have no doubt thought it well "out, and I believe that we should support "the committee always. There is very often "far too much criticism." Almost up to the last moment the criticism which he deplores has been unbridled and injudicious. It has apparently never occurred to some of its authors to consider its possible psychological effect on the English team. There are more important things in life than Test Matches, though at the present moment the intelligent foreigner passing through London might be tempted to doubt whether many English people are of that opinion. But, since there is no question of the great interest taken in the prospects of this particular match, it is the more incumbent on those who aspire to influence the public to remember that it is a game, and not a matter of life and death, and to say nothing that has the remotest chance of spoiling it by raising uncomfortable doubts in the minds of any of the players.

The Telephone and the Sexes

For many years the women clerks who serve behind the counter in post offices have been the butt of the popular humorist. Their consciousness of being not saleswomen but Government servants has, indeed, been now and then a cause of some slight inconvenience and nervous strain to the more impatient and sensitive of their humble clients. Nevertheless, not men only, but women—and very attractive women too—have been found here and there to maintain that the young ladies are much quicker and less terrifying than the young gentlemen in the same situation. And now, according to a report which appears in another column, the superior efficiency of the young ladies in the sister service of the telephones has been proclaimed for all the world to hear. The public is so dissatisfied with the telephone service at night, when it is worked by men, that the Post Office proposes to replace the male operators with women. The women are definitely superior. Give the men a chance, pleads the Union of Post Office Workers; make their conditions better, and they will work better. That, replies the Post Office, could only be done by putting the men on at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and "that course would be likely to raise a public "outcry." Praise of the female operator has not been universal and overwhelming; but the public knows the Post Office too well to expect it to take any account of that. It knows that, if the women are not faultless, they are a great deal better than the men. And there are the figures to prove it.

The majority of people who use the telephone will agree with the Post Office. The men, no doubt, have their special difficulties, of which one is that, working at night, when calls are fewer, they have time to get slack and let their attention wander. Probably they are reading CARLYLE, or EDDINGTON, or ARTHUR KEITH, and come with difficulty down to the job in hand. No one who has watched a male operator at a telephone office in an Underground Railway station but must admit that a mere male can be very swift and certain—when he has no chance of reading CARLYLE, or even of doing two lights of a crossword puzzle. And no one who has had occasion to send a difficult telegram by telephone in the night hours but must have found now and then a true and sure-witted friend—probably with a Scottish accent—at the other end of the line, invisible, but a very present help in trouble. And yet the conclusion must remain that the male telephone operator is not so quick, so deft, and so supple-minded as the female, who tackles for hours on end the difficulty of correctly apprehending and repeating four figures after four figures by the dozen in quick succession, where most people would make a muddle of a single one. Their fault (if we may be permitted to hint that a fault they have) is rather that they are too quick, too slapdash, too impatient of our stupidity—and too ready (in spite of their doubtless arduous training and their lofty ideals) to visit on the public in general the rudeness and ill-temper of a few. But then, none can know so well as a telephone operator how stupid, how ill-tempered, and how rude the public can be; and it is hard for the sequestered priestess in the shrine to realize how the very act of taking up the receiver can fill some people with nervous irritation, and how the very gentlest of us may have a "telephone "voice" as gloomy as the ghost's in *Hamlet*, or as savage as a Sergeant-Major's at drill. It would be a dastardly and an anti-social act to praise them without leaving room for a great deal of honest grumbling; yet fairness must admit that they, too, can be friends in need; that they respond generously to the slightest hint of confidence or of respect; and that, after a long squabble with that detestable, inhuman, automatic dial, like water in a thirsty land can be the human, perhaps reproving, but always reassuring and comforting voice of "O."

AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING

A WARNING AGAINST COMPULSION

SMALL FARMERS' NEEDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday Sir Thomas Middleton, whose authority on agriculture none will gainsay, appeals to all and sundry to treat the Government's Agricultural Marketing Bill as a non-party measure, to read it carefully before taking sides upon it, and, before turning it down, to "ask themselves what is the alternative to the powers which the Bill would confer on the producers' boards." He follows up this admirable and timely advice by giving the weight of his approval to the importance I attach to "a partial restoration of the old town and country trade relations at home." In my letter which you published on August 2 I asserted that the realization of this ideal was "perfectly practicable." With this judgment, the truth of which I had no space to substantiate, Sir Thomas disagrees. He writes:—"I doubt it, if producers must continue to rely wholly on voluntary organization. Collective action must be assisted with compulsory powers."

It would take a book to deal adequately with the issues here raised; and I am afraid I must ask anyone who wishes to understand the point of view from which I write to refer to my two previous letters of June 5 and August 2 (to which Sir Thomas alludes), as well as your leading and special articles upon agricultural cooperation in England in your issue of August 11. I wish, as he does, to support the Government's sincere endeavour to respond to the demand of Parliament and people for the declaration of an agricultural policy both for the nation and the Empire. The Bill is only one part, albeit a very important part, of that policy. For this reason, the whole policy can be but provisionally discussed until after the Imperial Conference. I shall therefore confine my present observations to the question of the need for compulsory powers.

As I read the Bill, its framers appear to have assumed that the home producers are organized—or at least anxious to be organized—for the marketing of their produce, and that their efforts in this direction are aborted by what Sir Thomas calls "the unenterprising or selfish minority." Unhappily this is far from being the case. Instances, notably the hop combine and some cooperative bacon factories, give colour to this picture. But, as the Foundation's survey (of which you gave an admirable summary) shows, agricultural cooperation in England is sporadic and wholly devoid of any central organization to make it effective. All that can be claimed for it is that it furnishes a complete proof that, under proper leadership, the English farmers are amenable to cooperative organization. The whole compulsory idea probably derives from the Dominions, where cooperation has been resorted to on a scale familiar to all students of Continental agriculture.

This development, although in the circumstances notably successful, is too recent to have fostered the cooperative spirit, still less the essential loyalty, needed for the fulfilment of its purpose. Hence the compulsory legislation which all serious thinkers upon rural social economics regard as at best a necessary evil—at worst a grave hindrance to true cooperation. To introduce compulsion of minorities into England at this stage will, unless I am greatly mistaken, prove to be driving the wedge in thick end first with a vengeance. Sir Thomas admits that it will provide "formidable administrative problems for producers' boards to solve." It will intensify the prejudice against cooperation, the strength of which is sufficiently demonstrated by the avoidance of the very word cooperation by the drafters of the Bill.

I must not conclude without giving my chief objection to compulsion, which derives from the experience of a life devoted to the organization of small cultivators. To them cooperation is all in all, but it must be voluntary. The best part of the Government's agricultural policy is that which seeks to establish them on the land under conditions of permanent independence. Whatever the Government does for these folk, far more will have to be done in the sphere of voluntary effort. Between the official and unofficial workers there must be team work. This the very suggestion of compulsion precludes.

Your obedient servant,
HORACE PLUNKETT.

Horace Plunkett Foundation, 10, Doughty-street, W.C.1, Aug. 15.

BLACK CURRANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—My letter on the above subject has called forth acrimonious retorts which are as distressing as they are unnecessary.

I yield to no man in the earnestness of my patriotism, but that does not blind me to inefficiency in my own country. Your leading article ended with the assumption that "none of our competitors gives the fruit away," and a perfectly reasonable assumption, too! The obvious, the perfectly obvious, conclusion emerges that if Dutch growers can market their fruit here cheaper than we can there is something wrong with our marketing methods; and our own people would deserve more honour and gain more lasting reward by improving those methods rather than by abusing their thoughtful and not uninformed observers.

Last year I travelled the length and breadth of New Zealand, and on all sides I heard laments about the inefficiency of the British selling organization, which was so bad that those who are passionately devoted to England and everything English are often obliged to buy American manufactures. Inefficiency again; and it is surely far better to mend it than to pretend that it does not matter! Facts have a nasty habit of remaining what they are, and it is always foolish to close one's eyes to them.

I have travelled throughout the U.S.A., and had opportunity to observe something of selling organization there. I was simply astounded at the thoroughness and attention to smallest detail. This year I have been in Germany and Denmark, and the efficiency everywhere, and the economy practised on every side, filled me with envy as an Englishman.

There can be no palliatives, political or otherwise, for our present general depression; no quack remedies, and no crutches for our gammy legs! We have got to stand up, and work wisely and well, or we shall lose our place. The really good worker does not fear competition, but rather thrives on it—as does the good sportsman.

One last word—reverting to black currants. If there were a dearth, instead of a glut, the fruit would assuredly rise to very high prices; would the producers then accord sympathy to the plight of the poor consumer? I doubt it. But, after all, the consumer has some position in the matter!

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR HIRST.

104, Oxford-gardens, W.10.

A GARDEN-OWNER'S PRIVILEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It may interest "Nemo," and encourage him in his neighbourly efforts, to know that I, as vicar of a London parish, also have a garden which, for a town one, is exceptionally large. It is used, I think I can safely say, during the summer months, on an average every other day in the week for fêtes, socials, parochial meetings, tea parties, &c., and by individuals for rest and recreation.

The late Sir Edmund Verney, of Claydon, as I well remember, used to throw open his beautiful grounds to his villagers and other neighbours, and there must surely be many country gentry who do likewise. Perhaps it is as well that such facts as these should be known, if only to stem the stream of idle chatter of irresponsible persons who are never tired of railing at the "privileged" on account of their assumed selfishness.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
RICHARD FREE.

St. Clement's Vicarage, Fulham, S.W.

KANCHENJUNGA

PORTERAGE ON THE PEAKS

FUTURE OF HIMALAYAN CLIMBING

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We publish Mr. Smythe's final article on the experiences of the Kanchenjunga Expedition, continuing from his article on August 9 his estimate of the lessons learnt on the Himalayan peaks.

(By F. S. Smythe)

After we had abandoned the attack on Kanchenjunga, having been driven back by ice avalanches from the north ridge, and by the sheer difficulty of the route from the north-west ridge, we decided to cross the 20,200ft. Jonsong La. We were able to get over this pass by the efforts of Frau Dyhrenfurth and Wood Johnson, together with invaluable help in the shape of coolies from the Nepalese authorities. The number of loads far exceeded the number of porters available, so the transport had to work in relays. Everything worked perfectly, but luck was with us. The season was well advanced and the monsoon imminent. Had the weather broken, the expedition might have found itself in a serious predicament with some of its loads on one side and some on the other side of the pass, and faced, in addition, with a possible desertion *en masse* of the coolies.

The move proved weatherwise, for shortly afterwards the monsoon broke on Kanchenjunga, covering it with new snow, while the district at the head of the Lhonak Valley remained untouched by bad weather. In its topographical and geological work the expedition has added considerably to the little previously known of the country at the head of the Lhonak Valley and in North-Eastern Nepal. The western and north-western glaciers of Kanchenjunga were thoroughly explored, while Schneider and Wieland found a practicable route over the Nepal Gap, thereby making a new pass between Sikkim and Nepal and solving a problem that had interested mountaineers for many years. The Dodang Nyima range, separating the Lhonak Valley from Tibet, was also explored by Schneider and Hoerlin, who ascended its highest point, the 22,700ft. Dodang Peak, and traversed the Choten Nyima La.

Some idea of how little is known of the district to the west of the watershed at the head of the Lhonak Valley may be gained from the fact that a glacier was observed at least 20 miles long not marked on any map. When political prejudices and difficulties have been overcome, this district of Northern and North-Eastern Nepal will offer an interesting field for the explorer and mountaineer. Geologically the district is extremely interesting, as it forms the junction of the Tibetan limestone with the granite of which Kanchenjunga and its satellites are composed. Marine fossils were discovered in the limestone Dodang Nyima range at a height of about 20,000ft.

SCIENTIFIC WORK

There is indisputable evidence of a former ice age in the huge terraces of the Lhonak Valley. The topographical data collected by Kurz and the geological work of Professor Dyhrenfurth have yet to be analysed and classified. Much valuable information will be at the disposal of the topographical and geological survey authorities. The meteorology of the district is remarkable. The difference of precipitation between that of Kanchenjunga and that of the Lhonak Valley is great, and the monsoon conditions quite different. Observations and photographs were made which should prove of interest in determining the approach and extent of the monsoon on this part of the Himalaya.

In addition to Duvanel's fine cinematograph work, Professor Dyhrenfurth took a film from the summit of the Jonsong Peak, thus establishing a record for the highest cinematographic film made on a mountain. Probably nowhere else does the actinic value of the light vary so much as in the Himalaya, and the photographers of the expedition had much difficulty in judging the correct exposure. In the lower regions, though the sunlight is brilliant, its yellow quality demands an aperture as great as F 8 and an exposure of 1-25sec. On the snowfields, however, the ultra-violet rays demand an aperture as small as F 18 and an exposure of 1-50sec.

Much forethought was given to equipping the expedition. To guard against cold and frost-bite, heavy tricot suits were supplied. But these, together with the special high climbing boots, were found to be unnecessarily heavy and to impede active movement on difficult ground. The climbing boots, containing 120 nails each, proved extremely fatiguing, and most members climbed for preference in their ordinary Alpine boots. Incidentally, such a large number of nails is unsuitable in the Himalaya, as they conduct cold to the feet. Heavy clothing does not necessarily spell warmth, and several layers of light clothing are preferable to one layer of heavy clothing.

FOOD AT GREAT HEIGHTS

The feeding of climbers at high altitudes is a very real problem. A mountaineer climbs on his stomach even more than a soldier crawls on his. Altitude impairs the power of the digestion to assimilate food, and the strongest constitution may be laid low by gastritis and other "tummy troubles." The appetite must be kept up and the palate titillated if rapid deterioration of strength is to be prevented. At heights over 20,000ft. or so, light sugary foods were found most suitable, such as jams, biscuits, chocolate, sugar, tinned fish and fruit and condensed milk. A little alcohol is a great aid to the digestion. Hot rum taken at bedtime is best of all drinks to promote the sleep that is as essential as good feeding to the hard-worked and mentally stressed mountaineer.

Owing to transport difficulties the climbers during the early stages of the attempt on Kanchenjunga had to subsist on yak flesh and other mostly unsuitable foods. As a result a marked deterioration soon became evident, and it is practically certain that much of the subsequent illness that weakened the party was due to this. Later, with the arrival of good food, there was a rapid pick-up, and towards the end of the expedition on the Jonsong Peak the climbers, though reduced by a stone or more in weight, were putting forth their best efforts.

The general health of the expedition was well cared for by Dr. Richter. Attempts to combat the deleterious effects of altitude were made by blood-letting, to relieve blood-pressure, as it

was considered that the high blood-pressure relative to the low pressure of the atmosphere is responsible for headaches and mountain sickness. Only two members, Professor Dyhrenfurth and Duvanel, submitted to having 200 cubic centimetres of blood withdrawn, and as they were both subsequently taken ill, Professor Dyhrenfurth within a few days and Duvanel later, it is doubtful whether any good resulted from the experiment. More successful was the special liver preparation invented by Dr. Richter. This took the form of a pill, nine of which had to be swallowed daily. It is believed to have assisted the special formation of the essential haemoglobin corpuscles, which enable the climber to acclimatize to altitude.

A certain amount of oxygen should always be taken by a Himalayan expedition, if only for medicinal purposes. When Wood Johnson returned ill to camp on the Jonsong Peak, an inhalation of oxygen reduced the pulse rate from 115 to 95 in a few minutes. If oxygen could be continuously used on the upper part of a peak, its effects would be good, but used intermittently it serves only to stimulate the body for a short time, while the subsequent reaction is severe. The weight of the apparatus prohibits prolonged use and by tiring the climber neutralizes the effect of the oxygen. The secret of high climbing is slow acclimatization, and this is best effected by living for several weeks as comfortably as possible at a height of about 20,000ft. At this height the appetite is unimpaired and sound sleep possible.

Himalayan mountaineering is mental as well as physical. Nowhere is the control, conscious and subconscious, of mind over matter better demonstrated than at great altitudes, and the reaction of the body to the processes of the mind is marked. The men who will force their way to the summits of Everest and Kanchenjunga will be men capable of disciplining their minds as well as their bodies, genuine philosophers at heart, who experience in mountaineering something far greater and finer than the mere physical joys of struggling with an inanimate opponent.

MISTAKES

Apart from the difficulties of the country and the weather, some mistakes were made at the outset. Expeditions starting from Darjeeling should give long notice of their intended date of departure in order that coolies may have time to come in from remote villages. Unfortunately this was not done, and it was found necessary to recruit many coolies entirely unsuitable to the work. The best porters are Sherpas and Bhotias, and, while in carrying power and endurance there is little to choose between these hardy races, the Sherpa is the better mountaineer on really difficult ground. Of those at Darjeeling many are rickshaw wallahs, and such was the keenness to join the expedition that they were prepared to throw up easy and profitable work at the beginning of the season to face dangers and hardships of the nature of which they were fully aware.

Another mistake was in splitting up the expedition into three separate parties, the reason given being lack of accommodation in Dak bungalows and camping sites. Owing to the difficulties of the route and the weather, communication between these parties was difficult to maintain, while many essentials of food and equipment in one party were unobtainable by the other parties. Perhaps worst of all, the majority of the porters were unequipped with boots, and though many pluckily traversed the Kang La, the majority not unnaturally refused to do so.

To Colonel Tobin, the transport officer, who was in charge of the third party, fell the responsible yet unenviable task of getting the transport to the Base Camp. His bandobast consisted of 80 mule loads. These were brought to Yoksam, where local porters were engaged to bring them on to Dzongri to the foot of the Kang La. An arrangement was made whereby the first party were to send back 150 porters to assist Colonel Tobin's transport over the Kang La. Unfortunately, owing to the desertion of porters and the lack of immediate local aid from Nepal in the form of porters, this was not possible. Even supposing porters had not deserted the first party could not have sent back assistance to Tobin without local porters to carry their own loads to the Base Camp, as to have done so would have meant a fatal delay in attacking Kanchenjunga. In the opinion of many people the difficulties would have been much less had Darjeeling porters instead of mules been employed by Colonel Tobin. It was not until local Nepal porters had been obtained and other porters had been sent back under the charge of Wood Johnson and Hannah, transport officers of the first and second parties respectively, that the delay was overcome and the transport got to the Base Camp just in time to save the climbing party from semi-starvation on Kanchenjunga.

DEMORALIZING WIND

Heavy snowstorms appeared more probable after the monsoon, and the Bavarian party narrowly escaped disaster from a snowfall of 6ft., while Mr. Freshfield was considerably hampered in his plans by a fall of similar severity. On the other hand, these two parties experienced little or no wind; and wind is the greatest enemy of the Himalayan mountaineer. The present expedition had to withstand fierce winds, which according to porters were as bad as or worse than those of Everest. Nothing is more demoralizing or lowers the vitality more than wind at a great altitude. The danger of being overtaken by a heavy snowfall, plus the increasing cold with the approach of winter after the monsoon, is more than counterbalanced by the winds before the monsoon. On the whole, therefore, another party attacking Kanchenjunga will do better to go out after the monsoon.

No general summary of the work of the expedition, and the lessons learned from it, would be complete that left out reference to the porters, without whom the expedition would have been impossible. It is absolutely essential that any Himalayan expedition should include transport officers who speak the language of the porters and understand them. The expedition was fortunate in having Colonel Tobin, who is well acquainted with local conditions, whilst Mr. Wood Johnson, by reason of tea-planting experience, speaks fluent Nepali, and thoroughly understands the child-like temperament of the splendid men to whom the expedition owes so much.

Among the porters, the work of the chief Sirdar Lobsang was invaluable, and was equal in intelligence and trustworthiness to that of a sahib. Among those who did so well—and they are but a few among many equally good—must be mentioned the names of Nemu, Lewa, Sonam, Tainabo, Ondi, Nursang, and, not least, Tencheddar, the cook, who, if frequently reviled, certainly did his best to propitiate rebellious palates.

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Pictures on page 14.

The Secretary of State for Scotland has appointed Mr. Robert Alexander Johnson to be Sheriff Clerk of Zetland to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. Sutherland.

Obituary

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. G. BOND

LONG RECORD OF SERVICE

Major-General Sir Francis George Bond died yesterday at his home at Camberley, at the age of 74.

The eldest son of the Rev. Frederick Hookey Bond, who was headmaster of Marlborough Royal Free Grammar School from 1853 to 1876, he was born on August 10, 1856, and was sent to Marlborough College. From Woolwich he joined the Royal Engineers in 1876, and had a long record of service. It began with the Zulu War of 1879, when he received the medal with clasp. He next served in Egypt in 1882, taking part in the actions at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir and receiving the medal with clasp and the bronze star. While in India he served in the Hazara expedition of 1891 as field engineer, 1st Brigade, being mentioned in dispatches, and in the Tirah expedition of 1897-98, when he was wounded, and received clasps to the medals of both campaigns. In the South African War he was D.A.A.G., Eastern Transvaal, when he was again mentioned, created C.B., and awarded three clasps to the Queen's Medal.

From 1902 to 1904 he commanded the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and from 1905 to 1906 he was A.Q.M.G., Punjab, and was then transferred to Headquarters, India, where he was soon afterwards appointed D.Q.M.G. In 1908 he was appointed Director-General of Military Works in India, and held that post till 1911, when he was given the command of the Southern Brigade, India. He was promoted to hon. brigadier-general in 1913, when he retired. In October, 1914, he was made an Assistant Director at the War Office, was promoted to hon. major-general in 1916, and was Director of Quartering from 1917 to 1919. In 1918 he was made C.M.G. and in 1919 K.B.E. Sir Francis was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John, and had received the American D.S.M. He married in 1881 Alice Maud, daughter of Mr. W. Vivian, and leaves two sons, Lieutenant-Colonel L. V. Bond, R.E., and Major R. L. Bond, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.

ADMIRAL TUFNELL

Mr. Harry Collison, Master-Elect of the Grocers' Company, writes:—

The public are indebted to you for your appreciative notice of the late Admiral Tufnell, reminding them of the valuable service rendered by him to his own country and to Greece. He was also known in the City and elsewhere as Master of the Grocers' Company. May I be permitted, as his successor, to give an additional side to his charming character and unusual career?

Although the City and its companies have always been associated with the sea, it must be rare for a City Company to be presided over by an admiral; but Admiral Tufnell was well known as our "Sailor-Master." And his judgment of men, his geniality, courtesy, kindliness, and tact, made him everywhere beloved. His keen interest in philanthropy and education found scope in the work of a City Company, and his presence at Oundle and Laxton Schools, of which this Company are owners, will be always affectionately remembered. The courage with which in failing health he took up the duties of chief of one of the leading City Companies is known perhaps only to the few with whom he came in immediate personal contact. But he brought with him that keen sense of responsibility and happy way of doing his duty so characteristic of the British Navy, and he died while still "in command." We of the Grocers' Company desire to pay him our tribute through your hospitable columns.

Another correspondent writes:—

Admiral Tufnell's career, as a naval officer, has been dealt with in these columns, but his personality was only realized by his friends who think of him from so many points of view.

His was so generous and large-hearted a nature, with such varied interests and sympathies, that everyone in his circle felt their own concerns were his. He was the focus of all the younger members of the family. He had no children, but the extraordinary power he had of gaining the confidence of children, and what is far more difficult, that of the "young grown-ups," made him a universal favourite to whom all problems were brought as a matter of course. Wise, shrewd, and humorous, his advice would be asked and taken by those who would have resented it from anyone else. Nobody will ever know how many young people were guided into the right career by his help; no trouble was too great, and he took infinite pains over every detail. Constant service for others seemed second nature to him, and he took it for granted that his time was at everyone's beck and call.

This was the same in his public life. He took up the freedom of the Worshipful Company of Grocers in 1887, and became a Warden in 1926. He threw himself wholeheartedly into the many activities of the Company, being especially keen on the educational work at Oundle School, where he was a frequent visitor. He became Master of the Grocers' Company in November, 1929, and was the only British Admiral who has ever held the position in a City Company. He was elected a Younger Brother of Trinity House in 1908. He considered the Navy League of great import, and gave much time to work connected with it; indeed, it was wonderful how he fitted in so much, as he had the faculty—all too rare—of never appearing hurried and was always suave, cheery, and excellent company, as if he had nothing more to do than be the delightful companion he always was.

When the Great War came, not a moment was wasted; he had a car equipped as an ambulance, took it out and drove it in France, until his services were claimed by the War Office, to which he was lent by the Admiralty. His political views were lofty, and the welfare of the British Empire was his sole concern. He had travelled so widely that he understood the foreign point of view, thus enabling him, in troublous times, to steer many through the shoals into calmer water. Small wonder that such a man had innumerable friends; all who served under him remember him with affection, and most have some instance of his kindness in their hearts to claim their gratitude. A real English gentleman has passed away, but he has left his record as an example to us all and his life and the high standard he set were a lesson to all who had the good fortune to cross his path.

MRS. SHULDHAM-SHAW

The death on Thursday at Hampstead of Mrs. Winifred Shuldham-Shaw robs the folk-song and folk-dance movement of a vivacious and charming personality, whose persistent energy provided the main driving force in the erection of Cecil Sharp House, the new headquarters of the English Folk Dance Society. Herself an accomplished singer with a piquant style admirably suited to, but by no means limited to, folk-music, she was quick to appreciate the great work which Cecil Sharp did, not merely for folk-song, but also for the revival of folk-dancing. When he died she laboured with tact and infectious enthusiasm to consolidate his work and commemorate his name in the erection of a worthy home for the causes with which his name is associated. She was honorary secretary of the Cecil Sharp Fund, which began to collect funds in 1924. As part of the campaign she wrote a biography of Sharp and published it in a booklet, "Cecil Sharp and English Folk Dances." When Cecil Sharp House was opened on June 7 of this year Mrs. Shuldham-Shaw was prevented by illness from attending the ceremony. Although still only in early middle life she barely lived long enough to see the E.F.D.S. enjoy the fruits of her devoted labours.

Her funeral will be at Hampstead Parish Church on Monday at 11.30; she requested that there should be no flowers or black mourning.

COLONEL J. S. BOSTOCK

Colonel John Southey Bostock, C.B.E., Commandant of the R.A.M. College, Millbank, died suddenly at Burford Priory, Oxford, on Tuesday at the age of 55.

Born at Horsham, Sussex, the eldest son of Dr. E. I. Bostock, all of whose six sons served in the War, three being killed, Colonel Bostock was educated at Lancing and at Edinburgh University, where he took his medical degrees. He served at home and abroad with the R.A.M.C., and was in the retreat from Mons. Returning to England, he took charge of the great War hospital at Eastbourne. He was director of medical services at the Ministry of Pensions from 1919 to 1923, and was then appointed P.M.O. at Hong-kong. Six months ago he took up the appointment at Millbank. He was made C.B.E. in 1923. He married in 1909 Olivia Emslie, daughter of Mr. Emslie J. Horniman, of Chelsea, and had two sons and one daughter.

The late Lord Waldegrave was chairman of the National Rifle Association from 1891 to 1897. Lady Waldegrave, who is president of the Somerset Branch of the British Red Cross Society, is not the only surviving daughter of the first Lord Selborne, Lady Laura Ridding being her elder sister; and the late Lord Waldegrave's two daughters are Lady Mary Bevan and Lady Margaret Nicholson.

8 LOOMS TO A WEAVER—continued from page 10, col. 4

Nelson, Limited, but from the first it had been made clear to the operatives that any terms must be subject to the approval of the association, as Messrs. Nelson's terms sought to establish principles such as the organized employers had hitherto disapproved. The association could not recommend their acceptance. One of the conditions the operatives sought to secure was the admission of the principle of the appointment of a minimum wage. They also sought to impose technical conditions that many employers could not comply with. Further, the operatives now assumed that Messrs. Nelson, Limited, pay £3 a week all round for all classes of goods, but the £3 was only for silks, and the figure for cotton goods was 56s., both figures to be subject to the approval of the Manufacturers' Association, which approval was not given.

PRODUCTION COSTS

It is the employers' contention that the setting up of a joint sub-committee would not have precluded discussion, either of the Burnley scheme or of Messrs. Nelson's private scheme, or of any other scheme projected for the county. The employers wished to have the whole position reviewed and a new uniform basis of payment established for all classes of cloths, such rates to give better wages to the operatives working an increased number of looms. The sole object of the employers was to establish a different system of weaving that would reduce the costs of production and enable the industry to win back the trade it has lost.

As regards the Burnley experiment it is the employers' contention that there was never any implied condition that this should be dropped if it proved technically efficient and successful. The understanding was that after three months both sides should endeavour to fix an equitable piece price list rate of wages based on the experience gained. The failure to agree was not on the question of the technical success of the experiment, but solely on the price to be paid as a piece rate basis.

The operatives' reply has already been quoted in full. Mr. Luke Bates, secretary to the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation, added a few words of comment on the breakdown.

He emphasised the point that the operatives still insisted on the discontinuance of the Burnley experiment, but were willing to consider the new system provided the terms already arrived at between them and the firm of James Nelson, Limited, were allowed to operate. He implied that the weavers throw the responsibility for the breakdown on the employers' association because of the employers' refusal on these two points.

AN EGYPTIAN SPINNERS' CONVENTION

RESULT OF COTTON BALLOT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, AUG. 15

To-day the result of the ballot of spinners of Egyptian cotton on the proposed convention for this branch of the cotton industry regarding production and prices was officially reported for publication. Details of this scheme were published in *The Times* of June 25, when it was stated that progress with the scheme was dependent upon the assent of 90 per cent. of the spindleage concerned. The ballot gave the following results:—

In favour of the scheme ..	62.56 per cent.
In favour, subject to certain alterations of detail	4.96 per cent.
Against the general scheme but prepared to cooperate under conditions ..	15.09 per cent.
No replies	12.63 per cent.
Against the scheme ..	4.76 per cent.

It is proposed to call a further meeting of this section of the cotton industry to consider the result of the ballot and decide on what further action is to be taken. No date for this meeting is yet fixed.

RATING AND VALUATION ACT

THE SECURING OF UNIFORMITY OF ASSESSMENTS

The annual report made to the Minister of Health by the Central Valuation Committee in accordance with the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925, which was issued yesterday, contains references to the lack of uniformity of assessments.

The report states that county valuation committees are making adequate efforts to perform their duties satisfactorily. In 25 counties whole-time county valuation officers are employed, and in 13 counties the committees obtain the advice of outside professional valuers.

"Now that the rate in the pound required for county purposes is, in the majority of county districts, much greater than the rate required for district purposes, no county can look with equanimity or indifference upon any substantial inequality in assessment as between one county district and another. Any county, therefore, which has neither a whole-time county valuation officer or other suitably qualified officer, nor has retained a professional rating surveyor for general advice, should seriously consider whether the time has not come to adopt one course or the other."

Inquiries were made by the Committee as to the steps taken to secure uniformity of assessments, and the report states that county boroughs secure a great measure of internal uniformity, but "consultation with a view to promoting uniformity between county boroughs and administrative counties is practically non-existent."

It seems to the Committee that the greater the autonomy in rating and valuation, the greater is the need for consultation between the autonomous units.

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ARTIFICIAL SILK

Next year for the first time the Exhibition of British Artificial Silk Goods will be held at the Albert Hall from February 16 to 21, during the period of the British Industries Fair, which continues till February 27. The Albert Hall has never been used before for a trade exhibition. Seven-eighths of the space is already booked. As it has already been proposed to hold a Cotton Fair in London at the same time as the British Industries Fair, there will be three large trade exhibitions in London in February, and a fourth in Birmingham, where the Heavy Section of the British Industries Fair is held. Private omnibuses will run between the Artificial Silk Exhibition and the Fair at Olympia. The Albert Hall Exhibition will embrace all textiles made wholly or partly of British artificial silk. The mannequin parade will be twice as long and more elaborate than in previous years.

COMMUNISM IN COALFIELDS

CONDEMNATION BY MINERS

WAGES UNDER NEW ACT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, AUG. 15

The closing session of the annual conference of the Miners' Federation was held here to-day, Mr. Thomas Richards in the chair. At the opening Mr. A. J. Cook (secretary) announced the result of the election of officers for the next year. As had been generally expected, Mr. Richards, who is secretary of the South Wales Miners' Federation, was elected president, receiving the votes of all districts but Yorkshire. Mr. Herbert Smith, who retired from office last November as a protest against the Labour Government's failure to fulfil their promise to restore the seven-hour working day in the mining industry, challenged Mr. Richards, but failed to secure a vote from any county but Yorkshire. Mr. E. Edwards, M.P. (Northumberland), was elected vice-president.

Mr. Cook said that the voting for the election of president was as follows:—

Mr. T. Richards (South Wales), 432,000.
Mr. H. Smith (Yorkshire), 100,000.

Of six candidates for the vice-presidency, two—Mr. Cape (Cumberland) and Mr. J. Doonan (Scotland)—retired, and the voting resulted in the election of Mr. E. Edwards (Northumberland), with 239,000 votes. Mr. H. Hicken (Derbyshire) received 155,000; Mr. Joseph Jones (Yorkshire), 117,000; and Mr. G. Jones (Warwickshire), 21,000.

Mr. RICHARDS, returning thanks for his election, said that he had been for 43 years a miners' official—a longer period, he believed, than any other trade union leader in the country. There was no fight between his old valued friend, Herbert Smith, and himself, and he did not think there would be any fight during his year of office. They worked very harmoniously together as president and vice-president, and he was sure Herbert Smith would do the same. There had been differences of opinion between them, but they were trying to steer the ship into the same harbour, and the course now was the same as when Herbert Smith was president. (Cheers.)

Mr. SPENCER (Derbyshire) reported that the membership of the federation was 525,969.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Mr. P. MCKENNA (Scotland) moved a resolution placing on record condemnation of all who sought to weaken the power and prestige of the federation by the establishment of anti-federation organizations in mining districts, and urging all mine workers to stamp out "blackleg organizations" which have been brought into existence by the Communist and Minority movements. He said the Communist movement was an unholy trinity, working under three names. It was composed of loud speakers and very few listeners. The Communists duped men into joining their organizations, and when men found out that they had been duped it only made matters worse, for the men then said, "A plague on both your houses" and refused to rejoin their union.

Mr. BLIGHTON (South Shields) said the Minority movement agents had been particularly aggressive in South Shields among the Asiatic sailors, and, having instilled into them rebellious ideas and brought them into conflict with the police, the Communists there were conspicuous by their absence. The Minority was trying to make "scabs" in the Northumberland coalfield.

Mr. CHAMBERS (Scotland) said the Communist Party was the mother of the Minority Movement in the coalfield. They had got unlimited money, but he thought he knew the source from which it came. They must stop it, or if they did not it would disrupt the miners' organization.

Mr. E. COLLINS (Yorkshire).—I am a member of the Communist Party, ——.

Mr. HERBERT SMITH, interposing, said that Yorkshire had instructions not to take any part on this resolution, and no delegate from Yorkshire could speak.

Mr. COLLINS.—I am not speaking for Yorkshire.

The PRESIDENT.—Well, you are here from Yorkshire.

Mr. COLLINS.—Yorkshire has not taken a decision on this at all.

The PRESIDENT then put the resolution, which was carried.

COALMINES REGULATIONS

Mr. J. GILLILAND (Durham) moved that the Coal Mines Act, 1911, be amended so as to give to the workmen equal facilities to prosecute for any breach of the regulations, and that on all long wall workings where the face is longer than 60 yards there shall be a mother-gate and middle-gate and tale-gate. He said that in the sense in which the owners had a right to prosecute workers for breaches of the regulations, so the workmen should have the same right to prosecute colliery-owners and officials who committed breaches of the regulations. In Durham they had now coal faces considerably over 100 yards long, and with coal-cutting and conveying machines it was necessary to have the regulations asked for in the interests of safety for the workmen.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. C. THOMPSON (Durham) proposed that the Government be pressed to institute an inquiry into the coke by-product industry in relation to ownership of plants, transfer prices, costs of conversion, profits, and a national wages board for the industry.

Mr. HALL (Durham) seconded the resolution, which was carried.

ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Mr. OLIVER WRIGHT (Derbyshire) proposed that the Federation press for an annual holiday for all mineworkers of 12 working days each year with pay.

The resolution was adopted.

The executive submitted the following resolution, which was adopted without discussion:—

That in view of the heavy loss of life resulting from the presence of gas in collieries the Conference impresses upon the Government the urgent necessity of investigating and testing the varied inventions on the market for the detection of gas; further, that, on one or more being found to be satisfactory, the necessary authority be given for their compulsory use in coal mines in Great Britain.

Mr. J. DOONAN (Scotland) proposed:—

That the Conference, having considered the important issues raised by the passing into law of the Coal Mines Bill, with the reduction of hours from eight to seven and a half a day, instructs the executive to give every assistance to districts in securing improvements in any new wages arrangements they may enter into, including the raising of the present minimum standard rate of wages.

Mr. F. SWIFT (Somerset) seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

AIR EXERCISES ENDED—continued from page 10, column 7

their range decreases. In practice it is found that an aeroplane close at hand is such a fast-moving target that shell fire is impossible and machine-gun fire extremely difficult. An aeroplane diving low on to its objective may be moving at 250 miles an hour as it passes the machine-gunner, who is further disconcerted by the thought that another is probably following or crossing the track of the first at a short interval. Some experiments in meeting this kind of attack with ground defences have shown less than 25 per cent. of hits.

These fighter raids will probably be shown in the umpires' reports to have been comparatively inexpensive to the raiders, and very costly to the ground stations. In a great many cases they were perfectly timed to reach their objectives as raids were in course of preparation. If, as seems likely, the Blue force has lost 150 machines, it is safe to take it that over 100 of them were destroyed on the ground. In such a comprehensive offensive there were bound to be failures. There were dummy machines on the aerodrome at Manston, for instance, during several raids, and there were empty sheds occasionally at Eastchurch and other stations. Sometimes at Andover when the hangars were packed with machines, including great bombers squeezed into fighters' quarters, the station gave no sign of life while a raid was in progress, and doubtless mystified the attackers.

THE RAID ON CATTERICK

It was the most spectacular sort of defence, but it left Red Colony open to all the terrors that aerial warfare may impose on a civilian population, and to far worse material damage than anything which fighters turned into bombers could do to Blue Colony. The force directed against it consisted largely of bombers, and its commander kept them strictly to their job. He multiplied their strokes so that some places, like Cranwell, suffered a score of assaults in 24 hours. The endless succession of raids must have paralysed the tiny defence force of Siskins, incapable of remaining in the air for more than two hours at a time, or of pursuing the fast day bombers. The smallness of the defending force was shown when Catterick was raided and virtually destroyed.

That piece of work was the most magnificent of the campaign. Eight Virginias, with a ground speed of little more than 70 miles an hour, made a most difficult flight from Winchester along the frontier to Preston and, crossing the Pennines in cloud and rain, came upon Catterick undefended and did all they wanted to do with it. On Thursday they were out again in the daylight as part of a mass attack with 18 day bombers on Cranwell. Those two assaults may well have decided the campaign and have ended the war. Export of minerals was no longer possible; the seat of government and the railway junction were destroyed.

There had been some interception of enemy machines by both sides, just enough to demonstrate the extreme difficulty of making it effective, but by no means enough to affect the outcome. Blue Colony had been steadily losing machines on the ground, and had taken no steps to reply in like fashion. Red aerodromes were reconnoitred on Tuesday. There was no attack on any of them until Wednesday night, when Upper Heyford, Bicester, Northolt, Kenley, and Biggin Hill were all bombed. The Blue commander had chosen a direct line and had succeeded. He had paid a heavy price for it to the indirect defence of his opponents.

From the result, so far as it can be gauged, it is fair to deduce that a marauding air force in such circumstances as these must meet largely with success. There is no colony which is in the least comparable to this island of Incognito, but it is clear that an enemy working at reasonably short range cannot be kept out of neighbouring territory and cannot with certainty be prevented in the air from doing serious damage. This aspect of colonial defence has not yet arisen for Great Britain, and the interceptor machine intended for home defence is not used abroad. Even if it were available, poor communications would probably limit its usefulness, for, unless news can be had of impending raids, defences in a wide area cannot be prepared.

The exercises have at all events provided rigorous tests of every type of land machine, and the results were most satisfactory. They have also given good practice to staffs and to officers and men of the Royal Air Force.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

INTENSE ACTIVITY BY NIGHT

The following *communiqué* (No. 12) was issued by the Air Ministry yesterday morning:—

Early yesterday evening a Red force of nine low-flying fighters and nine day bombers raided the Blue depôt at Tangmere, destroying 11 and damaging 13 aircraft; in addition, a Blue aeroplane starting out on reconnaissance was shot down. Red losses were limited to one fighter shot down by ground defences. Manston and Eastchurch aerodromes were also attacked. Two Blue aircraft were damaged and one Red machine was shot down by the defences.

A formation of single-seater fighters found a number of aircraft on the ground at Andover and Worthy Down, and succeeded, at the cost of one casualty, in damaging two Blue machines. On the return journey they encountered some of the heavy bombers returning from the daylight raid on Cranwell mentioned in *communiqué* No. 11, and in the ensuing fight brought down two of them with the loss of one machine. The last daylight operation was a raid by day bombers on Andover. Only a few aircraft were on the ground at the time of the raid. Two were damaged.

With darkness intense activity was displayed by both sides. Forty-six separate raids were undertaken, 24 by Blue and 22 by Red. Blue concentrated their first efforts against Cranwell, no fewer than eight separate raids being carried out in close succession. Red fighters, however, succeeded in each case in locating the raiders and engaging them. The results of this fighting are not yet known. Later attacks were made on the aerodromes at Bicester, Upper Heyford, Biggin Hill, Kenley, and Northolt. At Northolt two out of the three attackers were engaged by fighters sent up against them. Red night bombers were also active, and carried out a succession of raids on Upavon, Andover, Lympne, Manston, and Tangmere. The weather was almost ideal for these operations—clear sky, good visibility, and decreasing wind.

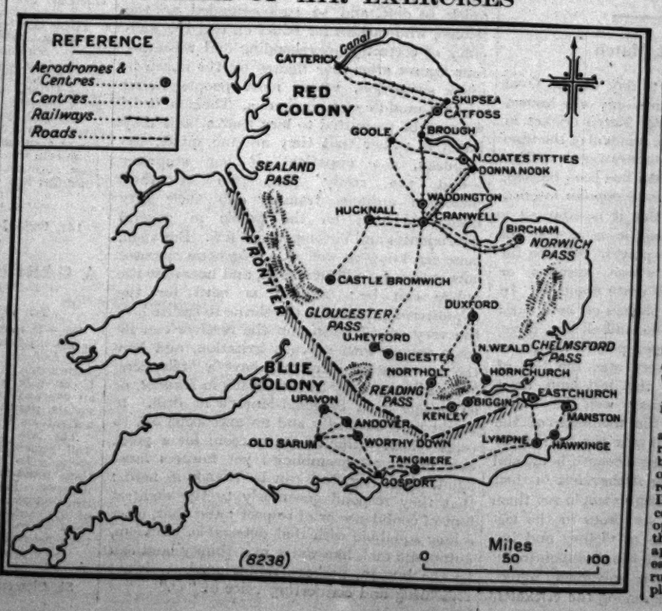
At 0300 hours [3 a.m.] the following message was dispatched to the commanders of Red and Blue Forces:—"A proposal by the League of Nations to settle the dispute between Redland and Blueland has been accepted by both. In consequence, the two countries have agreed to terminate hostilities at 0330 hours [3.30 a.m.], August 15, 1930."

The High Commissioners of Red and Blue Colonies accordingly issued instructions that all hostilities should cease from that hour, and that aircraft should return to their stations.

Later the Air Ministry issued the following final *communiqué*:—

It will be impossible for some time to reach any useful conclusion on the results of the recent exercises. Before considered views can be formed, the whole of the umpires', recording officers', *camera obscura*, and range officers' reports must be carefully scrutinized, and the Directing Staff must reach decisions as to the co-ordinated value of all combats and bombing operations. The time factor in exercises of this nature is of vital importance, since an apparently successful combat may, due to earlier operations by the same aircraft, be ruled as unsuccessful, or as not having taken place.

AREA OF AIR EXERCISES



THE WEATHER

FAIR AT FIRST; RAIN LATER

Meteorological Office, Aug. 15

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression off Western Ireland will move eastward. Weather over the British Isles will continue unsettled with some further rain spreading from the west to most districts coupled with a rise in temperature.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E., N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Fresh north-westerly to westerly winds, backing later; mainly fair at first, some rain later; temperature rising somewhat.

MIDLANDS, W., N., ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., WALES, SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID., ISLE OF MAN.—Fresh westerly to strong south-westerly winds; mainly fair at first, some rain later; temperature somewhat higher than of late.

IRELAND.—Fresh to strong south-westerly winds, cloudy, some rain; temperature higher than of late.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Unsettled with rain at times. Temperature rising to about normal.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Fresh north-westerly to westerly winds, backing later; fair intervals at first, some rain later; sea rather rough, becoming perhaps rough.

IRISH SEA.—Fresh westerly to strong south-westerly winds, cloudy, some rain; sea rather rough to rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—West to north-west winds, at first 10-15 m.p.h. surface; 20-25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft, stronger on the Continent, backing to south-west and decreasing on the Continent; mainly fair at first apart from local showers in Holland and West Germany; cloud increasing in South-east England later, but rain unlikely before dusk; visibility 6 to 12 miles.

Sun rises, 5.47 a.m.; sets, 8.20 p.m.
Moon sets, 1.22 p.m.; rises, 10.39 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 9.20 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 6.45 a.m. and 6.43 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 5.49 a.m.; sets, 8.18 p.m.
Moon sets, 2.43 p.m.; rises, 10.59 p.m.
Last Quarter, 12.30 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 9.18 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.24 a.m. and 7.32 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, AUG. 15, 7 P.M.

A depression over the North Sea moved eastwards to Denmark, while a ridge of high pressure approached Great Britain from the Atlantic. Winds were moderate to fresh from westerly points.

Rain or showers occurred in most parts of Scotland during the night. Nairn recorded 9mm. (0.35 in.) rainfall and Banff 8mm. (0.31in. During the day weather was cloudy or dull with local showers of rain or drizzle in all parts of Great Britain except the eastern coastal districts in Scotland and in England as far south as Lowestoft, where considerable bright periods were enjoyed. At Berwick-on-Tweed, Scarborough, and Bridlington more than 10 hours' sunshine was recorded. Day rain was generally small in amount, but 10mm. (0.39in.) was reported from Wallasey, and a thunderstorm at Spurn Head gave 8mm. (0.31in.) of rain.

Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in Midland and South-East England, but in Scotland and Western England temperature was moderate. 68deg. was recorded at Scarborough and Skegness, and 66deg. at Paignton, Teignmouth, and Birr Castle.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, AUG. 15, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,012.0mb. (29.89in.), steady; temp., 62.0deg.; humidity, 70 per cent.; wind, N.W., moderate; weather, cloudy.

Thursday, 7 p.m. to Friday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 52deg.; rainfall, nil.

Friday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 63deg.; rainfall, 0.2mm.

Sunshine at Kew 1.9 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—

Clacton, 6; Lowestoft, 10; Margate, 5; St. Andrews, 2; Torquay, 2½; Ventnor, 5.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min	Temp. Max	Weather (Day)
EAST COAST	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Berwick-o-T.	10·5	—	50	62	Bright.
Scarborough	10·4	0·3	51	68	Bright, shower.
Bridlington	10·3	0·4	50	65	Bright, shower.
Cleethorpes	6·2	1	50	64	Thundershower.
Mablethorpe	7·7	—	50	65	Bright.
Skegness	8·0	—	49	68	Bright.
Hunstanton	3·4	—	53	62	Fair.
Yarmouth	7·2	—	50	63	Bright.
Lowestoft	8·5	—	50	62	Bright.
Felixstowe	3·9	—	53	62	Fair.
Dovercourt	4·5	—	51	63	Fine.
Walton-o-N.	3·5	—	49	64	Fair.
Clacton	4·2	—	51	63	Fine.
Maldon	3·4	—	53	63	Fair.
Southend	1·8	—	51	64	Cloudy.
Margate	4·0	—	54	62	Fine.
Ramsgate	3·3	—	51	62	Fair.
Deal	3·7	—	52	64	Fair.
Dover	4·0	—	53	63	Fine.
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	3·4	—	48	64	Fair.
Hastings	2·9	—	50	64	Fair.
Bexhill	2·7	—	52	64	Fair.
Eastbourne	3·7	—	55	63	Fair.
Brighton	2·0	—	54	63	Fair.
Worthing	1·0	—	53	64	Cloudy.
Littlehmptn.	0·7	—	52	62	Cloudy.
BognorRegis	0·4	—	53	62	Cloudy.
Southsea	—	—	55	63	Dull.
Sandown	0·1	1	55	63	Dull, slight rain.
Ventnor	0·5	—	55	62	Cloudy.
B'mouth	—	—	52	62	Dull.
Weymouth	—	0·1	56	63	Dull, shower.
Exmouth	1·0	0·3	54	63	Cloudy, drizzle
Teignmouth	1·5	—	58	66	Cloudy.
Torquay	2·3	—	55	65	Fair.
Paignton	2·8	—	54	66	Fair.
Jersey	4·8	0·3	58	63	Fine, drizzle.
Guernsey	6·3	1	57	65	Bright; showers.
Plymouth	3·0	0·1	53	63	Bright periods.
Falmouth	2·8	—	55	64	Fair.
Penzance	2·0	0·3	55	64	Cloudy, slight rain.
WEST COAST					
Douglas	6·0	1	51	60	Rain then fine.
Morecambe	4·0	5	53	60	Fair, then fine.
Blackpool	4·3	0·1	55	62	Shower then fine.
Southport	3·8	2	54	61	Rain then fine.
Wallasey	2·7	10	55	61	Heavy showers.
Prestatyn	3·0

Court News

The Duke of Connaught has left Princes Hotel, Hove, for Bagshot Park.

Lady Edward Gleichen, who left London on Saturday for Czechoslovakia, will return to Court-in-Holmes, Forest Row, Sussex, about September 1.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, accompanied by Major the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles, Viscount Borodale, the Hon. Peter Beatty, Lady Alexandra Haig, and Lady Helena Fitzwilliam on board the Sheelah, have arrived at Copenhagen from Stockholm. They are expected to arrive in Scotland on August 20.

Viscountess D'Abernon has left 12, Arlington-street to join Viscount D'Abernon at Vittel.

The Bishop of Sheffield and Mrs. Burrows are leaving for their holiday, and will be abroad until the second week in September. They hope that correspondence may be reduced to a minimum, with which a friend will deal.

Baroness Ravensdale left London yesterday for a cruise to the northern capitals of Europe. She expects to be away for some weeks.

Lord Berners has returned to 3, Halkin-street from Ireland.

Lord and Lady Moynihan and the Hon. Dorothy Moynihan left yesterday for Canada to attend the meeting of the British Medical Association in Winnipeg on August 25. They will return to London on October 1.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss and the Hon. Alice Wemyss have left London for South America. They will be away until November, and no letters will be forwarded.

Lord and Lady Clinton have left Bioton for Fettercairn, where they expect to be until the middle of October.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley will return to London to-morrow from Harrogate.

The Master of Sempill left yesterday by air for Germany for a few days to attend the International Motorless Flight Competition.

Colonel Sir Harold and Lady Zia Wernher have left London for Scotland.

Colonel Sir Charles Wright will return to London next Saturday from Australia.

Sir Ronald Graham arrived in London from Rome on Friday, August 8, and has left for Scotland.

Sir Alan Sykes leaves Southampton today in the Berengaria for New York. He expects to be away six weeks.

Among the arrivals at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove, are Sir John and Lady King, from 2, Mansfield-street, W.1, and the Hon. Mrs. Molyneux from 4, Hay-hill, W.1.

The Dean of Windsor left London yesterday with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. S. Baillie, for a cruise round Spain.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Gildea are most grateful for all the letters they have received in their overwhelming sorrow, and hope in time to answer them all.

Mr. Tom Jones leaves for America today in the Berengaria.

Mrs. Peter Koch de Gooreynd gave birth to a son at Yew Place, Farnham Royal, on August 15.

FUNERAL SERVICES

Colonel J. S. Bostock

The funeral of Colonel J. S. Bostock, commandant of the R.A.M. College, Millbank, took place at Horsham yesterday, full military honours being accorded. Cremation had taken place at Woking, and a service was held in Horsham parish church. An R.A.M.C. casket containing the ashes was borne by Sergeant-Major A. V. Haggie, followed by Major Beddows (assistant commandant, Millbank) carrying Colonel Bostock's military honours and decorations; and a firing party was supplied by the 3rd Grenadier Guards. Detachments of the R.A.M.C. from Millbank and Aldershot lined the route from the church to the cemetery. The mourners included Mrs. Bostock (widow), Miss Laurie Bostock (daughter), Mr. J. Bostock (son), Mrs. A. S. Bostock, Mrs. Prothero-Smith, Mrs. Harben, Miss Eve Harben, Mrs. Willis, Miss Bostock, Mr. Harold Bostock, Mrs. Stanley Burton, Miss Sidney Bostock, Major Lionel Bostock, Major and Mrs. N. S. Bostock, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Horniman, Mr. M. H. H. Vernon, Miss Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. B. Vernon, the Rev. C. Bostock, Mr. H. H. Bostock, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Harben, and Mrs. Rayer Dick. Among those present were:—

Major-General W. R. Blackwell (representing the Director-General, Army Medical Services), General J. S. Hartigan, General Emerson, Lieutenant-Colonel O. Ivers, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Ware, Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. P. Purser, Colonel P. C. Henderson.

Mrs. Ingham

The funeral service for Mrs. Ingham took place at the Priory Church, Old Malton, on Wednesday. The Ven. T. E. Lindsay and the Rev. J. S. Wimbush officiated. The chief mourners were:—The Rev. W. Ingham, Miss Ingham, Mrs. N. Romanes (daughters), Mrs. Ayre, Mr. H. M. Ingham, Mr. N. H. Romanes, Miss Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Murray, the Rev. P. Richardson, Captain and Mrs. J. Romanes, and the staff at the Hall. Among others present or who sent wreaths were:—

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Miss Ormerod, Miss J. Ormerod, Sir George Turner, Lieutenant-General J. G. P. Romanes, Major and Mrs. H. Walker, the Misses Walker, Miss Hargreaves, Mr. and Lady Grimthorpe, Miss Yeomas, Mrs. Dawnay and the Hon. Geoffrey and Mrs. Dawnay, Captain and Mrs. Dawnay, the Misses Dawnay, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Brewis, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Howard, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Behrens, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Diggle, Mrs. Bennett, the Rev. M. A. Cooper-Horsfall, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Unett, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. L'Estrange Malone, Canon and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. and Miss Lupton, the Rev. Mr. Merryweather, Mrs. and Miss Legard, the Misses Mallinson, Canon and Mrs. Wand, Mrs. Kerr, Miss Sutcliffe, Miss Marriott, Mr. R. Russell, Miss Alexander, the Hon. Mrs. William Garforth, Miss Watson, the Misses Peach, Major and Mrs. H. Cholmley, Lady Whitley, Nurse Alec, Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdale, Mrs. Dixon, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bickerts, Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Wimbush, Canon Eastland, Mrs. and Miss Sutcliffe, Miss A. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Milligan, Mrs. de Mirimande, Mrs. Coates, Miss A. Smith, Major and Mrs. W. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Soulby, and representatives of several local bodies.

Major Henry Hawkins

The funeral took place at Everdon, Northamptonshire, yesterday afternoon of Major Henry Hawkins, of Everdon Hall. The mourners were:—Mrs. Hawkins (widow), Miss Hawkins (sister), Mrs. Gerald Soames, the Rev. F. Churchill, Mr. Harding, Nurse Reeves, and the household servants. The service in the church and at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. G. R. Terry. Those present included:—

Sir Charles Frederick (representing the Pritchley Hunt), Mr. George Goff (representing the Grafton), Mr. R. Borlase Eddy (representing the Atherstone), Mr. Homer Williams, Captain Gerald Soames, Dr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. H. W. Styles, Mr. Eaton Kimbell, and Mr. W. W. Gnatly.

TOWER VISITS IN AID OF HOSPITALS

Those who were unable to join the large party which visited the Tower of London on Wednesday last under the guidance of Mr. Walter Bell, F.S.A., will have a further opportunity of doing so on August 30 or on September 3. Application for tickets (price 10s.) should be made to the Secretary, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4. The historic Bell Tower and Princess Elizabeth's Walk will again be included, and the party will assemble at the entrance gates of the Tower at 2.30 p.m.

The funeral will take place to-day at Woking Crematorium of Mr. Percy Spalding, late senior partner of Messrs. Chatto and Windus, the publishers. Mr. Spalding, who was 76, died at Hove on Wednesday after a short illness.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Mr. W. J. F. Eassie and Miss M. J. Thring

The engagement is announced between William James Fitzpatrick Eassie, R.A.S.C., only son of Brigadier-General F. Eassie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and the late Mrs. Eassie, of Woodtown Park, Co. Dublin, and Margaret Joan Thring, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thring, of Cambridge.

Dr. J. Twhigg and Miss Roberts

The marriage of Dr. John Twhigg to Miss Barbara Roberts will take place in Wellington, N.Z., on September 18. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Roberts, of Wellwood, Selkirk, the bride will be given away by her uncle, Sir Alexander Roberts, from whose house the wedding will take place.

Mr. A. D. Crabbe and Miss Y. McKenna

The marriage arranged between Mr. A. D. Crabbe, Scots Guards, and Miss Yvette McKenna will take place on September 2 in Montreal, Canada.

Dr. R. Stanley and Miss Macwhirter

The engagement is announced between Dr. Roger Stanley, second son of Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Stanley, of The Corner House, Hinckley, Leicestershire, and Evelyn Balfour, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Macwhirter, of Dynevor-road, Richmond, and Assam, India.

Mr. C. T. Crafer and Miss D. K. M. Barker

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Charles Thomas, only son of the late Mr. C. C. Crafer and Mrs. Crafer, of Langham, Norfolk, and Diana Katharine Myline, younger daughter of Captain and Mrs. Kenneth Barker, of Blakeney, Norfolk.

Mr. A. O. Russell and Miss Stone

The engagement is announced between Alexander Ormerod, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Russell, of Grappenhall, Cheshire, and Mary Susanne, elder daughter of the late Mr. Harry Frederick Stone and of Mrs. Stone, of Dormers, Stoke Poges, Bucks.

Mr. W. G. Spencer and Miss L. P. Dalbiac

The engagement is announced between William George Spencer, of Engkee Estate, Johore, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ben Spencer, of Burgess Hill, Sussex, and Lilian Philippa, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Dalbiac, C.B., and Mrs. Dalbiac, of Heathfield House, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

FINDING OF NEGLIGENCE AGAINST A RECTOR

The Commission appointed by the Bishop of Norwich and presided over by Lord Sandhurst, which sat at King's Lynn on June 6 and 7 to inquire whether the ecclesiastical duties of the united benefice of Bircham Newton with Bircham Tofts had been inadequately performed has reported to the Bishop. The Commission finds that the ecclesiastical duties of the benefice are inadequately performed. "While making every allowance for ill-health, of which no admissible evidence was given," it states that such inadequate performance is due to the negligence of the incumbent, the Rev. S. A. N. Huntley.

The report says that the incumbent has absented himself for long periods from his parish without making adequate provision for the holding of the statutory services or providing facilities for baptisms, churchings, or funerals, and the duty of visitation has been neglected; he has for three years made no provision for instructing the youth of his parish in the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Catechism; he is also found to have used obscene expressions and to have retained money due to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty and collected by him as their agent. The Commission directs that the costs and expenses of the inquiry be paid by the incumbent.

It is understood that the Bishop, who has given anxious consideration to the report, proposes to license a curate-in-charge of the benefice and to inhibit Mr. Huntley from performing any duties therein.

ST. PETER'S, VERE-STREET

Under the union of the benefices of St. Thomas, Portman-square, and St. Peter, Vere-street, under a scheme prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which has now become effective, St. Thomas's Church is closed and the Rev. H. G. Hills, the incumbent, retires on a pension. St. Peter's Chapel becomes the parish church of the united parish of "St. Peter with St. Thomas, Marylebone," the Rev. Dr. M. Devine, the incumbent of St. Peter's, becoming the first incumbent of the united benefice. The trust constituted 100 years ago in regard to St. Peter's Chapel expires, and the statutory responsibilities of the *ex-officio* trustees, Mr. Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, and the Rev. Arthur Buxton, Rector of All Souls, Marylebone, come to an end. The freehold of the chapel has been conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to whom the trust funds held by the trustees will shortly be transferred. Mr. W. J. Downer, the treasurer of the chapel (lately Assistant Secretary to the Office of Works), retires on the abolition of his office owing to the changed status of St. Peter's, after serving the trustees for more than 27 years. He was appointed in 1903 by the then trustees. Canon Page Roberts (later Dean of Salisbury) was then the incumbent of the Vere-street Chapel.

The Marylebone Chapels Trust, under the Act of 1830, concerned itself not only with St. Peter's (then known as Oxford Chapel), but also with two other chapels, St. James's (Welbeck Chapel) and St. Paul's (Portland Chapel). These chapels, however, were discontinued and demolished in 1904 and 1905 respectively, separate Acts of Parliament having to be obtained for the purpose.

APPOINTMENTS

The Patronage Board of the diocese of Swansea and Brecon has appointed the Rev. W. S. Edmond, rector of Llanbedr, Crickhowell, to the vicarage of Manselton, Swansea.

The Bishop of Swansea and Brecon has appointed Canon B. W. Chastel de Boinville, vicar of Oxwich, to be rural dean of West Gower in succession to the Rev. J. Davies, vicar of Llanrhidian, who has retired owing to ill-health.

NOTES

The Rev. L. G. Barrington, rector of Churchover, in the Diocese of Coventry, since 1915, has announced his intention of resigning.

The Rev. E. T. Glasspool, for 24 years vicar of Whissendine, Oakham, has just retired at the age of 78. For 27 years until 1906 he was headmaster of Wymondham Grammar School.

The Rev. N. J. Poole, vicar of St. Thomas, Douglas, Isle of Man, has withdrawn his acceptance of the benefice of Felsted, Essex, in the diocese of Chelmsford.—Patrons, C.P.A.S. Board of Patronage Trustees.

At the choral celebration of the Holy Communion in Norwich Cathedral on Wednesday morning the celebrant was the Archbishop of Canterbury, who also pronounced the blessing after the second special service, the festal Evensong.

SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN

THE KING'S MESSAGE

The following telegram from the King has been received by Lady Smith-Dorrien:—

"The Queen and I have learnt with deep regret of the tragic death of our very old friend, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, and we send you our deepest sympathy in your sudden and irreparable loss. My Army will mourn one who was beloved by all ranks and whose name will always have an honoured place in its annals.—George R.I."

PRINCESS MARY

It is announced that the freedom of Edinburgh will be conferred upon Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, on Wednesday, September 17. Princess Mary will be the guest of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at Dalmeny House for the Musselburgh race meeting on the two previous days. After the Freedom ceremony Princess Mary will open the new Corporation housing scheme at Niddrie.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

STOCKBROKER'S FORTUNE

Mr. Evelyn Heseltine, of The Goldings, Great Warley, Essex, and of Heseltine, Powell and Co., stockbrokers, Drapers-gardens, Throgmorton-street, E.C., a director of the Carolina Tea Company of Ceylon, who died on April 28, within a week of his 80th birthday, left a fortune of £639,366, with net personalty £441,683. The will is dated February 4, 1930. He left:—

Six months' wages to all the clerks and persons in the employ of Heseltine, Powell and Co., and "I bequeath my sincere thanks for their diligence and the careful manner in which they have always worked for the best interests of the firm, and I wish to recall that it has given me satisfaction and pleasure to know that the Clerks Pension Fund is in a strong position."

Six months' wages to his outdoor servants, and three months' wages to his indoor servants.

In connexion with personal bequests the will reads:—

"And I trust that neither of my said grandsons will be induced by reason of any provision made for him to abstain from adopting a profession, or to abandon any profession or business which he has adopted before such provision takes effect.

"I regret that the action of the Government in taking so large a share of all charitable bequests has deprived me of the pleasure of making any, but it is my earnest hope that my wife and children will continue the practice I have for many years past, and distribute a proportion of not less than one-tenth of their annual income among such charities as they may think fit."

Mr. Howard William Warden, J.P., of Lemington Grange, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos, who died on May 9, aged 81, has left £31,833, with net personalty £31,422. He gives:—

£100 to the Moreton-in-Marsh Hospital.
£100 to the Moreton-in-Marsh Fire Brigade.
£100 to the vicar and churchwardens of Lemington Parish Church.

Mr. John Wheatley, late Labour M.P. for the Shettleston Division of Glasgow, left estate, lodged in Glasgow, valued at £16,795.

Mr. Robert Muir Easdale, J.P., of Queensgate, Dowanhill, Glasgow, and late of R. M. Easdale and Co., metal merchants and smelters, Washington-street, Glasgow, who died on March 21, aged 87, left personal estate in England of the value of £92,194.

Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Rydal House, Huyton, near Liverpool, formerly managing director of Greenall, Whitley and Co., Limited, brewers, St. Helens, Lancs, who died on May 16, aged 70, left £81,950, with net personalty £78,649.

Mr. Richard Gibson, of Kenworthy's Hydro, Southport, retired woollen manufacturer, formerly of Luddenden Foot, Yorks, managing director of Messrs. James Clay and Sons, Limited, Luddenden Foot, who died on June 5, aged 68, left estate of the gross value of £34,772, with net personalty £30,074. The testator left:—

£500 to the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Luddenden, near Halifax.
£500 to the Congregational Church, Luddenden Foot, near Halifax.

Mr. Thomas Batting, of Glebelands, Newton St. Cyres, Devon, yeoman, a member of the Devon County Council, who died on June 2, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £10,683, with net personalty £3,817. He left:—

£100 to his former companion and farm assistant for many years, Sidney Netherway.
£250 for a stained glass window in the parish church of Newton St. Cyres.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Agnew, Mrs. Bertha Lizzie, of Harpers-lane, Bolton, Lancs, the first woman member of the Bolton Town Council	328
Allnach, the Rev. Alfred Corrie, M.A. (83), of Fawley, Brankcome, Dorset, at one time vicar of Ospringe, Faversham, Kent, (net personalty £3,484)	3,558
Anderson, Mr. James Smith, of Princes-square, Strathbungo, Glasgow (personal estate)	10,019
Antenbring, Mrs. Helena Grace (92), of Pevensey-road West, St. Leonards-on-Sea, widow of the Rev. Arthur W. Antenbring, (net personalty £7,176)	7,334
Bell, Mr. Richard (72), of Redburn-grove, Shipley, Yorks, retired fancy draper (net personalty £10,077)	11,054
Brown, Mr. George Griffith, M.R.C.V.S., of Silverwells, Ness-bank, Inverness (personal estate)	1,222
Canepy, Mr. Thomas Ignatius, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.M.R.E., of Stow-hill, Newport, Mon (net personalty £5,964)	8,065
Eastwood, Mr. Arthur William, of High Brow School, Hemel Hempstead (net personalty £10,077)	12,092
Ford, Mr. Mortimer Brutton (60), of Beacon Lodge, Exmouth (net personalty £20,156)	53,700
Forrester, Mr. Graeme Birkby, of Billiter-avenue, E.C., merchant (net personalty £7,715)	11,380
Goodwin, Mr. John Henry, M.B.E. (79), of Harrowby-road, Seaforth, Lancs, retired master mariner (net personalty £5,302)	5,840
Loudon, Miss Henry Jane, of Grosvenor-crescent, S.W. (personal estate)	19,884
MacIntyre, Mr. Duncan (27), of The Tower, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet, (personal estate)	9,070
McCarthy, Mr. Herbert Botterill (69), of Prospect-place, Harrogate, and of Clarence Oil Works, Leeds, oil merchant (net personalty £252)	17,828
Neave, Mrs. Mary, of Matlock-road, Norwich, widow of John Gooch Neave (net personalty £28,349)	28,527
Phillips, Mr. Thomas George (45), of Oakdene, Smawthorn-lane, Castleford, Yorks, chief engineer of the chemical factory of Messrs. Hickson and Partners, of Wheldon-lane, Castleford (net personalty £956)	1,452
Stevenson, the Rev. John Sinclair, M.A., B.D., of Shottery, Killiney, Co. Dublin, Presbyterian minister (personal estate in England)	8,799
Winskell, Alderman John George (52), of Victoria Hotel, West Harton, South Shields, former Mayor of South Shields (net personalty £3,682)	3,170
Wood, Mr. Thomas (82), of Homewood Hall, Sturry, near Canterbury, for over 30 years a member of Canterbury City Council (net personalty £2,119)	7,692

REPLANNING OF OLD SOUTHAMPTON

PRESERVATION OF BARGATE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The planning of the Old Town of Southampton is at present under the consideration of the corporation. It is urgently desired to preserve the Bargate, the ancient gateway into the town, which is at present a "bottleneck" holding up traffic. Accordingly all concerned are anxious to find some solution of the problem, so as to provide an alternative route and maintain the Bargate intact.

The Hants and Isle of Wight Society of Architects and the Civic Society of Southampton are hoping that the whole question of the replanning of the central area of the town will be carefully examined. In the meantime Mr. H. P. Cart de Lafontaine, the architect, has been consulted by the corporation, and has advised that for a real solution it is essential to find an alternative and adequate route to take the through traffic before it actually enters the town. He suggests that this route should follow the line of the old ditch, or moat, which formerly skirted the town wall on the east side of the Old Town. In his view it would be possible to make two one-way streets, linking up the parks to the north and east by a "parkway" to the docks. Should this be done, it would be possible to walk right round the Old Town.

The architect consulted advises that two by-pass roads should be constructed east and west of the Bargate to accommodate the increasing traffic. These new roads should have arched openings through the walls, preserving the line of the top of the wall, and thus giving a sufficient unity between the wall and the gate to preserve its significance and interest.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE

A ceremony took place at the Nightingale tomb in Wellow Cemetery, Hampshire, on the afternoon of August 13 in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the death of Florence Nightingale, when Miss Clara L. Jones, representing the Florence Nightingale Institute of Honorables of Los Angeles, California, placed a wreath on the tomb in the presence of an interested gathering. Prayers were said at the grave by the Rev. W. H. B. Corban (vicar of Romsey), in the absence of the vicar of Wellow. Miss Jones, who had previously visited the birthplace of Florence Nightingale at the Villa La Columbaia, in Florence, and the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, where Florence Nightingale took great interest in the methods of nursing, flew from Geneva to London to fulfil this engagement.

Mr. R. C. Sherriff will broadcast an appeal in aid of the Invalid Children's Aid Association on Sunday evening, August 31. The last appeal was broadcast by the late Sir Alfred Fripp.

THE MIND IN RELIGION

NEED OF STUDY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Among the reports published by the Lambeth Conference there is one which insists on the need for the study and teaching of Christian doctrine. In it an appeal is made to both clergy and laity for an increased intellectual interest in the faith they hold, and they are encouraged to make use of the knowledge provided by modern research to arrive at a clearer apprehension of Christianity's contents and meaning, not only for their own benefit but also for its more effective presentation to others.

An examination of present-day criticism of the Church and its faith makes it plain that many people are convinced, rightly or wrongly, that the defenders of Christianity tremble in dread lest their religion should prove unable to stand against the challenge of modern science. Sometimes its defenders are charged with being unwilling to recognize facts, and occasionally something more than hints of obscurantism and reaction are made against them. The authorities of the Church, it must be allowed, have often failed to discern the true significance of the new knowledge of their day, but to confess this is far from implying that the Church lives in dread of the findings of science. Any review of the progress of thought shows that Christian thinkers and scientists have been in the van of the world's searchers after truth, and at the present time there is a growing readiness to welcome the continually clearer apprehension of Nature's processes as part of that progressive revelation by which the Divine Spirit leads men to a truer conception of the nature of God and His purpose for the world.

A living faith must always have its difficulties, for, by its very nature, it takes men into new ways, making fresh demands on their life and thought. This is always a trying experience; but to reject belief in the supernatural because it proves difficult to correlate the findings of science with our conception of God's ordering of the world is to claim either that we already fully apprehend His nature and will or that there is no moral and spiritual purpose in the ordering of the universe. That is a position few thoughtful men will accept. The faith of a Christian is never opposed to reason, and never inconsistent with the facts of science, for that which is contrary to either of these cannot belong to a religion which makes truth regnant in every department of life. There must be much in faith that is beyond reason and not to be accounted for or defined in terms of bare logic. All life begins and ends in mystery, and faith's recognition of this fact is so far from being a hindrance to the growth of knowledge that it incites men to disciplined thought and research in their endeavours to apprehend more and more clearly the purpose of that creative mind which lies beyond all life.

On the other hand criticism of Christianity, even when made by men eminent for their knowledge and skill in science, art, literature, often betrays serious misconceptions of its nature and teaching, and sometimes even of the primary facts on which it is founded. It requires quite considerable knowledge of Christianity to criticize it intelligently, and Christians have the right to ask that before their faith is rejected as contrary to the evidence of science its true character should be patiently examined and properly understood. A careful study of Christianity's doctrine in the light of its history is obviously required before men can pass any sound judgment of its nature and claims. If the Christian apologist feels constrained to make this protest he must in candour acknowledge that many professing Christians, often devout men and sincerely attached to the Church, appear to fear lest science should prove an enemy to their faith. They also need a larger knowledge of the history and doctrine of Christianity.

These considerations make it evident that there is need for a more adequate knowledge of what Christianity stands for. This is apparent in almost every direction. For instance, all Christians profess to regard the Bible as the standard of faith, yet neglect of it is widespread; even where there is some knowledge of modern criticism and an interest in certain subjects connected with Biblical history the Scriptures themselves often remain unread. Moreover, Englishmen, we acknowledge, are not generally theologians or philosophers, and it is not desired that all should engage in studies which require technical training, but it is certain that the prevalent failure to be intellectually interested in Christianity accounts for much of the present lack of religious conviction and aloofness from the Church. It would almost seem that many regard their religion as little more than the means of emotional or aesthetic satisfaction, instead of being founded on a revelation of God in the terms of our human life, manifesting His character and giving to men the energies of His Spirit, guiding them to an ever closer apprehension of the truth and endowing them with power to live confidently in obedience to its demands.

Our great need to-day is a clear grasp of the nature of the Christian faith, its source, its history, its witness, and its purpose. This cannot be obtained except by patient study. Plainly both clergy and laity alike must employ their minds in the service of the religion they profess. The clergy have a special responsibility in this matter. They need to qualify themselves by careful training and study to become teachers of the faith, of which they are the recognized exponents, in terms of present-day thought. The laity, on their part, must resolve to be at the pains to learn the true and full contents of Christianity, recognizing that their apprehension of its truth and their experience of its power are largely determined by the care they take to acquire a sound knowledge of its meaning, its claims, and its place in the mingled history of human life.

THE SALE ROOM

COMMONWEALTH TRACTS

At Messrs. Jameson and Messenger's auction rooms, 77, Chancery-lane, on Thursday, a collection of tracts relating to the Commonwealth and other periods in the history of England, Scotland, and Ireland, printed in England between 1612 and 1831, in 33 volumes, sold for £110.

The sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, is announced by Messrs. Mason and Freeman (of Windermere) of the contents of "Belle Isle," on the largest island in Windermere Lake, the lakeland home of the Curwens. This massive building is in the form of a domed cupola, every room in the building having a curved side. The contents comprise much old furniture and objects of art and decoration, at the head of all of which is George Romney's portrait of Isabella Curwen.

At the McLellan Galleries, Glasgow, on September 17, and two following days, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will sell by auction a collection of Persian rugs and carpets from the looms of Kirman, Tabriz, Meshed, Khorassan, Sarouk, Kashan, Hamadan, Mosul, Afghan, Bokhara, and Shiraz, also Chinese and Turkish carpets and rugs from the looms of Ghiordes, Ushak, Spartas, and Sivas.

AMERICANISMS

THE MAKING OF MODERN ENGLISH

Sir William Craigie, author of the following article, is one of the editors of the Oxford Dictionary, and has been pursuing his studies in the United States.

Nearly a century and a half ago Dr. Witherspoon, the Scottish President of Princeton, wrote for the first time on Americanisms, a word of his own coining, and formed (as he tells us) on the analogy of Scotticism. The fact that the subject required a name shows that the colonists had already made some difference in the language which they took with them. The difference was, indeed, much larger than Witherspoon realized. A closer study reveals that almost from the beginning the settlers were both adding to and altering their ordinary speech, not only by adopting new words from the Indians but by using the old words in new senses. It was not long before "corn" came to mean maize, and "lot" a piece of ground, "lumber" to be used for timber, and "hemlock" to denote a tree instead of a plant, while "branch" and "creek" became synonyms for stream. Words also which had little currency in the old country became common in the new, as swamp, swale, intervale, bottom, canoe, meeting-house, log-house, cabin, and many more.

It is often impossible to say when a particular Americanism was first used by a British writer or established itself in ordinary English use. The Oxford English Dictionary frequently fails to throw light on this point. Bluff, for example, in the sense of a steep bank, is of American origin, first noted (so far as traced at present) by John Wesley in 1737. The first English quotation in the O.E.D. is from Tennyson, but was he the first purely English writer to adopt the word?

The coming in of the Americanism is often accompanied by a remark on its origin. "She is, indeed," wrote Charles Lamb, "as the Americans would say something awful." This use was noted in 1814 as peculiar to the country people of New England. "'Balance,' long familiar to American ears, is becoming so to ours," said a writer in *Blackwood's* in 1875; in this sense of "remainder" or "rest" it can be traced back on American ground to 1805. "Prairie" was only beginning its career in 1815, when Southey remarked: "If this word be merely a French synonym for Savannah, which has long been naturalized, the Americans display little taste in preferring it."

The process of hesitant adoption is well illustrated in the case of "lengthy," which is as old as the diary of John Adams in 1759. The *British Critic* of 1793 objected to it; Southey and Scott introduced it with the remarks "to borrow a Transatlantic term" and "as our American friends would say." Bentham, however, used it without apology in 1816, and so did Dickens in 1837. "Reliable" excited much opposition among English purists, and their resistance was fairly successful for about half a century.

The total number of words or senses of American origin established in English by the middle of last century cannot readily be estimated at present, but it would be small in comparison with the number which have flowed in since. Many of these have so quickly become familiar that their origin is unsuspected. What adjectives could be less suspicious than "governmental," "law-abiding," and "whole-souled"?

To range all over the alphabet to illustrate this theme would be to collect material enough for a volume. Here it will be sufficient to give the more striking instances from a single letter. Names of trees, plants, animals, and other products of the country must be passed over, and attention confined to words or uses of wider currency.

Of special interest are the words arising out of American life. Some are descriptive of the country, as "back country" and "back-woods," both as old as the middle of the 18th century, and the latter naturally giving rise to "backwoodsman" before 1800. Pioneers who could invent "back country" had no need later to import a German "hinterland." So the use of "belt," as in the corn-belt or black belt, is more direct and picturesque than "zone." There are open-air phrases like "to take the back-track," "a bee-line" (although the equally common "air-line" has not been adopted in England), and such mining terms as "bed-rock" and "bonanza." The editor of a local Iowa newspaper in 1870 brought in the use of "blizzard" for a sudden and severe snowstorm. The bowie-knife, dating from 1836, has long been familiar to English readers (its pronunciation less so), while the older barlow-knife has remained foreign. Cattle have no doubt been branded in England, but both noun and verb acquired new significance in the vast cattle-ranges of the west about 1830, while the use of the noun in the sense of grade or quality came in some 20 years later. The "boarding-house" was prominent in the United States before 1800, and "bunk" had acquired the sense of berth or bed about the same time. No one will deny to the Southern negro the introduction of the banjo, known in that form from at least 1774.

Among other words or phrases of good standing are "belittle" introduced by Jefferson in quoting Buffon; "breadstuffs," also traced to Jefferson; "backpay," "back taxes," even "businessman" and "business-woman." That "bloomers" should come from the country of their origin is natural, and it may be accidental that the Oxford Dictionary gives "bloomerize" with only English examples.

Many colloquial terms are now perfectly at home anywhere in the English-speaking world. The earliest are "boss," "bogus," and "bunkum," a trio typical of the varied sources of our English tongue, for the first is Dutch, the second of unknown origin, while the third has raised from obscurity the name of Buncombe County in North Carolina. The language of the lumber-camp accounts for "boom" both as noun and verb beginning early in the seventies. "Big-bug" has been in use for more than a century, "big money" is more recent.

Among the phrases that to all appearances are American in origin are "to feel it in one's bones," "to fill the bill," "to take a back seat," "to be a back-number," "to bite off more than one can chew," "to brace up," "to blow in," and others yet more colloquial and slangy.

Such instances are significant, not only in themselves, but as an indication of what may follow in their wake. They are typical of many words and phrases already so well known to all readers of American fiction or American magazines that they may at any time be "conveyed" by English writers without exciting remark or opposition. It is only in special cases that the Americanism cannot readily pass into English. But at their best the essential differences between the two languages are few and immaterial in the face of all that is common.

DRY LAND PLANTS

YUCCA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Up to about the end of the Edwardian era no garden would have been considered complete without a yucca or two, but they seem to be planted less often now than of old. This may, perhaps, be because their virtues are not generally appreciated by the younger race of gardeners, or, possibly, because the latter are a little impatient of plants which depend too much on the sun to be sure of their effect regularly every year. A rather woebegone, unkempt appearance, too, during much of the year may prejudice them in the eyes of those who either do not know the yuccas in their glory or do not regard the occasional flowering of the plant as sufficient compensation for a barren season or two. A series of dry, hot summers, however, would doubtless see yuccas in high fashion again with numbers of other dry land plants which are reluctant to give of their best if the stage is not set to their liking.

In our cool climate the conditions rarely emulate those which prevail in the drier areas of Lower California, whence most of the garden species come, and while there seem no limits to the extent of the heat or the drought these species will tolerate here, they are reasonably hardy and suffer a hard winter such as that of recent memory. The response of the yucca to ideal conditions is not immediate, and, as with so many sub-tropical plants, it is in the year after a dry summer that the stimulating effect of the previous year's sun is seen. This was very noticeable in 1912, and again in 1922, and after last summer's roasting everything pointed to a great display this August until the weather changed some weeks ago and rather damped the prospect; it is merely a question of degree, however, and the yuccas at Kew Gardens, which are handy for Londoners, are well worth seeing.

Like all stately plants yuccas gain much by careful placing, and, if an obvious vantage point does not present itself, an evergreen background such as can be found in every garden will compensate for it. Full exposure to the southern sun and shelter from northerly winds all tend to the welfare of the race, which is equally at home in calcareous ground or sandy loam, disliking cold, clayey ground as much as that which is over-rich in humus. Not all the genus throw up a tall, stately mast of a stem rising from a rounded bush of sword-like leaves and crowded with flowers like the mast of an *Eremurus*. In some of them the bush of leaves itself is not on the ground, but perched on the top of a leggy stem, which, as age creeps on it, is sometimes in doubt as to whether it can support the head or not; and it is this bare, scarred stem, with last year's browned and dishevelled leaves attached, which, in a bad season, makes some species of yucca look so despondent.

Those who find that an objection should plant *Yucca filamentosa var. pendula*, which has no supporting stem, and at this season throws up a mast from 4ft. to 9ft. high bearing scores of creamy-white bells. It is not, perhaps, so stately as *Y. gloriosa* or *Y. recurva*, but has the merit that, while they are slow to reach the flowering stage, it throws up flowering stems while yet young. It can be relied on, too, to flower more regularly than the others, which probably need more sun heat. Some of the sprenger hybrids between *Y. gloriosa* and *Y. recurva* combine the good qualities of both, but they are rather tender for this country, and those who wish to begin with yuccas cannot go wrong with the variety of *Y. filamentosa* already referred to, planting three specimens or more in a group.

The noblest of all the genus is *Y. Whippiei*, which is, unfortunately, rather too tender for all but coastal places in the south and west, but should be given a trial by all living in those salubrious areas who would enjoy the horticultural sight of a lifetime, and are prepared to wait for it, for the species takes some time to reach maturity, and will only throw up its mast of flowers 10ft. to 12ft. in the air after a grilling summer.

DRAPERS' SUMMER SCHOOL

THE FETISH OF RELIABILITY

Mr. F. C. Hooper, of Liverpool, when speaking on store management at the Summer School of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, which was resumed at Girton College, Cambridge, yesterday, suggested that the country's reputation for reliability was costing it a lot of money. We were inclined to make rather too much of the fetish of reliability. The purpose for which goods were sold was very definite. Normally, when a piece of material was sold it was made into garments. It would have a certain amount of washing, but in these days of changing fashions it would not be expected to wear for years, yet he knew of manufacturers who were turning out goods which would "stand up to a mowing machine." There was no particular credit in selling a thing which was going to be more than fit for its purpose. But he did not mean that it was their job to sell rubbish. Once they had got down to a certain level they must not drop below it.

Continuing, Mr. Hooper said that this was an age of specialization, and a store, to be successful, must specialize in a certain section of the public. There were in our big towns a sufficient number of one type of people to enable a store to be run exclusively for that type. The store should set out to visualize its typical customer, and follow him or her throughout their lives. In a district where the public was becoming penurious it was not a bit of good trying to attract a higher type of customer by maintaining prices.

FIREWORKS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

A HIMALAYAN PEAK

A LONDON FIREWORK DISPLAY.—A photograph taken by a staff photographer of *The Times* during this week's firework display at the Crystal Palace. These displays, which will be given every Thursday night till the end of September, include many effective spectacles such as that seen in our photograph, and several novel pyrotechnic devices have been introduced this year.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

NINTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Bishop of Cariboo, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (West in E flat), Introit, "Ye servants of the Lord," H.C. (Bennett in B flat); Prebendary A. Chilton, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Charles Wood in E), A., "O God of truth" (Darke); the Rev. N. Hopkins, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Canon F. L. Donaldson, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Stanford in C), A., "Jesu, joy of man's desiring" (Bach); the Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stanford in C), A., "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace" (S. S. Wesley); Canon F. L. Donaldson, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon J. B. Haldane, 11, H.C. (Lloyd in E flat); Canon J. B. Haldane, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Tallis, with faux bourdon), A., "God, my King, Thy might confessing" (Bach).

Chapel Royal, St. James's; Chapel of the Savoy; Temple Church; Lincoln's Inn Chapel; Gray's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Rev. H. G. Williamson, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, Canon J. G. W. Tuckey.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. R. S. Eves.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30, H.C.; 11, H.C., the Rev. M. P. G. Leonard; 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Money.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11, Sung Mass, the Rev. F. Biggart; 6, the Rev. K. O'Ferrall.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. O. Bretton; 6.30, the Rev. A. Buxton.

Barnes Parish Church.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rector; 3.15, Children.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Bard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, Bishop Bury; 6.30, Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Kingsford.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15, the Bishop of George (South Africa); 6, the Bishop of Cariboo.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. D. B. Reynolds.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15 (H.C.) and 6.30, the Rev. P. Waddington.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. C. M. Barker; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Datson.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. W. M. Whitley.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan; 6.30, the Rev. Allen Hay.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6, the Rev. E. M. Winter.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 8.30; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. A. Linzee Giles; 6.30, Bishop Gore.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. H. Viney; 6.30, the Rev. D. Harford; H.C., 8.15 and 12.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. A. C. Raby; 7, the Rev. P. D. Robb.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twinday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. B. M. Dale; 6.30, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans.

St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. W. T. Dredge; E.P., 6.35; mission service, 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—10.30, H.C.; 11.30 and 6.30, the Rev. E. G. Bourchier.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—I.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. C. R. Deakin; E., 6, the Rev. G. L. Tiarks.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "Rejoice in the Lord alway" (Purcell), Captain Gerald Villiers; 6.30, A., "O for a closer walk with God" (Myles Foster), musical service (no address).

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P. and H.C., the Rector; 6.30, the Rev. A. Worge-Slade, Handel's Overture, Occasional Oratorio, and *Zadok the Priest* (full orchestra).

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.5; 11, the Rev. T. Bland; 12.5, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. A. M. Ferguson; 6.30, the Rev. C. Collin.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. L. G. Pearn.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard; 6.15, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles.

St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.—H.C., 8 and 7.45; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. E. Storks.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans; 6.30, the Rev. S. F. Davenport.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8 and 10.45; 10.45 and 6.30, the Rev. F. W. Buggilay.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—11, H.C. (no sermon).

St. Luke's, Berkeley-square.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. N. A. L. Miller; 6.30, the Rev. W. L. Ball.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—8, 10.15, and 12.30, H.C.; 11.15, the Rev. A. H. W. Cleaver; 6.30, the Rev. J. R. Nash.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Peonyman; 8.30 and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15, H.C.; 11.30 and 6.15, the Rev. H. Anson.

St. Mary's, Graham-street.—Low Mass, 7, 8, and 10; High Mass, 11; E., 6.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. H. C. Williams, A., "I will sing of Thy Power" (Sullivan); 7, the Rev. A. R. Fowler.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. C. R. Sampey; 3.30, Children; 6.30, the Rev. C. A. Atherby.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. C. Rosch.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25 and 6.30, the Rev. R. F. Godwin.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. R. C. White; 6.30, the Rev. L. F. Williams.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. Gaster.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10, M.P., 11.15, and E., 6.30, the Rev. A. Thompson.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. Richards.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street.—11.30 and 6.30, Canon Mansel Pleydell.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Rev. E. C. Bailey; 6.30, E., the Rev. F. G. Smith.

St. Silas-the-Martyr, Kentish Town.—11, the Rev. V. A. Demant; 6.30, the Rev. G. N. Whittingham.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. G. H. Donald (Montreal); 6.30, the Rev. I. R. Gillan.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. D. W. Mackay.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M. (Asola), "Confitemini Domino" (Constantine); L.M., 12, the Rev. J. Gerserts; V., 3.15, Mag. (Bellini), "Pange Angelicus" (Casckilli); Comp., 7, T.L. (Hanam), N.D. (Tye), A., "Salve Regina" (Arta), the Rev. H. J. Carter.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. M. Robinson; 6.30, V., the Rev. M. Robinson.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. F. Woodlock.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le pasteur Th. Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Dudley (Brooklyn).

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gamble.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. P. Scherer (New York).

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. Shillito.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. P. Murdoch (Castle Douglas).

St. John's Presbyterian, Allen-street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. J. T. Wardle Stafford.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. L. Wiseman; 3.30, sacred concert.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11, Bishop E. H. Hughes (Chicago, U.S.A.); 6.30, the Rev. G. H. McNeal.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. T. E. Ruth (Sydney).

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. E. Kirk (Baltimore, U.S.A.).

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11, 3.30, and 7, the Rev. S. Herbert.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, Mr. G. Hay Morgan, K.C.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street.—10 and 11, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Stamford Hill Congregational Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon.

New Court, Tollington Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Kaye.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. L. T. Hoare.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. Phillips (Bangalore).

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, Moderator W. L. Lee.

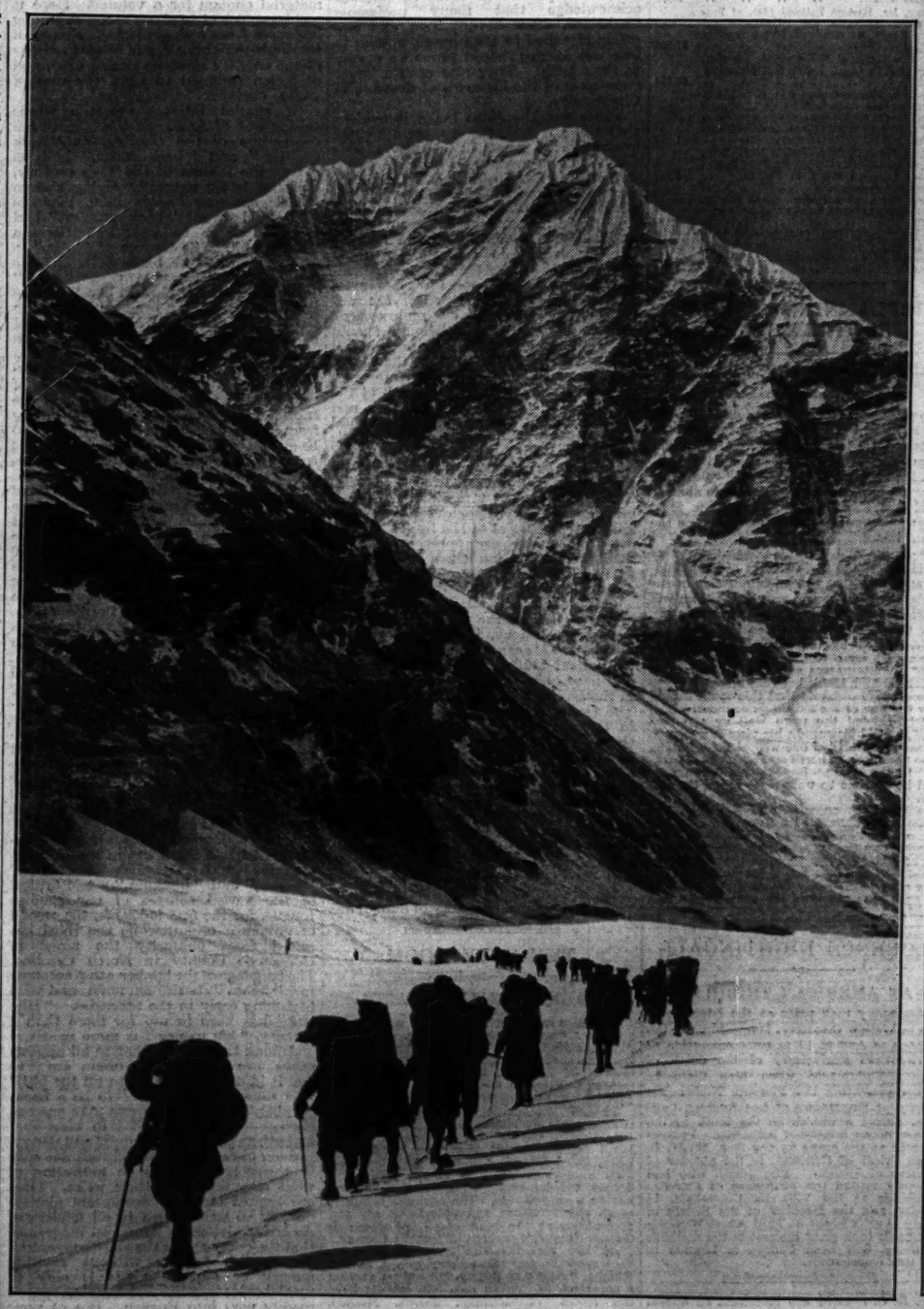
Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11, 12.15 (H.C.), and 7, the Rev. F. W. Dalsley (Cricklewood).

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. T. W. Riddle.

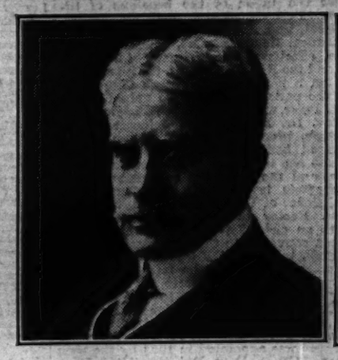
Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. S. McHardy.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London. Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting-hill-gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.



BREAKING CAMP ON THE JONSONG LA.—A second article by Mr. F. S. Smythe summarizing the achievements of the Himalaya Expedition appears on page 11. Shortly after the party abandoned the attack on Kanchenjunga and crossed the 20,200ft. Jonsong La to conquer Jonsong Peak the monsoon broke on Kanchenjunga. Our photograph shows the party breaking camp near the summit of the Jonsong La. The peak in the background is 23,400ft.



SIR ROBERT BORDEN, who has been appointed Canadian delegate to the League of Nations.

FETHY BEY, the leader of the new Liberal Republican Party in Turkey, which has issued a programme of reforms.

THE TEST MATCH.—Mr. R. E. S. Wyatt (left), the new captain of the English Test Match team, photographed on his way to the nets at the Oval ground yesterday after he had inspected the wicket.

LA BELLE ALLIANCE.—Fire broke out on Thursday night at the historic farm where Wellington and Blucher met after the victory of Waterloo, which they attributed to their "belle alliance." The farmhouse itself, which owes its name to this incident, was saved except for one wall, which collapsed. It is seen on the right of the picture.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

CONCERTS AND VARIETY

A variety entertainment will be broadcast by the National Station at 7.30 this evening. Among the performers are Clarice Mayne, Vera Ashe, and Georgie Wood. The London Station will broadcast the Promenade Concert at 8 o'clock.

On Sunday evening at 9.5 a symphony concert will be relayed from the Kursaal, Ostend, and broadcast by the National transmitter.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 16, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30-10.45 : Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. 1 :—Orchestra, relayed from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. 1.30 :—England v. Australia : An eye-witness Account of the Fifth Test Match, at the Oval. 1.40 approx. :—Commodore Grand Orchestra (continued). 3.30 : Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Lilian Grindrod (pianist) ; Wilfred Firth (tenor), from Manchester. 4.30 :—England v. Australia : An eye-witness Account of the Fifth Test Match, at the Oval. 4.45 : Organ of the Beaufort Cinema, relayed from Birmingham.

5.15 :—Children : Two Piano Duets by Harry Pepper and Doris Arnold ; Lost in the Forest (Eleanor Boniface), arranged for Broadcasting and told by Mildred Forster ; On broadcasting to Children in Germany, by Toni Haug. 6 :—Music. 6.15 :—Weather : News : Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. 6.30 :—England v. Australia : An eye-witness Account of the Day's Play in the Fifth Test Match, at the Oval, by Major G. A. Faulkner. 6.40 :—Regional Sports. 6.45 : Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonatas, played by James Friskin, from Edinburgh. 7 : Country Life, 2—A Gipsy Schoolmaster, by Mr. A. Milner. 7.20 :—The Week's Work in the Garden by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—1, Clarice Mayne and her Pianist, Bobby Alderson ; 2, Vera Ashe and Michael Hogan in The Brute, by P. Morton Howard ; 3, Georgie Wood (comedian) ; 4, The Four Fayre Sisters, concertina quartette ; 5, Tommy Handley (comedian) ; 6, The Osibasaba Quartet, in African national songs ; 7, B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 8.45 : B.B.C.Orchestra ; John Thorne (baritone). 9.40 : Weather ; News. 9.55 :—Rejected Talks—2, by Mr. Holt Marvel. 10.10 (1,554.4m. only) :—Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices. 10.20-12 : —Band, from Grosvenor House.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— (842kc.) (356.3m.).

3.30 :—National programme, from Manchester. 4.45 :—National programme. 5.15 :— Billy Francis and his Orchestra, relayed from Birmingham. 6.15 :—Weather : News : Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. 6.40 :—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45 : Midland Regional programme. 8 : Promenade Concert ; the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood ; Constance Willis (soprano) ; John Turner (tenor) ; Leslie England (pianoforte), relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. 9.40 :—Weather Forecast and Second General News Bulletin ; Regional Sports. 9.55 :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—National programme. 5.15 : —Children ; The Cave of Wonderful Pebbles, a Story, by Elizabeth Halford ; Songs by Marjorie Palmer (soprano) ; Elsa Tookey (violoncello) ; the Boyhood of Michael Angelo, by Kenneth Lawson. 6 :—London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 : Midland Sports. 6.45 :—Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Olive Groves (soprano) ; Herbert Simmonds (baritone) and the Midland Wireless Quartet. 8 :—London Regional programme. 9.40 :— Weather ; News. 9.55 :—Midland News. 10-10.20 :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN 995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30-10.45 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—Children's programme. 5.47 : Kittiburn's programme. 6.15 :—Weather. 6.40 :—Edinburgh programme. 6.45 :—National programme. 8.30 :—Scottish programme. 10.15 :—Weather. 10.30-12 : —National programme.

BELFAST 1,200kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. 1.30-1.40 approx. :—National programme. 1.40 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—Children's programme, relayed from Cayton's Palais de Danse, Bangor. 4.15 : The Orchestra. 4.30 :—National programme. 4.40 : The Orchestra. 5.15 :—Children's programme. 6.15 : —Music. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 :—Music. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—Mr. R. Godfrey Brown, M.C., on "Ulster Week." 9.30 :—Belfast Weekly Bulletin. 9.45 :—Music. 10.30 :—National programme. 10.45 : The Orchestra, conducted by Ernest Hall. 11.30 : Sunday : Pauline Saunders (soprano) ; Walter Joseph (violin). 12.30-1 :—Regional News ; Sports Bulletin. 10.30-12 :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30-10.45 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—National programme.

CARDIFF 968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30-10.45 :—National programme. 1-2 :—National programme. 2.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children's programme. 6.40 :—Regional Sports. 6.45 :—National programme. 7 : Mr. E. J. Randell—Old Roads in England and Wales. 7.30 :—National programme. 9.40 :—National News. 10.10 :—National programme. 10.30-12 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30-10.45 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.20 :—News. 7.30 :—Time Signal. 7.32 :—Harry Fraser, Musical Comedy Star. 8 :—Concert. "The Immortal Three." 9.30 : The Dublin Repertory Players, in a Play, The Third Light. The Station Orchestra in Music from Ireland, England, and Scotland ; Ellie Dean (contralto) ; Freddie Stone (clarinet) ; Tom and Owen, P. J. O'Toole (tenor). The Station Orchestra. 10.30 : Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH 1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30-10.45 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—Children's programme. 5.47 :—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. 5.57 : Weather Forecast for Farmers, from Edinburgh. 6 :—Glasgow programme. 6.15 :—National programme. 6.40 :—Scottish Sports, from Edinburgh. 6.45 :—National programme. 7.30 :—Music, from Edinburgh. 7.50 :—Scottish Sports Results. 10.10 :—Scottish News, from Edinburgh. 10.20-12 : National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30-10.45 :—National programme. 11-12 :—Edinburgh programme. 2.30 : Orchestra, relayed from the International Exhibition of Hygiene, from Glasgow. 3.30 : Weather and Time Signals. 3.35 :—Gramophone Concert. 4.30 :—Scottish programme, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 12 (midnight) : Gramophone Concert of Jazz Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.), 1.5kw.

Programme relayed from the International Exhibition of Hygiene, from Dresden. 1.15 : Weather and Time Signals. 1.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 4.30 :—Military Band Concert. 11.30 :—Programme from Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw. 5 a.m. and every Hour :—

Time Signals. 6.15 :—Gramophone Concert. 6 :—Talk : The History of Relations between the United States of America and Belgium. 6.20 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 8.15 : Topical Talk. 8.20 :—Suite for Cello, Clarinet, and Piano (d'Indy). 9 :—Symphony Concert, relayed from the Kursaal, Ostend ; followed by News and Announcements in Esperanto.

BUDAPEST (556m.), 25kw.—7.20 :—Viennese Song Recital. 8 : Three One-Act Plays. In the interval, from the Café Spolarich. After the Programme, Tzigane Music.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 15kw.—5 :—Children. 5.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 6.15 : In the Interval :—Violin Recital. 6.30 :—Reading (Jensen). 6.50 : Weather and News. 7.15 : Time Signal. 7.20—Wireless Talk. 7.30 : Talk : The Danish Novel in the Twentieth Century. 8 : Town Hall Chimes. 8.2 :—Concert of Popular Danish Music. 9.15 :—Readings. 9.45 :—News. 10 :—Mandolin Recital. 10.45 : Dance Music from the Wivel Restaurant. 12 (midnight), in the interval, Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—7.30 : Talk from Warsaw (1,411m.). 7.45 :—Time Signal. 8 : Radio Journal, Concert, Talk, and News from Warsaw. 10.30 : Gramophone Records. 11 :—Dance Music from Warsaw. 12 (midnight) :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (346m.), 0.5kw.—5 : Talk : The Year 1910. 5.25 :—Programme Announcements. 6.35 : Talk for Workers. 6.55 : Weather, and Economic Notes. 7.5 :—Spanish Language Lesson. 7.35 :—Weather. 8 :—Wilh Schaeffer's talk : A Variety Programme. 10.30 : Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. 11 : Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (540m.), KIEL (252.2m.), 0.55 kw. each :—Concert. 5.30 : Talk on the History of Culture—Dizzine for Gold in the Harz. 6.30 :—Variety Programme. 7 (from Bremen) :—Military Band Concert. 7.55 :—Weather. 8 :—Wilh Schaeffer's talk : A Variety Programme. 10.30 : Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. 11 : Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (298m., 6.5kw.; after 5.40 p.m. (on 1,071m. 9 a.m. till close) down :—Programme of the Catholic Radio Society (K.R.O.). 7.55 a.m. :—Concert. 11.10 :—Divine Service. 11.55 :—Seat-Announcements. 12 :—Gramophone Records. 1.40 :—Children. 4.40 :—Gramophone Records. 5.40 :—Sports Talk : Tennis. 5.55 :—Gramophone Records. 6.25 :—Weekly Press Review. 6.55 : Talk : Carcassonne, the Quaint Old French Town. 7.25 : Gramophone Records. 7.40 :—Concert of Light Music. 9.25 : In the Interval at 9.40 :—News. 10.40 : Gramophone Concert.

HUIZEN (1,075m., 6.5kw.; after 5.40 p.m. (on 298m.) 9 a.m. till close) down :—Programme of the Catholic Broadcasting Society (A.V.R.O.). 7.55 a.m. :—Concert. 11.10 : Religious Service. 11.55 : Seat-Announcements. 12 :—Gramophone Records. 1.40 :—Children. 4.40 :—Gramophone Records. 5.40 :—Sports Talk : Tennis. 5.55 :—Gramophone Records. 6.25 :—Weekly Press Review. 6.55 : Talk : Carcassonne, the Quaint Old French Town. 7.25 : Gramophone Records. 7.40 :—Concert of Light Music. 9.25 : In the Interval at 9.40 :—News. 10.40 : Gramophone Concert.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw. 7.30, News. 7.35 : Talk by Mr. Lantinga. 7.50 : Concert. 8.50 : Talk on the History of Culture—Dizzine for Gold in the Harz. 9 : Brass Band Concert. 10 : Time, News and Sports Notes. 10.20 :—Theatre Review and Programme Announcements. 10.30 :—Dance Music from Brno Programme. 11.30 :—Concert from the Café Praha.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 5kw. 6.30 : Giornale radio : Announcements and Sports Notes. 6.40 : Concert. 8 : Report of the International Labour Office at Geneva. Weather and News. 9 :—Time Signal. 9.2 : Concert of Light Music, with Recitations in the Interval, followed by Jazz Music. Sports Notes in the interval. 10.55 :—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 75kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 30kw., BODEN (1,260m.), GOTEBORG (332m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (778m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.). Microphone Concert from Malmo, 231m. :—Dialogues, Talk and Music. 6.15 (in the Interval) :—Weather and News. 11 :—Dance Music from the Folkets Park. 12 (noon) :—Time Signal. 12.2 :—Concert from Malmo. 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m., 0.5 kw. :—Talk ; German Art. 6.35 :—Programme from Frankfurt. 7 : Time Signal. 7.2 : Programme from Frankfurt. 7.30 :—Concert of Historic Music. Music and Soldier Songs. 9 : The Day of the Animals : a Musical and Literary Programme (Hans Bodenstedt). 10 :—News and Sports Notes. 10.50 :—Gramophone Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—6 : Dance Music. 8.15 : Picture Transmission. 8.20 : Selections by an Amateur Orchestra. 8.50 : Exercises in Gymnastic Movements. 9 : Orchestral Selections. 9.15 :—News. 9.30 : Picture Transmission. 9.40 : Recital of Songs. 10 : Exercises in Gymnastic Movements. 10.15 :—Concert. 10.45 : Time Signal. 9.2 :—Concert. 10.15 :—News in Swedish. 9.15 :—Dance Music from the Kajvyden Restaurant.

LANGENBERG (473m., 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (127m., COLOGNE (227m., MUNSTER (227m., 1.5kw. each. 5.30 : Talk : The German Handicrafts Institute. 6.50 : Important Wireless Receiving Service. Weather, and Sports Notes. 7.15 : Recital of Songs and Sociological Books of France. 7.40 :—Talk : Workers' Holidays : Society Programme, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 12 (midnight) : Gramophone Concert of Jazz Music.

LEIPZIG (259m., 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.), 1.5kw.—Programme relayed from the International Exhibition of Hygiene, from Dresden. 1.15 : Weather and Time Signals. 1.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 4.30 :—Military Band Concert. 11.30 :—Programme from Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw. 5 a.m. and every Hour :—

Time Signals. 6.15 :—Gramophone Concert. 6 :—Talk : The History of Relations between the United States of America and Belgium. 6.20 :—Gramophone Concert. 7.30 :—Gramophone Concert. 8.15 : Topical Talk. 8.20 :—Suite for Cello, Clarinet, and Piano (d'Indy). 9 :—Symphony Concert, relayed from the Kursaal, Ostend ; followed by News and Announcements in Esperanto.

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COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 15kw.—5 :—Children. 5.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 6.15 : In the Interval :—Violin Recital. 6.30 :—Reading (Jensen). 6.50 : Weather and News. 7.15 : Time Signal. 7.20—Wireless Talk. 7.30 : Talk : The Danish Novel in the Twentieth Century. 8 : Town Hall Chimes. 8.2 :—Concert of Popular Danish Music. 9.15 :—Readings. 9.45 :—News. 10 :—Mandolin Recital. 10.45 : Dance Music from the Wivel Restaurant. 12 (midnight), in the interval, Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—7.30 : Talk from Warsaw (1,411m.). 7.45 :—Time Signal. 8 : Radio Journal, Concert, Talk, and News from Warsaw. 10.30 : Gramophone Records. 11 :—Dance Music from Warsaw. 12 (midnight) :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (346m.), 0.5kw.—5 : Talk : The Year 1910. 5.25 :—Programme Announcements. 6.35 : Talk for Workers. 6.55 : Weather, and Economic Notes. 7.5 :—Spanish Language Lesson. 7.35 :—Weather. 8 :—Wilh Schaeffer's talk : A Variety Programme. 10.30 : Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. 11 : Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (540m.), KIEL (252.2m.), 0.55 kw. each :—Weather Report. 7 :—Concert from the Antonio Delfino Steamer of the Hamburg South American Line. 8.15 : Sports Notes, Weather News and Programme Announcements. 8.40 : Talk on Handicraft. 9 :—Talk : Wayside Plants. 9.30 : Morning Recital. 10.15 : Time Signals. 10.30 : Dance Music from the Steinberg Church, followed by Recital of Sacred Music. 11.30 :—Concert from the Osterman Restaurant. 1 : Sunday Concert. 2.30 : Concert relayed from the Park Restaurant. 3.30 : Concert from Bremen :—Orchestral Concert. 4 (from Kiel) :—Orchestral Concert. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—Light Concert. 7.30 : Recital of Rapid Gymnastic Exercises. 8 :—Concert of Light Modern and Classical Music. 10.30 :—Talks, Weather, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. 11 :—Dance Music from the Alster Pavilion.

HILVERSUM (announced Huizen) (1,071m., 6.5kw.—8.10 a.m.-4.40 :—Programme of the Catholic Radio Society (K.R.O.). 8.10 a.m. :—Address by the Rev. Perquin. 9.5 :—Mass from St. Liduina's Church at Haarlem. 10.40 :—Gramophone Records. 11.30 :—Address by the Rev. Perquin. 12.10 :—Sextet Concert. 1.10 :—Literary Talk. 1.40 :—Gramophone Records. 2.10 :—Chamber Music. 4.10 :—Programme for Hospitals. 4.40 :—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.) :—Service from the Reformed Church at Oosterhaus. 7.25 till close down :—Programme of the K.R.O. 7.25 :—Talk by Fr. Hubben. 7.55 :—Orchestral Concert. 10.30 :—Epilogue by the Little Choir.

HUIZEN (announced Hilversum) (1,875m., 6.5kw.—8.40 a.m.-12.40 (announcements) :—Programme of the Workers' Radio Society (V.A.R.A.). 8.40 a.m. :—Morning Report. 8.45 :—Organ Recital. 9.10 :—Talk by Mr. Lantinga. 9.25 :—Concert, Recitations, and Address 11.40 a.m. :—Programme of the Lutheran Broadcasting Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.). 11.40 a.m. :—Talk (to be announced). 12.10 :—Quintet Concert. 12.55 :—Weekly Book Talk. 2.10 :—Orchestral Concert. 3.55 :—Concert for Two Pianos. 4.10 :—Talk (to be announced). 4.40 :—Programme of the V.A.R.A. : Vocal Concert and Recitations. 6.40-7.40 :—Programme of the Liberal Protestant Radio Society (V.P.R.O.). 8.40 :—Programme for Hospitals. 6.10 :—Religious Programme. 7.40 till close down :—Programme of the K.R.O. 7.40 :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. 7.55 :—Performance of a play. 9.30 :—Chamber Music Concert. 9.55 :—Performance of a play. 10.15 :—Oriental Concert (continued). 10.40 :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,380m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 6.5kw. each :—Programme from Helsingfors. 6.30 :—Recital of Songs. 7.20 :—Clarinet Recital. 7.40 :—Recitations of Rudyard Kipling's Ballads. 8.5 :—Orchestral Selections. 8.30 :—Talk by Mr. Daniels. 8.50 :—News in Swedish. 9.15 : Selections of Military Music, from the Kappel Restaurant.

LANGENBERG (473m., 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (127m., COLOGNE (227m., MUNSTER (227m., 1.5kw. each. 5 :—Lesson in French. 7 : Programme from Hamburg. 8 :—Gramophone Concert. 8.30 :—Esperanto for Beginners and Programme Announcements. 9 :—Chimes from St. Gereon's Church, Cologne. 9.1 :—Catholic Recital and Address. 10.15 : Programme for Hospitals. 11 :—Talk. The Age in Books. 11.20 : Gramophone Records by Joseph Schmidt (tenor). 12 : Recitations. 12.30 :—Talk for Workers—Danish Introit, the Gorki of the Balkans. 1 :—Orchestral Concert. 2.30 :—Talk—Impressionist Music. 2.50 :—Commercial Sportshand. 3.10 :—Talk : Two Thousand Years of Music, illustrated by Gramophone Records. 3.50 (from Münster) :—Prussian Fire-Brigade Day—Fire Practice with Modern Methods. 4.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 5.30 :—Programme from Hamburg. 6 :—Talk—Bee-keeping. 6.20 :—Talk on the Rhineland—The Catholic Rhineland and its special Problems in the 19th and 20th Centuries. 6.40 :—An Hour's Entertainment. 7.20 :—Sports. 7.30 :—Astronomical Talk—The Stars in August. 8 :—Orchestral Concert of Dance and March Music. 9.5 :—Symphony Concert, relayed from the Kursaal, Ostend. See Brussels programme. After the Concert :—News, Sports Notes, and Orchestral Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7 a.m. :—Programme from Hamburg. 8 :—Agricultural Talk. 8.30 :—Organ Recital from a Church in Dresden. 9 :—Choral Concert of Sacred Music. 11 :—Talk—In the School Camp by the Baltic Sea. 11.30 :—Open-air Concert from Pianits in Erazebirge. 12 :—Great Speeches :—Johann Gottlieb Fichte : What is a Nation ? 12.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 12.55 (in the interval) :—Time Signal. 2 :—Weather, Time, and Topical Talk. 2.15 :—Agricultural Hints. 2.30 :—Chamber Music Concert. 3 :—Silesian Laughter—(1) The Singularity of the Silesian Laugh ; Humorous Items in Verse and Prose. 3.30 :—Choral Concert. 4 :—Eduard Levy reads from his own Short Stories. 4.30 :—Gramophone Concert of Excerpts from Operetta and Revue Music. 5.15 :—Relay of the Championship of the German Athletic Association in Leipzig from the Sportsplatz, Leipzig-Connewitz. 6.15 : Herbert Eulenberg Reading of Original Prose : Two One-Act Plays—(a) Die Wunderkur ; (b) Paul und Paula. 7.30 : Hans Hermann Recital on the occasion of his 60th Birthday—Tenor and Soprano Solos and Duets, with pianoforte accompaniment by the Composer. 8.30 :—Talk—Who should be an Author and who a Journalist ? 9 :—Chamber Music. 10.15 : Time, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music from Berlin (Wittelsberg).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw. 3 :—Chimes, Time, and Orchestral Selections. 4 : The Interval. Poetry Recital. 4.30-5 :—Interval. 5 :—Chimes and Dance Music. 9.30-11 :—Interval. 11 :—Chimes, Time, and Concert by the Municipal Band from the Jardin de Rosiales (Weather Permitting). 1 a.m. (Monday) :—Chimes and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—10.15 a.m. :—Giornale radio. 10.30 :—Reading from the Bible. 10.45 :—Gramophone Records of Sacred Music. 12.15 :—Concert :—Light Vocal Programme. 1.30 :—Concert :—Light Vocal and Instrumental Programme. 4.30 :—Gramophone Music. 6.30 :—Sports Notes. 7.20 : Variety Concert. 8.15 :—Giornale radio : Weather. 8.30 : Time Signal. 8.32 :—Cinema Notes. 8.40 :—Relay of an Operetta. Talks in the Interval. After the Programme, Dance Music.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m., 12kw.—7 a.m. :—See Prague. 9 :—Gramophone Records. 10.15 :—Programme from Prague. 10.45 :—Gramophone Records. 11 :—See Prague Programme, 12 noon :—Orchestral Concert. 12.55 :—Time and Weather. 1 :—Agricultural Report. 1.30 :—Gramophone Records. 4.15 :—Programme from Bratislava. 5.45 : Programme from Prague. 7.30 :—Programme and Sports Notes. 10.45 :—Programme from Frankfurt.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Records. 1.45 : Protestant Service. 2 :—Concert. 3 :—News. 3.15 :—Transmission of Pictures. 3.30 :—Selection of Records. 5.45 :—Fashion Notes. 6 : Time and Concert of Opera-comique Music, followed by Soloist Selections. 10.15 :—North African News. 10.40-11 :—Concert for British Listeners.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—10.15 a.m. :—See Milan Programme. 10.30 :—Reading from the Bible. 10.45 a.m.-12 :—Programme from Milan.

VIENNA—Call AFZ (516.8m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.3m.), and LINZ (346.9m.).—11.15 a.m. : Symphony Concert. 12 : Reginald Bell (Organ) and Orchestral Concert. 2.55 :—Reading from the Works of Hasenclever. 3.25 :—Talk—Travels in Peru. 7.10 :—Sonatas for Violin and Piano. (a) Sonata in F major, op. 24 (Beethoven). (b) Sonata in A major, op. 100 (Brahms). 8 : Time, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 8.10 :—A Programme of Surprises, with Reading, followed by Two Sketches : (a) The Separation of Friends (Bourdet), (b) The Terror of New York (Ortner), followed by Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—9 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—5.30 p.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—10 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (1,040m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 22m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m.—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m.-2 a.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 9 p.m.-12 midnight.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—11.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—10 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—12.30 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, August 17, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30-10.45 a.m. (1,554.4 only) :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. 3.45 : For the Children, conducted by the Rev. Percival Gough, from Acton Parish Church Sunday School. 4 :—Missionary Talk : Fighting Leprosy in India. by Dr. Isobel Kerr, from Glasgow. 4.15 :—Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett ; William Boland (tenor) ; Linda Seymour (contralto). 5.30 :—Violin Recital by Eda Kersey. 6-6.15 : —Bible Reading : The Letters of St. Paul, 3 : Galatians, Ch. 5 and 6. 6.30 (1,554.4 only) :—A Religious Service (in Welsh). Address by the Rev. R. Ward, relayed from St. Mary's Welsh Church, Dowlais, from Cardiff.

8 :—A Religious Service from Crowstone Congregational Church, Westcliff-on-Sea : Address by the Rev. A. A. Lee. 8.45 :—The Week's Good Cause : The Countess of Minto appealing on behalf of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association. 8.50 :—Weather ; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). 9.5 :—Symphony Concert, conducted by François Rasse ; Marcel Journet (singer) ; Leandre Vilain (organist) ; Henry Gadeyne (violin), relayed from The Kursaal, Ostend, from Brussels. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—Herbert Heyner (baritone) ; The Pianoforte Quartet Players : Kenneth Skeaping (violin), Bernard Shore (viola), Edward Robinson (violoncello), and Angus Morrison (pianoforte). 5-5.30 : Beginnings of Christian Theology. 3 :—In Defence of the Faith, by the Rev. J. K. Mozley. 8 :—A Religious Service from St. Anne's, Soho : Address by the Rev. B. G. Bourchier. 8.45 :—National programme. 8.50 :—Weather ; News. 9.5 :—Lancashire Military Band, conducted by Pat Ryan ; Booth Unwin (bass) ; Arthur Heifetz (piccolo solo) ; Alfred Beale (solo clarinet), from Manchester. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—Band of H.M. Military College (Sandhurst), conducted by W. Carbury ; Dorothy Mageney (contralto) ; W. Melluish (cornet solo) ; W. Thompson and W. Crossland (xylophone duet), relayed from The Pump Room Gardens, Royal Leamington Spa. 5-5.30 :—London Regional programme. 7.30 :—A Religious Service, conducted by the Rev. Perry Park ; Richard Wassell ; organist and master of choristers), relayed from St. Martin's Parish Church, Birmingham. 8.45 : —National programme. 8.50 :—Weather ; News. 9 : Midland News. 9.5 :—London Regional programme. 10.30 :—National programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3.45-4.15 :—National programme. 7-8.10 :—Edinburgh programme. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—Scottish News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3.45 :—National programme. 4.15 :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Ernest A. A. Stonsley ; David John (oboe) ; Clifton Hellewell (pianoforte) ; Eerena Caldwell contralto). 4.45-5 :—National programme. 6.30 :—Organ Recital ; Janet S. Young (contralto) ; relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast. 7-8 :—A Religious Service : Address by the Rev. H. C. Waddell ; Janet S. Young (soloist) ; relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—Regional News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 : —Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3.45-4.15 :—National programme. 8 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3.45 :—National programme. 4.15 :—Swansea programme. 4.30-4.15 :—National programme. 6.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 7.15 : Time Signal. 7.20 : Address by the Rev. H. C. Waddell : Janet S. Young (soloist) ; relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—Regional News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 : —Epilogue.

CORK—Call 6CK (225m.), 1kw.—Programme relayed by DUBLIN (413m.).

8.30 :—Time Signal. 8.32 :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. 11 :—Time Signal, National Anthem, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3.45-4.15 :—National programme. 7-8.10 :—Evening Service of St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, conducted by the Rev. James Black, relayed from the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, from Edinburgh. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—Scottish News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3.45 :—National programme. 4 :—Missionary Talk : Dr. Isobel Kerr—Fighting Leprosy in India. 4.15-4.30 : —National programme. 7-8.10 : —Edinburgh programme. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 : Scottish News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

3.45-4.15 :—National programme. 4.15 :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morton ; Kathleen Hartley (contralto). 5.30-6.15 :—National programme. 6.30 :—A Religious Service ; Address by the Rev. Dr. Neil Cameron, Catholic Service. 7.45 : Concert. 8.30 : Choir of the Central Hall Choir, from the Central Hall, Manchester. 8.45 :—National programme. 9 :—North of England News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3.45-4.15 :—National programme. 8 :—National programme. 9 :—Local News. 9.5 :—National programme. 10.30 :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3.45 :—National programme. 4.15 :—Paul Belinfante and his Octet ; Dale Smith (baritone) ; Paul Belinfante (violin), relayed from the Mumbles Pier Pavilion, Mumbles. 5.30-6.15 :—National programme. 6.30 :—Orchestral Concert. 7.15 : Weather and News. 7.30 :—Talk : Dr. Isobel Kerr—Fighting Leprosy in India. 7.45 : Concert. 8.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). 10 (in the Interval) :—Time, Weather, News, Sunday Programme Announcements and Meteorological Report.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw. 3 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Pianoforte Recital. In the Interval, Talk. 4.25 : News. 5 : In the Interval, 11 Chimes, Time, Exchange Quotations, and Musical Comedy Selections. 1 a.m. (Sunday) :—Chimes and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 7kw.—7.20 :—Announcements. 7.30 :—Concert. 8.15 :—Giornale radio : Weather. 8.30 : Time Signal. 8.32 :—Review of Reviews. 8.40 : —Literary Review. 8.55 :—Concert. 9.45 : Symphony Concert, followed by Relay of Music. In the Intervals : Giornale radio and Commercial Bulletin.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m., 10kw.—7.30 : Programme from Prague. 9 : Popular Programme. 10 :—Programme from Prague. 10.20 :—Gramophone Records. 11 :—Programme from Prague. 12.20 :—Programme from Brno. 11.20 :—Programme from Prague.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NURNBERG (276m.), MUNSTER (227m.), 0.55 kw. each. 6.45 :—Concert of Chamber Music. 7.30 : Important Wireless Notices. 8 :—Concert. 10.20 :—Time, Weather, and Sports Notes, followed by Concert and Dance Music from the Café Luitpold.

OSLO (493m.), 0.5kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (360m.), 0.5kw.—7 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. 10 :—Divine Service. 11.30 :—Concert. 12.30 (noon) :—Time Signal. 12.32 :—Concert. 1.30 :—Gramophone Records. 2.30 :—Concert. 3.30 :—Children's Hour. 4.30 :—Concert. 5.30 : Talk : Events in Sports. 6 :—Town Hall Chimes. 6.2 :—Concert. 7.30 :—Talk on Chess. 7.50 :—Concert. 9.30 : Cello Recital from the Works of Saint-Saëns. 9.50 : Orchestral Concert. 10.30 : Dance Music from the Wivel Restaurant.

**PARIS (Radio Paris) Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—8 a.m. :—News and Press Review. 12 noon :—Religious Service from Notre Dame. 12.30 :—Orchestral Concert of Sacred Music. 12.45 :—News. 1 :—Gramophone Concert. 2 :—Gramophone Records. 4.30 :—The Five o'clock Orchestra. 5 :—Agricultural Report. 7.15 :—Racing Results. Economic and Social Notes and News. 8 :—

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

CHEAPER GOVERNMENT BORROWING

HUDSON'S BAY INQUIRY

The Treasury Bills applied for yesterday were allotted at a lower rate than last week's Bills. Money has become decidedly easier during the last few days, and for the moment indications point to a continuance of monetary ease, while Thursday's Bank Return revealed a strong position, and the Bank has ceased to lose gold. These factors have served to depress discount rates. The total amount of Treasury Bills for which tenders were invited yesterday was £35,000,000, but while applications reached a total of £44,805,000, the amount allotted was only £33,000,000. The average rate at which the bills were allotted was £2 4s. 4.37d. per cent. per annum, which compares with £2 6s. 2.4d. per cent. a week ago. Tenders for bills payable on any day next week except Saturday at £99 8s. 9d., received about 57 per cent. of the amount applied for, and those above in full, while tenders for bills dated next Saturday at £99 8s. 11d. and above received in full. The maximum amount of Treasury Bills offered for tender next Friday is £35,000,000. The Treasury Bills to be paid for during the coming week are £3,000,000 in excess of the maturing bills.

Hudson's Bay Shareholders Committee

It may be remembered that at the general court of the Hudson's Bay Company held on June 27 there was much criticism by shareholders of the board's policy, and that in consequence the governor of the company stated that the directors proposed to invite some of the more important proprietors to investigate the charges which had been made. It is now announced that at a meeting of some of the principal shareholders held on July 22 a committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Alfred Shepherd, Mr. W. S. Poole, Mr. George Watson, and Mr. H. M. Trouncer, with Mr. A. J. Reddaway, of Messrs. Ball, Baker, Ash and Co., chartered accountants, as secretary. The composition of this committee is such as to ensure that the various matters which have formed the basis of the recent criticisms will be fully and impartially examined. It is stated that the committee's investigations are proceeding, but that owing to the holiday season their report may be somewhat delayed.

City of Vilna Default

In a communication to holders of City of Vilna Five per Cent. Bonds the committee, who for the past five years have been endeavouring to negotiate a settlement, give information that suggests the possibility of an arrangement being made before the end of the year. The committee state that quite recently they received the assurance of the Polish Commercial and Financial Counsellor in London that the position of the bondholders was receiving the close attention of the Polish Government. The committee also had an interview with a delegation from the municipality of Vilna, when the question of arriving at a settlement was fully discussed. The committee mention that they have since received from Dr. Jundzill, solicitor member of the Municipal Council, and one of the members of the delegation, a letter assuring them of the Council's intention "to put forward the utmost good will in order to get this loan dealt with in a manner which will be recognized as fair and equitable." In making this announcement the committee take the opportunity to advise bondholders to retain their holdings pending the outcome of the negotiations. The Vilna Five per Cent. Sterling Loan was offered for sale in 1912 at 96 per cent. The amount outstanding is £446,820, and no interest has been paid since 1915. The present quotation of the bonds is 28 to 33.

The Higher Beer Duty

Critical comment was passed by Sir W. Waters Butler, in his speech at the general meeting of Mitchells and Butlers, on the statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech that he had the assurance of the brewers, through the Brewers' Society, that if he imposed an additional duty this year of 3s. per standard barrel they would not pass on any of the charge to the retailer or consumer. This increase of duty, Sir Waters Butler said, represented an imposition of £2,780,000 in the current fiscal year, and he suggested that this was an unprecedented action on the part of any Chancellor. He showed that it was the reverse of the arrangement made by Mr. Baldwin when Chancellor. Further, he stated that when the brewers acceded to Mr. Snowden's request they had no idea that the income-tax was to be increased by 12½ per cent. Nevertheless the board, Sir Waters Butler declared, would honourably carry out the terms of the assurance in the hope that the diminished costs of production through the big stock of malt and hops they held would partly meet the heavy increases in beer duty and income-tax, though unfortunately the spending power of their customers had been greatly diminished through unemployment.

Views on Local Option

Lengthy reference was made by Sir Waters Butler to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on Licensing, and he expressed the conclusion that it had shown that what had been called the "drink problem" did not exist to-day but that there was need for internal trade improvement. He strongly advocated an extension of Birmingham's "fewer and better" scheme for getting rid of redundant and badly constructed houses, improving others, and placing up-to-date licensed houses of refreshment and recreation in new districts in need of them. But Sir Waters Butler uttered a grave warning on the subject of local option. In his opinion, the introduction of local option, local veto, or any form of time limit would, of necessity, end all schemes for improvement, because it would render the tenure of the trader so insecure that there would be nothing left for him but to make what trading profits he could as rapidly as possible. Competition would grow keener and undesirable forms of trading would naturally follow.

International Credit Association

There is now issued the second number of "International Mercantile Credit," a review published by the International Credit Association, whose head office is at 77, Cornhill, London, where the Trade Indemnity Company is housed. The Review is published in Paris in English, French, and German. The association has a membership among companies now transacting credit insurance in most of the European countries and in the United States and Argentina. The growth of the business is shown in a chart recording the premium incomes of the membership companies within the last five years, which shows that it has been nearly doubled. In 1925 the premium income was only £880,000, and in the four subsequent years it increased to £1,120,000, £1,160,000, £1,400,000, and to £1,620,000 last year. The Review includes an introductory article dealing with the theory and practice of credit insurance and articles on the commercial conditions prevailing in the principal countries, together with charts of price movements and other developments. Accompanying the Review are full reports of the addresses delivered at the recent International Conference in Berlin.

Cooperation Between the Companies

In his opening address welcoming the delegates Dr. Wilhelm Kibkalt declared that if the United States, with her special requirements and differently conditioned methods, were put aside the leader in the development of credit insurance had been England. The fact that she has taken a leading place in the business is undoubtedly due, chiefly, to the working of a small band of London underwriters, who have long seen the possibilities of credit insurance as a means of assisting commerce and have maintained confidence in their ability to transact it with satisfactory results for all parties. These leaders have also recognized the value in oversea commerce of transacting this form of insurance in association with corresponding bodies in other countries, and the International Credit Association provides opportunities for the discussion of questions of common interest and for holding international conferences.

Silk Company's Reduced Profits

Net profits of £41,062 were earned in the year ended June 30 by Wardle and Davenport, the Staffordshire manufacturers of sewing silks. This total compares with £53,034 for 1928-29, and is the lowest in any year since 1920-21. The directors are paying a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 7½ per cent., free of tax, making 10 per cent., free of tax, for the year. When allowance is made for general trading conditions, this result may be considered not unsatisfactory. For the previous year shareholders received 12½ per cent., which followed 15 per cent. for 1927-28 and 20 per cent. for 1926-27, all payments being free of tax. The reduced dividend has been fully earned, the company carrying forward a balance of £36,524, as compared with £33,262 a year ago.

The Floating Dock for New Zealand

There is known to have been keen competition among British firms for the construction of the floating dock for the Wellington (New Zealand) Harbour Board, which, as announced in *The Times* of yesterday, has been placed with Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, of Wallsend-on-Tyne. It is understood that a tender was also submitted by an Australian enterprise, but that there was a very great difference in the quotations, the offers of the firms in this country being very much lower. In due course arrangements will need to be made for the insurance of the completed structure on its voyage from the North-East Coast of England to New Zealand. As a rule care is taken to arrange that the big tows are carried out in the summer months, but in the case of the towage of a floating dock from this country to New Zealand the effects of different seasons will need to be considered. One of the most important and successful enterprises of the kind in recent years was the towage in 1928 of the great floating dock (also built by Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson) for Singapore, which was undertaken by a convoy of Dutch tugs. No doubt the question of British tugs will again be raised in the case of the New Zealand dock. In the best circumstances the work of delivering the dock in New Zealand will be formidable, and underwriters may be expected to consider carefully the arrangements proposed for the delivery of the structure. The overseas Dominions are now served by such large liners that the question of adequate docking accommodation, in case of need, becomes of importance.

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF FURNACES

The monthly return of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers states that the number of furnaces in blast at the end of July was 105, a net decrease of 28 since the beginning of the month. The production of pig iron in July amounted to 486,100 tons, compared with 563,200 tons in June and 671,900 tons in July, 1929. The production includes 133,500 tons of hematite, 197,100 tons of basic, 114,200 tons of foundry, and 24,200 tons of forge pig iron.

The July output of steel ingots and castings amounted to 621,400 tons, compared with 600,100 tons in June, when production was affected by the Whitsun holidays, and 804,800 tons in July, 1929.

The following table shows the average monthly production of pig iron and steel ingots and castings in 1913, 1920, 1927, to 1929, and the production in each month since July, 1929.

—	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots and Castings
	Tons	Tons
1913—Monthly average ..	855,000	638,600
1920 " " ..	669,500	755,500
1927 " " ..	607,700	758,100
1928 " " ..	550,800	710,000
1929 " " ..	631,600	804,600
1929—July ..	671,900	804,800
August	682,000	753,300
September ..	664,600	847,900
October	688,700	889,900
November	631,400	815,000
December	643,600	661,200
1930—January ..	650,000	771,100
February	607,600	776,400
March	665,800	826,100
April	619,600	696,100
May	614,500	691,900
June	563,200	600,100
July	486,100	621,400

RAILWAY WAGES

PROPOSAL OF STOCKHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Scottish Railway Stockholders' Protection Association has sent a memorandum on the subject of railway wages to the four large British railway groups. The association consider that, in view of the fact that, large deficiencies were shown, some change in rates and fares should have been advocated to the Railway Rates Tribunal at their second review, especially as the loss in standard revenue is being met entirely by reduced dividends with consequent heavy depreciation in railway stock values, both of which fall on the shareholders. On the assumption, however, that the railway companies' view, that no additional revenue could be obtained by an increase in rates and fares, is correct, the association consider it time the directors took steps in some other way to safeguard the shareholders' position, and they call upon the directors to prepare a case without delay for submission, at the earliest possible moment, to the National Wages Board, seeking an all-round (either flat or graded) reduction in fees, salaries, and wages of from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., in accordance with the net revenue which the directors estimate will be short of standard on the year's working with the existing rates, fares, and working expenses taken into account.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2¼	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1/2	2½
Paris	2½	—	—
Berlin	4	2¼	3-5
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1¼	1
Brussels	3½	2½	1½

STOCK EXCHANGE

INVESTMENT ISSUES STRONG

LIQUIDATION IN INDUSTRIAL SHARES

A feature of the Stock Markets yesterday was the continued strength of investment securities, under the influence of easy monetary conditions. The Five per Cent. War Loan rose to over 104—a record price for the stock—and Australian securities and the scrips of recently issued loans again came in for support. Home and Foreign Railway stocks were dull, but the declining tendency in Rubber shares was checked by the recovery in the price of the commodity. A heavy tone prevailed in the Miscellaneous market, liquidation again taking place in a number of the leading shares.

GILT-EDGED securities displayed a strong tone, although business was not large. The Five per Cent. War Loan rose to 104 bid, closing at about that figure. The Funding Loan gained ¼ to 91½, and one or two Treasury Bond issues were firmer. Australian stocks were again firm, Commonwealth Five per Cent., 1945-75, rising to 91. Renewed support came for the new scrips. The South African Conversion Loan rose ⅛ on the day, the premium now amounting to 4, while the Johannesburg Loan improved to ⅛ premium, and the Ulster Loan to 2 premium. The new India Six per Cent. Bonds hardened to 101⅛. HOME RAILWAY stocks remained dull. Great Western fell to 71¼, but Metropolitan were firm, rising to 67½. The new London Electric Railway Debentures were again bought and closed at 3½ premium.

The FOREIGN market was quiet. Brazilian bonds showed no change on the day and the new San Paulo scrip was steady at 3⅛ discount. The new Austrian Seven per Cent. bonds were in demand, rising to ⅛ premium, while the Six per Cent. loan hardened to 103⅛. One or two Chinese bonds were firmer; the 1898 loan rose to 80½, the German issue being 77, and the 1913 loan, English issue, gained 1 to 56, the French issue rising to 55. The 1912 loan, however, was easier at 27½. Greek bonds hardened. The Japanese Five-and-a-Half per Cent. scrip rose ½ to 2 premium. South American railway securities were dull. Leopoldina eased further to 36. B.A. and Pacific new Debentures were again supported and rose ¼ to 2 premium. Selling of Canadian Pacific continued; the stock fell sharply from 180 to 172.

In the absence of support, prices in the OIL market showed a declining tendency. Anglo-Persian fell to 3 11-16, and Lobitos, Shell, and Royal Dutch were a shade easier. Attock, however, hardened to 1¼ and Anglo-Egyptian "B" were firmer.

With the recovery in the price of the commodity to 5d. per lb. the RUBBER share market had a better tone and the fall in prices was arrested. Rubber Trust closed with a gain of 4½d. at 24s. 6d., while Allied (10s. 3d.) and several other leaders were firmer. The weekly movement of stocks, to be announced on Monday, is expected to show an expansion of from 500 to 600 tons.

Further liquidation took place in some of the leading shares in the MISCELLANEOUS market. The tone was weak in the morning, but improved in the afternoon. Unilever closed above the worse at 2 13-32, showing a fall of 1-32 on the day, while the discount on the new shares touched 14s. and was finally 13s. 1½d. Imperial Chemical closed at 18s. 1½d. (a fall of 4½d.), after touching 17s. 10½d. International Nickel were also weaker at 21⅛, while Brazilian Traction and Hydro-Electric lost moderate amounts at 35½ and 34 respectively. British Celanese made a partial recovery to 7s., but the Second Preference eased further to 7s. Courtaulds touched 2 1-64, closing with a net fall of 1-16 at 2 1-32, and other Textile shares had a dull appearance. Dunlop were steady at about 10s. British Insulated (10s.) were easier. In the Motor group Leyland were again active; after falling to 57s. 6d., the shares recovered to 58s. 9d.—a net fall of 1s. 3d. Austin fell to 24s., and Guy were also easier. Although Carreras closed ½ higher, the Tobacco group as a whole was dull; British-American and Imperial both lost 1-32. The Swedish group weakened with "International" securities generally, and of the leading Gramophone shares Columbia fell to 3 5-32 and Gramophone to 2½. Shipping shares were also dull, and a similar remark applies to the Iron and Steel section. Lautaro Preferred provided an exception to the general tendency, being bid for up 4s to 3½. Brewery shares were again easier, most of the leading shares showing falls of 6d. to 1s. In the Store group Waring and Gillow rose to 5s. Insurance shares were dull.

Among South African gold shares, several of the lower price issues were supported from Johannesburg. West Rand Cons rose to 7s. 1½d., Durban Roodepoort Deep to 13s. 3d., and East Rand, among others, were firmer. New Modder declined to 3½ on the statement announcing the re-estimated ore reserves. Rhodesian shares were easier, although closing above the prices touched early in the day. Chartered were finally 31s. Copper shares weakened. Tin shares were uninteresting.

COMPANY RESULTS

WARDLE AND DAVENPORT

Pawsons and Leafs.—Interim dividend for the current year of 2½ per cent. A year ago the dividend was the same.

William Canning.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. for the six months ended June 30, being the same as last year.

Thomas Wallis and Co. (Drapers and Furnishers).—Interim dividend 3 per cent. (unchanged), payable Sept. 2.

Maidenhead Brick and Tile.—Interim dividend 7½ per cent. (actual) on the 1,150,000 2s. 10 per cent. Participating Preference shares.

Altrincham Gas.—Interim dividends of 4½ per cent. on the Original shares and 3½ per cents. on New shares, being the same as those paid a year ago.

Barnsley Gas.—The directors recommend a final dividend of 3 per cent. on the General Capital stock, the F shares, C (Preference), and the D, E, and G shares making 6 per cent. for the year.

Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey.—The directors have declared the regular dividend of $1.25 per share on Common stock, and an extra dividend of $0.75 per share on Common stock, payable Oct. 1.

PALAW RUBBER ESTATES

The first report of the Palaw Rubber Estates discloses a loss of £1,214 for the year to March 31, to which is added £56, the loss from date of incorporation (February 25, 1929) to March 31, 1929, making a total debit of £1,270. The crop for the year amounted to 109,063lb. Meeting, Aug. 22.

AMALGAMATED FINANCE COMPANY

The first accounts of the Amalgamated Finance Company (1929) show a loss of £374 for the period from October 17, 1929, to July 31, 1930. The directors are of opinion that the present low prices ruling for rubber and tin, along with other raw commodities, cannot last for any further lengthy period. Meeting, Aug. 22.

WARDLE AND DAVENPORT

Net profits of Wardle and Davenport to June 30, 1930, amounted to £41,062 (against £53,034 for 1928-29). A final dividend on Ordinary shares of 7½ per cent. free of tax is recommended, making 10 per cent. free of tax for the year (against 12½ per cent. free of tax), leaving to be carried forward £36,524 (against £33,262). Meeting, Sept. 9.

WALKLEY PALLADIUM

Net profits of the Walkley Palladium for the past financial year after providing for depreciation were £1,389, making, with the amount brought forward, £3,390. The directors recommend a final dividend of 3s. per share, making a total distribution of 22½ per cent. for the year, which entitles the deferred shares to a dividend equivalent to 7½ per cent. on the Ordinary.

ULU KLANG TIN

The report of Ulu Klang Tin, *Ltd.*, for the year ended March 31 last, states that the first four months of the year were occupied in completing the construction of the dredge, &c., and dredging was in progress the remaining months of the year. The average mined was 28.916 acres and the production of tin ore 245 tons. The gross revenue was $288,610. Smelting deductions and charges amounted to $12,760, Government duty to $37,050, and other charges to $1,811. The net revenue from sales after charging taxes, &c., was $236,987. The total mine expenses were $120,766. The "all-in" expenditure was $131,616 and the profit earned $107,388. The working profit for the eight months was $116,218, and the net profit, after making provision for depreciation and transferring $40,000 to general reserve, was $48,850. In view of the uncertain future of the tin market, the directors recommend that this balance be carried forward.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15.—Argentine markets remained closed to-day.

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS AGAIN EASIER

FURTHER FALL IN THE PESETA

Money was in abundant supply in Lombard-street yesterday; as a rule borrowers were able to obtain fresh accommodation for the night at 1½ per cent., and old day-to-day loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were continued at this rate. At the moment indications point to a continuance of cheap money, and this, together with extensive purchases of October bills at 2 3-16 per cent. by the clearing banks, imparted an easier tendency to discount rates. Moreover, the Treasury Bills were allotted at a decidedly lower rate, the average being only 2 7-32 per cent. As a result the general market rate for three months' fine bank bills was no better than 2¼ per cent., though brokers usually refused to work below that figure. There was a little Continental buying of three months' bank bills at 2 3-16 per cent., and the market reported sales of August bills at 2 per cent. and of September maturities at 2¼ per cent. The decline in Spanish currency continued, and the Madrid exchange reached a new record.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½–2	2	2¼	2¼	2⅝–2¾	2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%			
2⅞–2¼	2⅞–2¼	3–3⅛	3¼–3⅜	3⅜–4

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

—	Aug. 12	Inc. or Dec.
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	2,082,747,000	+ 41,224,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	775,520,000	+ 7,822,000
Notes in circulation	3,071,197,000	+ 9,751,000
Current accounts	150,376,000	+ 34,355,000
—*Exstr.*		

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Business in the foreign exchanges was on a smaller scale yesterday owing to the fact that it was a holiday on all the Catholic bourses. The principal feature was a further movement in the Spanish rate against the peseta, the rate closing at the worst point of the day, namely, 45.42½p., compared with 45.09½p. on Thursday. The New York rate moved narrowly and finished ⅛c. higher at $4.86⅛, while the Montreal rate at $4.86⅛ also showed a slight advance. At 123.86f. the French exchange was slightly more favourable to sterling, but the Brussels rate was lower at 34.84½b., and the Milan rate declined 1c. to 92.97½l. After being 20.39½m. the German exchange turned against sterling in the afternoon and closed at 20.39¼m., a decline of 1pf. on balance. Among the Far Eastern silver exchanges the Shanghai rate rose sharply to 1s. 7½d., and the Hong-kong rate was ¼d. higher at 1s. 3⅞2nd. A slight recovery, to 403⅛2nd., occurred in the Buenos Aires rate, but there was a decline in the Rio exchange, which was quoted at 4⅝d. Peruvian currency showed a small recovery after its recent fall.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'g'e	Aug. 15	Aug. 14
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.87$_{32}$–87$_{32}$	4.87$_{16}$–87$_{16}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86$_{32}$–86$_{32}$	4.86$_{32}$–86$_{32}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.85-123.88	123.83-123.88
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.06	34.84-34.85	34.85-84¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.95-93.00	92.97-93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.04-04½	25.03¾-04¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	192.23	193½-193⅞	193½-193⅞
Madrid	Pta. to £	25.2215	45.00-42½	44.60-45.25
Lisbon	Escu. to £		108½-108¾	108½-108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08¾-09¼	12.08¾-09¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.39-39¾	20.39-39¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.5813	34.43-34.48	34.44-34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.79	27.75-27.79
Prague	Kr. to £	1164.25	164¾-164¼	164¾-164¼
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	43.38	43.40-43.45	43.39-43.44
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.25	25.17-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constant'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0225	1.0252
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274-274½	274¼-274⅝
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	483-487	483-487
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.22-18.30	18.22-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-18.17	18.16¼-18.17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12-18.12½	18.12-18.12¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97$_{16}$-97$_{16}$	97$_{16}$-97$_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5^{15}/$_{32}$-15/16	1/5^{15}/$_{32}$-15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5^{15}/$_{32}$-15/16	1/5^{15}/$_{32}$-15/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5^{15}/$_{32}$-15/16	1/5^{15}/$_{32}$-15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.		1/3⅝-1/4	1/3⅞-1/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0^{11}/$_{32}$-⅜	2/0^{11}/$_{32}$-⅜
Shanghai	Per tael		2/0^{29}/$_{32}$-⅞	2/0^{29}/$_{32}$-⅞
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3^{21}/$_{32}$-27/32	2/3^{21}/$_{32}$-27/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08¾-09¼	12.08¾-09¼
Manilla	Per dol.	24.09d.	2/0⅛	2/0^{1}/$_{16}$
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.909d.	41⅝-¾	51$_{64}$-55$_{64}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	40⅞-41⅛	40⅞-40^{31}/$_{32}$
V'paraiso	$ to £	40	30.68	30.73
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	40¾-41¼	40¾-41¼
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.82½‡	13.87½‡
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.20-10.35	10.20-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. : Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	30 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 1 1	3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 8	3	92 2 3	9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	3	96 7 10	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand ..	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa ..	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia ..	99 16 0	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the release of £100,000 in SOVEREIGNS, and the purchase of £33 in BAR GOLD. On the other hand, £20,833 in SOVEREIGNS was set aside, £4,000 in SOVEREIGNS was withdrawn for export, and £13,989 in BAR GOLD was sold. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £52,468, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Aug. 14.. ..	Nil	Aug. 14	
		Bar gold ..	8,743
Aug. 15—		Aug. 15	
Sovs. released	100,000	Sovs. set aside	20,833
Bar gold ..	33	Sovs. ..	4,000
		Bar gold ..	13,989
		Net influx ..	52,468
Total ..	100,033	Total ..	100,033

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,527,839; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD remained at 85s. per ounce.

China turned a seller of SILVER, with the result that the price fell back ¼d. to 16^{3}/$_{16}$d. per ounce for both cash and forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

From midday on August 11 to midday on August 14 the imports of gold registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland were £976,823, including £973,075 from British South Africa, while exports were £194,642, of which £137,784 went to France and £45,774 to British India. Silver imports were £23,612 and silver exports £79,479.

Other foreign bank returns appear on page 19

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars).

—	Aug. 15	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	2,945,300	— 15,880
Reserves other than gold ..	160,700	+ 4,070
Total bills discounted	190,520	— 15,400
Bills bought in open market ..	154,330	+ 20,760
Total bills on hand	344,840	+ 5,360
Total U.S. Govt. securities ..	606,340	— 30,120
Total bills and securities ..	950,650	+ 36,660
Total resources	4,816,690	+ 105,930
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,332,900	— 5,780
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,998,820	+ 35,770
Government deposits	29,540	— 1,980
Total deposits	3,095,150	+ 40,370
Total liabilities	4,816,690	+ 105,930
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	82·9	— 1.1%

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ADVANCE IN PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Although uncertainty existed in the early part of the session, the market developed a firm tone during the day and good advances were shown throughout the list. Sales were returned at 2,104,000 shares.

The further decrease in brokers' loans during the past week helped to impart steadiness to the market at the opening, but the speculative leaders fluctuated narrowly owing to a temporary disposition on the part of traders to suspend judgment on the probable trend in the near future. The fact that the market continues to harbour a formidable short interest, despite the recent covering, failed, however, to prevent a resumption of selling drives, chiefly against copper stocks. The latter were considered vulnerable in view of the metal price reduction yesterday, and the continuance of substantial supplies, despite the curtailment of mine production. The absence of important recessions in the general list, however, subsequently checked pressure, and towards midday the market rallied on shorts covering.

The recovery made further progress in the afternoon, helped by the ready absorption of offerings on a rising scale. This evidence of technical soundness, coupled with reports that the drought has been partially broken, created a better feeling and stimulated active covering. Sharp rebounds occurred in Steel Common and other speculative leaders, which had a strengthening effect on the general list. The stimulating influences included a rumour that a prominent professional operator recently committed heavily to the short side was now accumulating long lines. Reports were also current that Mr. Babson was about to issue a statement advising the purchase of stocks. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug. 15	Aug. 14
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.8623	4.867$_{8}$	4.86^{3}/$_{4}$
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86^{39}/$_{32}$	4.86^{7}/$_{8}$
Cables	£1	4.86^{5}/$_{8}$	4.87^{3}/$_{32}$	4.87^{1}/$_{8}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84^{29}/$_{32}$	4.84^{3}/$_{4}$
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86¾	4.86^{5}/$_{8}$
Seven days	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93^{5}/$_{8}$	3.93^{5}/$_{8}$
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23^{7}/$_{8}$	5.23^{7}/$_{8}$
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.24¼	40.24½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81½	26.81½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.88
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.965¼	2.965¼
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88¾	23.88¾
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.98¼	13.98½
Berne, cables	100fr.	19.30	19.45¼	19.45¼
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	10.72	10.79
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.14¼	14.14¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55	17.55
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.775s	1.775s
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.291g	1.293s	1.294s
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires ..	1 peso	42.54	36.66	36.59
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	10.15	10.25

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Aug. 15	Aug. 14
Atchison ..	211¼	210½
Atl. Coast ..	144	144
B. & O. ..	101	101¼
Do., Pref.	82	82
Brooklyn Manh. Tr.	64	63¼
Can. Pac.	170	167
Cent. N.J.	230	226
Ches. & O.	46⅝	45⅞
Ch. G.W.	9⅝	9⅜
Do., Pref.	35½	34¼
Ch. N.W.	71	69⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P.	13	13⅛
Ch.Rock Is.	94	92
Del.& Hud.	160	155½
Del., Lack	113½	112
Erie ..	38	37
Do., 1 Pf.	55	53
G.N., Pref.	77	78½
Illinois Interboro'	115	115
Rapid Tr.	24	23½

Closing Prices	Aug. 15	Aug. 14
Int. Amer.	16⅛	16⅛
Louisville	62½	60
Louisville	115	115
Minn. S.P.	13	13½
Miss. Pac.	61½	60
N.Y. Central	119¼	119¼
N.Y., Chic. & St. L.	1	1
Do., 2 Pf.	⅞	⅞
N.Y. Cent.	160¾	157½
Norfolk ..	223	220¼
N. Pacific	70	69¼
Pennsylv'a	72	71¾
Reading ..	107	106½
S.L. & S.F.	89	88½
S.L.& S.W.	66	65
Southern Pac.	117	115½
Southern Ry.	81	78½
Do., Pref.	90¼	90¼
Un. Pacific	213	211
Do., Pref.	86¾	86⅝
Wabash ..	51	50
Do., Pf. A	69	68

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	117	106¾	Int. Nickel	20¾	21
AlliedChem.	252	244	Int. Paper	17	15
Am. Agric.	6	5½	Int. T. & T.	43¾	43
Do., Pref.	24½	23½	Kennecott	36	36¼
Am.Bk. Note	24½	16	Kresge S.S.	27¾	28
Am. and F. Power ..	68	64½	Kroger G.& B.	27¼	27⅛
Am. Can.	124½	117⅛	Liggett&M.	92	93

COMPANY MEETINGS

MITCHELLS & BUTLERS, LIMITED

THE COMPANY'S RESERVES

POSITION OF THE LICENSED TRADE

"NO DRINK PROBLEM LEFT"

LOCAL OPTION WARNING

SIR W. WATERS BUTLER ON THE ROYAL COMMISSION EVIDENCE

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Mitchells and Butlers, Limited, was held at the White Horse Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday last.

SIR WILLIAM WATERS BUTLER, Bt. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—No doubt many shareholders have been puzzled by some of the items and amounts appearing in the balance-sheet of this year when compared with those of the last and previous years. The changes are due to the coming into force of the Companies Act of 1929. The result of this new formation is that what have been known in the past as inner or hidden reserves are now made manifest in exposed reserves.

As to the reserves, that referred to as "Reserve for Contingencies," amounting to £775,000, will be increased to £800,000 if you to-day adopt the report. What form those contingencies may assume it is difficult to define or to anticipate, but one hopes that the provision made for them may prove to have been quite needless.

The result of the changes is that former inner reserves are now brought from the assets in which they were hidden and are grouped in an exposed reserve on the liability side of the sheet in the figures against "Reserve for Contingencies," while the assets from which they are withdrawn increase correspondingly.

The general reserve is made up mainly of undistributed profits, utilized for the purpose of capital extensions.

THE BEER DUTY—BREWERS' ASSURANCE TO THE CHANCELLOR

In his Budget speech in April last the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced he had the assurance of the brewers, through the Brewers' Society, that if he imposed an additional duty this year of 3s. per standard barrel (nearly 2s. 6d. per bulk barrel of our average strength) they would not pass any of the charge to the retailer or consumer, either through an increase in price or by the dilution of the beer. This increase of duty represents an imposition of £2,750,000 in the current fiscal year. I should think this was an unprecedented action on the part of any Chancellor, although Mr. Baldwin, when Chancellor, very rightly consulted the brewers when decreasing the duty to bring about a drop of 1d. per pint to the consumer, and, seeing that it would lead to an increase in output and consequently additional profit to the brewers, called upon them to share some of his loss of revenue by bearing 4s. of the 24s. per barrel reduction to the consumer, and in addition not to make the beer weaker, an arrangement which was honourably carried out. In the case of Mr. Snowden the position is reversed. He is a demand for the payment of £2,750,000 during this fiscal year, with a promise not to attempt to recover any portion of it. One cannot find any trace of principle in such a request."

When the brewers acceded to this they had no idea that the income-tax was to be increased 12½ per cent. Nevertheless, your directors will honourably carry out the terms of the assurance, in the hope that the diminished costs of production through the big stock of malt and hops we hold will partly meet the heavy increases in beer duty and income-tax; but, unfortunately, the spending power of our customers is at the moment greatly diminished through unemployment in our trading area, no fewer than 280,120 unemployed persons being on the Unemployment Registers of the Midland Area and 2,011,467 throughout the country.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION

Since our last annual meeting the Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) has been from November last sitting two days a week hearing evidence from, among others, representatives of Government Departments, dealing mainly with the changes that have taken place in the licensing laws from time to time up to the present day, and the coming about of State control of the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages in the licensed houses and clubs in what is known as the Carlisle Area, and the results attained.

Licensing justices and police authorities have tendered evidence as to the effect upon social order of the continuance of some of the War-time restrictions, and have expressed opinions as to the advisability of relaxing, or otherwise, any of them. Their evidence was a testimony to the splendid manner in which the licensed houses throughout the country were being conducted.

MEDICAL EXPERTS' VIEWS

Well-based scientific evidence has also been given by medical experts connected with Government Departments and well-known hospitals who have specially studied the toxicology of alcohol. To one of these Government experts a member of the Commission put the following query: "I gather that when alcohol is taken in moderation there is no harm at all to the normal individual. Is that right from a scientific point of view?" To which he replied, "Yes."

This expert would not say "that the world might from a scientific point of view be as good a place without it (alcohol) as with it," but agreed that "the medicinal value, or other value it may have, would tend to improve a man's health rather than to injure it in any way." He also thought that beer "containing about 5 per cent. of spirit" (that is about the strength of our "Good Honest Beer") would probably be the best beverage for the normal individual to drink.

It is gratifying to read the statement of Sir George Newman, when giving evidence, that "there has been a remarkable decline in the number of deaths certified by medical practitioners to be due to alcoholism."

A bad record of drunkenness is the greatest danger to the licensed trade, and it behoves manufacturers, distributors and consumers to aid in advancing the present high standard by supporting all true temperance movements which do not interfere with the liberties of the individual by unnecessary oppressive measures, but are based upon the "principle of self-responsibility." Dr. A. Shadwell rightly says: "Whether we are our brothers' keepers or not, we must first be our own, if there is to be any responsibility at all. To deny it is to deny free-will, which may be well enough as a philosophical speculation but is fatal in real life."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

Evidence has also been submitted as to the economic and social effects of the consumption of alcohol. I think all the evidence given in that direction was well summed up in three sentences quoted by Mr. G. A. Bryson from a lecture given by Sir Josiah Stamp, who was attending as a witness. First, "While the economic aspect is always an important feature in any problem, it is never the whole answer, and there are wide ranges of life's activity and values which it barely touches"; secondly, "It may matter much more economically to eliminate excesses than to reduce the average"; and, thirdly, "No one would contend that economic output is everything, and an economic price may well be paid for some other non-economic value."

Sir Josiah Stamp agreed, and said:—"I do not think you could omit any one of them without the risk of going astray; I think they are all important."

While contending that production, if we had ended with alcohol, might be advanced, he also said that economics are not everything, and that there were other factors to take into account. If we became a disagreeable nation and a nation poor in spirit without alcohol, then no-body would say that was a gain.

He also expressed the opinion that if alcohol were suddenly abolished as a taxing agent we should have great difficulty in finding the money from other sources" in consequence of the fact that in this country expenditure has risen to such a point that we have gone quite a long way down most of the avenues of successful taxation."

THE LIQUOR POPULAR CONTROL BILL

Viscount Astor also appeared before the Commission. His précis of evidence covers 55 pages of closely printed matter composed mainly of attacks upon the operations of trade defence organizations; how, by camouflaging their activities, they entrap the highest in the land into assisting in counteracting the movements of Lord Astor and his friends; and how they influence politics, the Press, and society generally. Nevertheless, I shall continue to use my utmost endeavours to expose the confiscatory proposals which Lord Astor sponsors in the "Liquor Popular Control Bill."

At our annual meetings in 1921, 1924, and 1927 I dealt fully with the proposals of this measure, the second occasion being after its defeat, following three days' debate in the House of Lords, by a threefold majority of 166 votes for, against 50 in support. I then said that the proposals were unacceptable to me, "being founded mainly on a method of acquiring licensed property from its lawful owners by placing upon it a heavy additional burden of taxation, thereby depreciating its value, and then by the application of an iniquitous 'time limit' automatically reducing the tenure of ownership until the time is reached when confiscation comes into operation. A more calculated scheme of dishonesty was never planned." In the same précis submitted to the Commission Lord Balfour is quoted as a supporter of "time limit," yet on the reappearance in the House of Lords and defeat of this Bill in 1927 he voted with the majority of 144 against the minority of 36, while in 1908 Mr. Balfour, as he then was, when opposing a "time-limit" proposal very similar to that in the Liquor Popular Control Bill, said, "You call it insurance. It is robbery. I do not see what dexterity will get over that."

THE QUESTION OF COMPULSORY MERGERS

Lord D'Abernon, who rendered great service to the nation during the War as chairman of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), and under whom it was my privilege to serve as a member, put forward a proposal before the Commission to bring about in large regional areas the compulsory merging of brewery companies, including "free" houses, which he thought would result in such large working economies that the poor type of house might be eliminated at the cost of the resultant merger, but while the consolidated ownership would be under its own administration its daily operations would be subject to the decrees of a Central Supervisory Board, or of special local bodies made up of an association of brewers and commissioners. Although he agreed it might be said that, competition being removed, the general level of service would deteriorate, and that there was a certain amount of truth in this criticism, his view was that, on the whole, competition in the licensed trade does more harm than good. Lord D'Abernon is quite right, in my opinion, when he says "competition tempts even the most public-spirited brewer into the management that pays best." He does not put forward this idea of monopoly areas as the only solution, "but so long as the scheme adopted includes adequate taxation, restriction of hours, abolition of harmful competition, and does not include anything of the nature of State purchase," he would support it.

LORD D'ABERNON'S PROPOSALS

Any saving brought about by the proposed mergers would be so much more for the Chancellor of the Exchequer. One fears the taxpayer and consumer would get little of it, as Lord D'Abernon's scheme is an endeavour to put on a firmer footing the heavier taxation of alcoholic beverages, with the object of making them costly to the drinker—compulsory abstemiousness, in fact. He would also regulate the hours during which purchases could be made to correspond with those times when, in the opinion of certain physiologists, the consumer is best capable of utilizing alcoholic beverages to his greatest advantage. He would graduate taxation according to alcoholic strength of liquor—heavier taxation on a heavier liquor. He was opposed to prohibition, local veto, and local option, and saw no improvement in the condition of the United States under prohibition. At the moment he would neither increase taxation nor add to the restrictions. Cheaper beer, he thought, would be extremely dangerous, so the moderate drinker is to continue to be heavily penalised financially for the weakness of others. Clubs ought to come under the Licensing Authorities. I gathered at the hearing that the supervisory body would in some way be subject to the control of Parliament, but how and through what Ministry was not stated.

Lord D'Abernon's scheme summed up is an enlarged Birmingham "fewer and better" scheme, aided by a body with compulsory acquiring-powers working in conjunction with traders.

I strongly recommend those interested in licensing reform to read the evidence given by Mr. C. E. Barker, Clerk to the Licensing Justices of Birmingham, which I had the pleasure of hearing. Birmingham came out splendidly, and Mr. Barker rightly deserved the thanks which the Commission tendered to him for the lucid manner in which he presented his evidence.

THE CARLISLE SCHEME

Sir Edgar Sanders, late general manager at Carlisle and formerly Clerk to the Justices at Liverpool, also gave most valuable evidence. He would favour, as Lord D'Abernon would, the Carlisle scheme being extended to some other large manufacturing area. In his opinion there is no real drunkenness problem at present, but the ease with which intoxicants can be obtained at registered clubs, and the informal way in which new clubs can be registered, is a blot on the present licensing system. He would give a form of protection to ante-1930 clubs.

Evidence from Carlisle favourable and unfavourable to the results attained was presented, but there was no doubt that those who appeared before the Commission connected with the public life of the city favoured the scheme.

A crowd of so-called temperance witnesses have been heard, their contentions in the main being that alcohol was a poison, advertising of liquor a public scandal, and that restrictions should be extended to extinguish the trade by "slow asphyxiation." Some of them must have been most trying to the patience of the Commission, which is admirably performing its onerous duties under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree, who impresses one as being absolutely unbiased, seeking information from those before him in a kindly and judicial spirit.

The present standard of sobriety in this country is so satisfactory that it cannot be imagined the Royal Commission will present a Majority Report recommending fresh legislation which would add to the restrictions now operating, or in any way further irritate the public who have such a fine record. The present licensing laws are quite keeping pace with public opinion, and we know the dangers of being in advance of public opinion.

WHAT THE EVIDENCE SHOWS

The quotations I have given from the evidence of eminent economic and medical experts, and of such great authorities of practical experience as Lord D'Abernon and Sir Edgar Sanders, show, I think we may reasonably conclude, that what has been called the "drink problem" does not exist to-day, but that there is need for internal trade improvement. In my judgment, therefore, it is necessary that Licensing Justices should be recommended to encourage and favourably consider schemes similar to the Birmingham "fewer and better" scheme for getting rid of redundant and badly constructed houses, improving those which remain, and placing up-to-date licensed houses of refreshment and recreation in new districts in need of them. It would then, of course, be required of the brewing trade to loyally co-operate with the Licensing Justices, as your company has done for so many years, and assist in endeavouring to bring about the ultimate success of such a policy. These schemes, however, are costly, and become more so for your company in consequence of its having voluntarily closed over 375 houses in Birmingham alone during the past 33 years in connexion with clearing congested areas, new grants and improvements, making it now very difficult to find any redundant houses belonging to the company in the city. These operations have formed part of the work of the Birmingham Property Company, founded 33 years ago, now by amalgamations reduced to a small body of brewers trading in the city, of which I have had the honour of being chairman during the past 27 years, during which time over 640 houses have been closed, in addition to some 329 closed under the Compensation Act of 1904, a record of which the traders may be justly proud.

Here I must issue the grave warning that the introduction of local option, local veto, or any form of time limit would, of necessity, end all schemes for improvement, because it would render the tenure of the trader so insecure that there would be nothing left for him but to make what trading profits he could as rapidly as possible. Competition would grow keener and undesirable forms of trading would naturally follow.

BIRMINGHAM'S "FEWER AND BETTER" POLICY

The "fewer and better" policy of Birmingham I am never tired of advocating. A prosperous trader, not handicapped by the competition of redundant houses, conducting his business in premises where it is possible to give the best service to his patrons, ensures the ideal conditions for the great majority who make proper use of the amenities offered, and under which that mentally deficient person—the excessive drinker—finds it difficult to indulge his weakness.

I felt much honoured by a request I received from the chairman and members of the Commission to give evidence before them, but as the Brewers' Society, of which I am a past-chairman and a member of the committee, has already expressed its considered views, through its accredited representatives, I reluctantly felt, with all respect to the chairman and members of the Commission, that I was unable to accept their much appreciated invitation.

I have carefully followed the proceedings of the Commission, and on several occasions have attended its sittings, and truly feel that the reputation of our industry has been advanced.

I beg to move, ladies and gentlemen, the adoption of the report and accounts, and will ask Mr. H. W. Bainbridge to second.

Mr. HERBERT W. BAINBRIDGE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

PRESENTATION TO SIR JOHN EDWIN MITCHELL, O.B.E.

At the conclusion of the ordinary business Sir John Edwin Mitchell, O.B.E., a managing director and secretary of the company, was presented by the shareholders with his portrait, in oils, by Captain Oswald Birley, M.C., R.O.I.

The CHAIRMAN having explained that the gift was to mark the conferring upon Sir John of the honour of knighthood, and in recognition of his long service to the company, called upon representatives of the directors, shareholders, and staff to say a few words.

Mr. HERBERT W. BAINBRIDGE said there could be few more genuine pleasures than to have an opportunity of complimenting an old friend on achieving distinction. Having known Sir John a great many years, and received many kindnesses from him, he was proud to add his congratulations. Apart from many years of service in the firm Sir John had devoted much of his leisure time to public work, and, gifted with much native good sense and the saving grace of humour, he had won the approval and admiration of all.

MAJOR S. N. THOMPSON said his knowledge of Sir John went back to the latter's childhood, and they had been associated in business and in public service. The fact that Sir John was a managing director and secretary of the firm was a proof of his eminent business capabilities. When he controlled the transport department before the day of the motor his stables had some of the best dray and Shire horses in the country and always contributed a notable exhibit for the May Day show. In agriculture Sir John had always taken a great interest, and his services as a judge of barley at the Cattle Show were greatly appreciated.

Mr. ALFRED ASTON said he spoke not only as an old shareholder of the company but as chairman of the Birmingham Licensed Victuallers' Society, and wished to add to his own congratulations those of the officers of that organization. It had been his pleasure to know Sir John for a great number of years, and he could heartily endorse all that had been said about his many outstanding attributes.

Mr. L. CAMPBELL remarked that it was a very great pleasure to him to have the opportunity of adding a few words of congratulation. All at Cape Hill were greatly elated when they heard of the knighthood conferred on Sir John, for no one stood in higher esteem with the staff and other employees at the brewery. Sir John was recognized as straightforward and honourable, fair and just in all his dealings.

Mr. F. NORTON LONES, who also offered sincere congratulations, said that excepting Sir John's brothers he had known him longer than any other person present. Sir John had been associated with the company for 48 years, serving during that long period in practically all departments, and members of the staff found his great experience and knowledge of the trade of the very greatest assistance. His extensive legal experience had been of inestimable value to the company. He had witnessed the growth of what was a small business to one of the most important of its kind in the kingdom, and he was sure the other directors would agree that Sir John's hard work and sound judgment had been great factors in the success achieved.

THE CHAIRMAN'S TRIBUTE

In making the presentation the CHAIRMAN said he was sure all would fully endorse what had been said with reference to Sir John, his work as a director, and his public work. During a period of 32 years since the Butlers joined up with the Mitchells he had had no occasion to regret his association with any member of the Mitchell family, and time had in no way weakened the bond of friendship. As to Sir John's splendid record of public work, the high offices he had held testified to his value. His name was a household word throughout Staffordshire. As a co-managing director he had always been keen to maintain the traditions of the company for high commercial integrity, good quality of products, and the best service to the public. Sir John had most loyally supported him as chairman since he succeeded the late Mr. Henry Mitchell, to whom they owed so much for laying a secure foundation upon which his successors had not feared to erect ever-growing structures. They were all delighted when they heard of Sir John's well-deserved honour, and it was only natural that they should indicate their pleasure by asking him to accept a permanent record. In conclusion Sir William expressed the hope that the recipient would enjoy good health and be spared for many years to look upon the portrait and be reminded of the friendly spirit entertained towards him.

SIR JOHN MITCHELL'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

SIR JOHN EDWIN MITCHELL, in acknowledging the gift, thanked all for the very kind manner in which they had expressed themselves towards him. His personal connexion with the business extended over a period exceeding 48 years, and his very earliest recollections of the brewery and its surroundings took him back over 60 years. He had watched the progress of the concern from the time his father had the small brewery at Smethwick, which grew until it covered every available piece of ground upon which buildings could be put. Land at Cape Hill was consequently purchased, and the first of the present breweries built. The old brewery had been worked and strained almost to bursting point, and by carrying on operations day and night 600 barrels per week were produced. Since then, as all knew, other concerns had been added, and the principal move in this connexion was made when the Butlers of Broad-street joined forces. When this fusion was brought about he had not the slightest anxiety as to the future. The Butlers brought with them good traditions, which blended well with those of Mitchells. He thought one of the reasons for their success was that they had always tried to treat the concern as though it was their personal property, and had spent it came out of their private purses, a principle which he thought all would agree had proved sound and successful. Another reason was that they had never considered themselves too perfect. His late father and the present chairman had always been prepared to study and adopt any invention and improvement which would tend to perfect the article supplied to customers. In the case of a brewery, just as in any other business, success could be acquired only by solid hard work. It would always be a question of the survival of the fittest. In conclusion, Sir John said the gift would occupy an honoured place in his house, and be handed down to his family as a record of the kindness shown to him.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from Apl. 1*
Anglo-Argentine Trams. (Aug. 12)	£80,304	– 4,212	– 109,645
Bombay, Baroda and C. India	Rs.14,03,000	– 3,90,000	– 19,42,000
Egyptian Delta Light (10 days to July 31)	£7,577	– 1,431	– 5,594
Ekaterin. Mkts. (Aug. 7)	£1,276	– 159	– 6,341
L.C.C. Trams. (Aug. 13)	£77,106	– 1,782	– 11,916

* Unless otherwise shown

The report of the Merchants' Warehousing Company, Limited, Dublin, for the year ended June 30 states that net profits were £9,628 (against £10,124 for 1928-29), to which is added £16,325 brought forward. It is proposed to provide £3,000 for the extension of machinery and plant (against £3,500), and to pay a final dividend of 3 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year (the same). In addition it is again proposed to pay a bonus of 5 per cent., and to carry forward £17,253. An allocation of £1,100 to the staff fund was made last year. Meeting, August 15.

FRIARY HOLROYD AND HEALY'S BREWERIES

A SATISFACTORY YEAR

RECORD NET TRADING PROFIT

INCREASED SALES OF CASK AND BOTTLED BEER

CAPTAIN C. E. H. MASTER'S SPEECH

The THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Friary Holroyd and Healy's Breweries, Limited, was held yesterday at the Friary Brewery, Guildford.

CAPTAIN C. E. H. MASTER (chairman and joint managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. H. M. Lunn) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the auditors having been read by a representative of Messrs. Holroyd, Northcott and Co.,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I will, with your permission, take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.) I hope you will regard the results as satisfactory, and I should like to point out that the company has, during the period covered by these accounts, created a record for both cask and bottled beer sold and also in net trading profit. During the year the company's authorized capital has been increased from £825,000 to £1,000,000. The issued capital has been increased from £762,910 to £932,176 by the distribution of 169,266 Ordinary shares of £1 each by way of capital bonus. The expenses of the increase and issue of this capital, including stamp duty, in all amounting to £1,990, have been debited to general reserve. You will note that the net trading profit, with the amount brought forward, amounts to £122,633 5s. 6d., and the directors' recommendations for its allocation are set out in their report, which is in your hands. As a first step in rebuilding our general reserve, which has been depleted by the bonus issue to which I have referred, the directors propose to transfer thereto the sum of £50,000.

Since the last annual meeting we regret that we have lost the services of Lord Remnant, who has retired from the board.

THE ACCOUNTS

Turning to the accounts, in order to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929, the balance-sheet has been redrafted, and the fixed assets are now clearly distinguished from the floating assets. Amounts due to and owing by subsidiary companies are also for the first time declared. I am glad to be able to inform you that during the period covered by these accounts all our subsidiary companies have made satisfactory profits, and these have been included in the profit and loss account before you in so far as they have been declared by way of dividends.

In the profit and loss account you will notice small increases in the expenses due to a larger turnover and a small decrease in rates, &c. We have had the full benefit of the Derating Act as from October 1, 1929, but the new duty of 3s. per barrel imposed by the Chancellor will heavily outweigh any benefit arising therefrom. I should like to say, however, that in accordance with the undertaking given by the chairman of the Brewers' Society to the Chancellor we have not, nor shall we, reduce the gravity of any of our beers, so that no portion of the increased duty will be passed on to the consumer.

The gross trading profit shows a gratifying increase of some £15,000, and the rents and interest receivable are slightly up.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

To turn to the balance-sheet, I have already referred to the rearrangement of capital. Deposits show a slight increase, due to larger contributions from slate clubs and other benefit societies. Reserves at £33,207 compare with £130,780 owing to depletion due to the bonus issue to which I have already referred. Turning to the assets side—fixed assets and loose plant added together show an increase over last year's figures of £20,376, largely due to alterations and additions to the company's bottling plant. Sundry debtors, including £34,615 owing by subsidiary companies, show a decrease of some £9,000, which is due to the ordinary operations of trading and calls for no comment. A slight increase of stocks is due to larger trading operations. Owing to the drop in the Bank rate it has been deemed more prudent to invest the company's moneys in first-class securities rather than keep them on deposit as was done last year—this accounts for the increase in investments of some £60,000 and decrease of cash at bank of £12,000.

UPKEEP OF PROPERTIES

I have no doubt, ladies and gentlemen, that you have read a great deal in the papers about the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Licensing, and about some of the hard things which have been said of the condition of publichouses and the conditions under which the licensees have to live. We are very sensible of the necessity of keeping our properties up to date, and it is for this reason that we shall always, I hope, put substantial sums to reserve, in order to endeavour to do our best to serve the public requirements, and also to ensure the comfort of our tenants, on whose well-being the success of this company so largely depends. Trading as we do for the most part in the counties of Surrey and Sussex, which are more and more becoming the playground of the Metropolis, it is our policy to pay special attention to our roadside houses by making increased provision for the accommodation of motor vehicles and the supply of meals where such are required.

ADDITION TO BOTTLING FACTORY

Our beers, thanks to our head brewer, Mr. J. W. Huxley, continue to give satisfaction, and you will note that we have largely augmented our bottling factory since your last visit, and if our trade continues to expand we shall have to increase it still further in the future. We hope all our shareholders and customers will take an early opportunity of visiting the plant.

I should signally fail in my duty if I did not again give my tribute of thanks to our staff, on behalf both of the board and of myself. We have always prided ourselves on getting the best men to assist in running the business, and I think you will agree with me that such results as we have achieved have been very largely due to the loyal cooperation of all our employees.

TRIBUTE TO MR. LUNN

In this connexion I should like to mention that our secretary, Mr. H. M. Lunn, has just completed his half-century in the service of this company, and the directors were very glad to be able to make him a small gift on that occasion; and the staff and employees did likewise. We all hope that Mr. Lunn may be spared to us for many more annual meetings, and that his example may inspire his juniors to a like continuity of service. (Hear, hear.)

I think, ladies and gentlemen, I have touched on all relevant matters, and before putting the motion I should like to ask if any shareholder has any question to ask.

In the absence of questions, the CHAIRMAN then moved: "That the directors' report and the accounts be adopted."

MAJOR H. R. E. RUDKIN, O.B.E. (joint managing director), seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

THE DIVIDENDS

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the payment of a final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, a final dividend of 3½ per cent. on the Seven per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference shares, and a final dividend of 9 per cent. on 423,180 Ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. A. C. BALLOCH (joint managing director), and unanimously approved.

Mr. BALLOCH then proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. C. H. Master, D.L., J.P., and Mr. R. Hulme (vice-chairman).

The motion was seconded by MAJOR-GENERAL G. G. S. CAREY, C.B., C.M.G., and passed unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. ROBERT TRIER, seconded by Mr. R. E. NORRIS, the auditors, Messrs. Holroyd, Northcott and Co., were re-appointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff concluded the proceedings.

BRITISH HOMOPHONE COMPANY

ADJOURNED MEETING

The adjourned general meeting (for 1929) of the British Homophone Company was held yesterday in London, Mr. L. G. STONE (general manager) presiding in the absence of Mr. G. R. Hall Caine (the chairman) owing to illness.

After a brief statement by Mr. Stone, Mr. A. PHILLIPS (chairman of the committee of shareholders) said it was clear at the meeting held last October that the shareholders were extremely dissatisfied with the directors' report and accounts then submitted, and that some further explanations than those given by Mr. G. R. Hall Caine were necessary. Inquiry had been made to ascertain the true position. The company had undoubtedly made great progress and he saw no reason why it should not continue to do so. They had an excellent product, and, with an increasing output, the future should certainly hold out very favourable prospects. He and his colleagues on the committee were content for the present to leave the reins in the hands of their present managing director (Mr. Sternberg) and the general manager (Mr. L. G. Stone), but he could not support the continuance in office of any other director.

In the course of a long discussion, Mr. HOLDER, a shareholder, referring to the statement made to the Stock Exchange in the "Particulars" and to the shareholders in public meeting that the company had already reached a dividend paying stage, said that that statement deserved the censure of the shareholders, and he hoped the shareholders would support him in that view. As to the transactions between their company and "Gramophone Records," these, up to the present, had been, in his opinion, nothing but a liability, and he thought the shareholders should censure the board for that purchase.

The CHAIRMAN said that they purchased "Gramophone Records" because they thought that company had enormous assets; it had a large amount of liquid cash, freehold property, a studio which British Homophone needed badly, and also patents which their company considered valuable at the time of the purchase.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was carried with three dissentients.

The annual general meeting for the year ended February 28, 1930, was next held, at which the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

The Paris, Vienna, and Budapest Bourses remained closed yesterday.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 71.10 (previous 70.50); Dynamit Nobel 70 (70.75); Kali Industrie Kassel, 154.50 (157); Salzdetfurth, 301 (304); Rheinbraunkohlen, 203 (205); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 170 (170); Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation (20); Reichsbank, 256.12 (240.75); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 140 (141.80); Commerz and Privat Bank, 128.50 (128.75); Darmstadter and National Bank, 178 (180.50); Deutsche Bank und Disconto, 123 (123.50); Dresdner Bank, 123.50 (124.25); Gelsenkirchen, Bergwerke, 104 (104.50); Harpener, 96.25 (97); Allgemeine Elekt., 135.50 (136.10); Farbenindustrie, 148.25 (149.50); Farbenindustrie (89.75); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 90.25 (89.80); Hamburg-Amerika, 90.25 85.50 (87.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 76.50 (76.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 293.50 (294.50); Polyphon, 177 (180); Siemens and Halske, 186.50 (188.50); Schuckert, 147 (146.50); Ford Motors, 204.50 (204.50); Exchange on London, 20.39⅜ (20.39⅜); Paris, 16.44¼ (16.46⅛); Amsterdam, 168.69 (168.71); New York, 4.19⅝ (4.18¾). Short term, 30-55 days), 3¼% (3¼%); long term (55-90 days), 3¼% (3¼%); Call money, 3%-5% (2%-4%).

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 101½ (previous, 104⅜); 5% Dutch, 1903 (103⅝); 2½% (64¼); 4% Dutch, 64¼ (64¾); Peruvian, 39 (38⅝); New York Ontario, 10⅜ (—); United States Steel, 157¾ (157⅛); Union Pacific, 208 (209); 2½% (98); Deli Batavia Rubber, 388⅛ (389); Anaconda, 70⅜ (70¾); Senumdang (—); Deli Mij, 292½ (295); Deli Batavia dam Rubber, 1044 (1031¼); Amsterdam Rubber, 1029 (1034); Margarine Unie, 244½ (252); Philips Lamps, 334 (336). Exchanges on Berlin, 59.29 (59.29); London, 12.09¼ (12.09); New York, 2.48¼ (2.48½); Paris, 9.76½ (9.76¼).

FRANKFURT, Aug. 15.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 123 (previous, 123⅝); Darmstadter Bank, 178½ (180); Dresdner Bank, 123 (123⅝); Frankfurter Hypotheken, 157 (157); Metallbank und Metallurgische, 104½ (104⅜); Farbenindustrie, 149⅝ (150); Harpener Bergbau, 96 (97); Mannesmann, 82⅜ (83¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 83 (86½); Phönix Bergbau, 76 (75⅛); Gelsenkirchener Bergwerk, 104 (104⅛); Allgemeine Elektrizitats, 135 (136½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitatswerke, 151 (151); Schuckert, 146 (148½); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 134⅛ (135); Philipp Holzmann, 77⅜ (77⅝); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 90 (89⅝); Hamburg Amerika, 90⅛ (90); German Liquidation Loan, 59⅞ (60); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, — (93¼); German Protectorate Loan, 21¹⁵⁄₁₆ (2⅝); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 11 (10⅞).

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND WOOL

OUTPUT, SALES, AND VALUE

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Limited, have received a cable from their Sydney branch giving the estimated Australian and New Zealand wool production and other details for the 1929-1930 season, as follows:—

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION

	1929-1930	1928-1929	DIFFERENCE
	Bales	Bales	Bales
Australia	2,867,000	2,862,877	+ 4,123
New Zealand	715,000	698,000	+ 17,000
Totals	3,582,000	3,560,877	+ 21,123

NET WEIGHT

	1929-1930	1928-1929	DIFFERENCE
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Australia	871,256,000	889,351,403	– 18,095,403
New Zealand	241,770,000	239,002,180	+ 2,767,820
Totals	1,113,026,000	1,128,353,583	– 15,327,583

SHEEP RETURNS

	1929	1928	DIFFERENCE
Australia	105,898,030	105,747,418	+ 148,612
New Zealand	30,637,390	29,011,447	+ 1,625,943
Totals	136,533,420	134,758,865	+ 1,774,555

SALES AND VALUE (IN THOUSANDS)

	1929-30	Value	1928-29	Value
	Bales	£	Bales	£
Australia	2,533	33,924	2,646	37,122
New Zealand	426	5,131	575	12,217
Totals	2,979	39,055	3,221	49,339

AVERAGES PER BALE AND PER POUND

	1929-1930	1928-1929
Australia	£13 5s. 9d.—10½d.	£21 11s. 10d.—18¾d.
New Zealand	£12 1s. 0d.— 8½d.	£21 4s. 6d.—14¾d.

The total quantity of wool sold by the various branches of Dalgety and Co. in Australia and New Zealand for the season 1929-1930 amounts to 485,023 bales, namely, 400,821 bales in Australia and 84,202 bales in New Zealand, against a total of 508,815 bales for the season 1928-1929.

NORTHERN IRELAND REVENUE

(FROM OUR BELFAST CORRESPONDENT)

The Northern Ireland Exchequer return for the four months ended July 31 last, which has just been issued, shows a balance in the Exchequer on that date of £23,783.

The total revenue and other receipts for the four months, including the balance of £56,901 brought forward from last year, was £5,161,917. The transferred revenue amounted to £477,493, including £219,000 estate duty, £147,493 motor-vehicle duty, and £84,000 stamp duty. The residuary share of reserved revenue received for the current year was £1,549,250 and in respect of the previous year £24,345. Land purchase annuities amounted to £312,000, and the Imperial contribution towards the Northern Ireland unemployment fund under the equalization payment agreement totalled £117,686. Ulster saving certificates issued amounted to £140,840.

On the expenditure side the total of the supply services for the four months was £2,537,851, and included £205,000 for constabulary, £422,000 for old age pensions, £713,500 for education, £375,000 grants to local authorities, and £469,601 for unemployment insurance and relief grants. During the four months loans to the unemployment fund amounted to £407,000, and in the same period £189,101 was repaid to the unemployment fund.

HARVESTING CONDITIONS IN CANADA

According to a cable received by the Bank of Montreal from its head office all grains are ripening rapidly in the Prairie Provinces. Harvesting is general in Manitoba and should be general in Alberta and Saskatchewan in a few days. The grades have been reduced by rust in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan. Weather continues favourable in Quebec, where good average crops of barley and oats are expected. While some sections of Ontario are suffering severely from drought the weather is favourable for harvesting and the grains show good samples, but root crops, fruits, and tobacco are suffering from lack of rain. In the Maritime Provinces the weather continues favourable, but rain is needed in Nova Scotia; a fair to average crop of hay is being gathered. The weather is unusually hot in British Columbia, but crops are expected to reach the previous estimates.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	Aug. 26	Sept. 9	Sept. 23
Pay-day	Aug. 28	Sept. 11	Sept. 25

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	55⅝	53⅞ ..
88¹⁵⁄₁₆ 81⅜	Do., 4%	88⅛	86⅛ ..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5%	103⅛	101⅝ ..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4%	102¾	101 +⅛
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	91⅜	91⅝ +⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	95⅜	95⅞ ..
95¾ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	95⅛	95⅞ ..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	79½	78¾ ..
100 93	Do., 4%	99½	99¾ ..
— —	Do., 5%	104⅛	103⅝ ..
101⅞ 97¼	Treas., 5% '23-'33	102¾	103 +⅛
100 96½	Do., 4% '30-'32	100⅞	101⅛ ..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4% '32-'34	101⅜	101⅝ ..
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-'33	100¼	100⅜ +⅛
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	58½	59½ ..
66 60¼	Do., 3%	63½	64½ ..
65¹⁵⁄₁₆ 60	Local Loans, 3%	64⅜	65⅛ ..
84¾ 80	Transvaal 3%	85	85 ..
266 239	Bank of England	257	259 +1
82⅞

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—
‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; A, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 54½ 5
2½% Anns., 59½
2½% Cons., 55⅝ ⅛ ¼ ⅜ 6 5⅞ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ ⅛ ⅛
2½ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ 6 5⅞ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER HIGHER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Aug. 15.—WHEAT.—The cargo position derived steadiness from the better American closing advices, and quotations were maintained. Buyers, however, were not inclined to follow. For Pacific wht., Sept. and Oct., 35s. 9d. per qr. was required, 35s. for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug., and 37s. 6d. for Australians, on the spot. Choice white Karachi, Sept., was obtainable at 36s. 3d., and South Russians, Aug., at 37s., to 36s. 6d., according to samples. Rosafe, 62lb., Aug.-Sept., was nominally 35s. 6d. Parcels were occasionally d.d. clearer, with winter wheat less pressed, but trading was on a quiet scale. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), Aug., sold at 36s. 3d.; not; No. 6 Manitoba at 28s. 9d. net; No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), per Ashleigh, afloat, at 35s. net; No. 2, per Malmyro, at 34s. 3d. net; and choice white Karachi, per Herefordshire, at 36s. (less 1½ per cent.), and at 35s. net. Russians, 2/4,600 tons (on sample), Aug., were dealt in to U.K. ports at 34s. 7½d. to 35s. 6d.

Wheat futures opened 2d. higher, but final values were unchanged from yesterday's close.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADES				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
August	34 0	34 0	34 0	33 10	33 10
November	34 11	34 11	34 9	34 9	34 9
January	35 4	35 4	35 2	35 2	35 2
	LONDON GRADES				
September	34 0	34 0	34 0	33 10	33 10
December	34 6	34 6	34 6	34 4	34 4

MAIZE.—Liberal Argentine clearances had a quieting effect and quotations were 3d. per qr. lower. For La Plata, early Aug., 29s. 6d. was asked, while Aug. and Sept. offered at 28s. 3d. Parcels met a fair inquiry at 3d. per qr. decline. La Plata, per Gretavale, afloat, sold at 26s. 3d.; July-Aug., at 25s. 6d. and 25s. 4½d.; Aug.-Sept., at 25s. 6d. to 25s. 3d.; and Sept.-Oct., at 25s. 6d. Bristol Channel paid 26s., per Chemiston, afloat, and Sept.

BARLEY quiet and rather lower to sell. Azoff-Black Sea, Sept., sold to Bristol Channel at 17s.

OATS were rather steadier. For La Plata, Sept. and Oct., 14s. 6d. was required. Chilean tawny, Aug.-Sept., sold at 14s. 3d.

At MARK LANE the attendance was small and trading was of a desultory character throughout. English wheats were maintained at 37s. to 38s. per 504lb. Foreign descriptions were quiet and easier to sell. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, for ship, 36s.; for mill, 38s. 6d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 37s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 37s.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 34s. 9d.; No. 6, 29s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 33s. 6d.; No. 1 hard winter, 37s. 3d.; No. 2, 36s. 9d.; Barusc, 61½lb., 36s. 6d.; Australian, 39s. 6d.; and choice white Karachi, 36s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at 1s. decline for London straights at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; Country straights, 29s. to 31s., and (new), 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize quiet and rather easier for forward. La Plata, ex ship, to arrive, 25s. 3d. Roumanian, to be loaded in Aug., 25s. 6d. No. 2 white fat African, landed, 28s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley remained quiet at late rates. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Californias (old), landed, 26s. to 33s.; (new), ex ship, 29s. to 30s.; Chilian tawny, ex ship, 33s. to 37s.; ex 448lb., Roumanian, landed, 18s. 3d.; Russian, 19s. ex ship, 18s.; Danubian, 18s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were firm and occasionally dearer. English, 17s. to 21s. per 3cwt.; La Plata, landed, 16s.; ex ship, 15s. 3d.; Chilian tawny, 14s. 6d.; mixed feed, landed, 13s. 6d.; Germans, 22s. per 320lb. Wheat feed steadily held. Middlings, 5s. 9d.; fine middlings, 7s. 3d.; bran, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per 112lb. Oatmeal steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 13s.; American, 14s. 6d.; American and Canadian rolled oats, 14s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—WHEAT:—Shipment parcels were in fair demand at unchanged prices to 3d. per qr. advance. Sellers of No. 1 Manitoba, Aug.-Sept., 36s. 2d.; No. 2, 35s. 6d.; No. 3, 34s. 7½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 34s.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 34s. 9d.; No. 6, 29s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 33s. 6d.; No. 1 hard winter, 37s. 3d.; No. 2, 36s. 9d.; Barusc, 61½lb., 36s. 6d.; Australian, 39s. 6d.; and choice white Karachi, 36s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at 1s. decline for London straights at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; Country straights, 29s. to 31s., and (new), 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize quiet and rather easier for forward. La Plata, ex ship, to arrive, 25s. 3d. Roumanian, to be loaded in Aug., 25s. 6d. No. 2 white fat African, landed, 28s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley remained quiet at late rates. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Californias (old), landed, 26s. to 33s.; (new), ex ship, 29s. to 30s.; Chilian tawny, ex ship, 33s. to 37s.; ex 448lb., Roumanian, landed, 18s. 3d.; Russian, 19s. ex ship, 18s.; Danubian, 18s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were firm and occasionally dearer. English, 17s. to 21s. per 3cwt.; La Plata, landed, 16s.; ex ship, 15s. 3d.; Chilian tawny, 14s. 6d.; mixed feed, landed, 13s. 6d.; Germans, 22s. per 320lb. Wheat feed steadily held. Middlings, 5s. 9d.; fine middlings, 7s. 3d.; bran, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per 112lb. Oatmeal steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 13s.; American, 14s. 6d.; American and Canadian rolled oats, 14s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—WHEAT:—Shipment parcels were in fair demand at unchanged prices to 3d. per qr. advance. Sellers of No. 1 Manitoba, Aug.-Sept., 36s. 2d.; No. 2, 35s. 6d.; No. 3, 34s. 7½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 34s.; No. 5 (Atlantic), 34s. 9d.; No. 6, 29s. 6d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Aug.-Sept., 33s. 6d.; No. 1 hard winter, 37s. 3d.; No. 2, 36s. 9d.; Barusc, 61½lb., 36s. 6d.; Australian, 39s. 6d.; and choice white Karachi, Aug.-Sept., 36s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at 1s. decline for London straights at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; Country straights, 29s. to 31s., and (new), 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize quiet and rather easier for forward. La Plata, ex ship, to arrive, 25s. 3d. Roumanian, to be loaded in Aug., 25s. 6d. No. 2 white fat African, landed, 28s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley remained quiet at late rates. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Californias (old), landed, 26s. to 33s.; (new), ex ship, 29s. to 30s.; Chilian tawny, ex ship, 33s. to 37s.; ex 448lb., Roumanian, landed, 18s. 3d.; Russian, 19s. ex ship, 18s.; Danubian, 18s. 3d. per 400lb. Oats were firm and occasionally dearer. English, 17s. to 21s. per 3cwt.; La Plata, landed, 16s.; ex ship, 15s. 3d.; Chilian tawny, 14s. 6d.; mixed feed, landed, 13s. 6d.; Germans, 22s. per 320lb. Wheat feed steadily held. Middlings, 5s. 9d.; fine middlings, 7s. 3d.; bran, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per 112lb. Oatmeal steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 13s.; American, 14s. 6d.; American and Canadian rolled oats, 14s. per cwt.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in quiet demand and values were generally 3d. to 6d. per qr. lower. River Plate, afloat, was quoted, 28s. 6d. to 25s. 9d., sounding to position; loading, 25s. 9d. July-Aug., 25s. 6d.; Sept.-Oct., 25s. 4½d.; Dan/Gal/Fox, Oct.-Nov., 25s.; No. 2 white flat, African, Oct.-Nov., 25s.; No. 4 flat white, No. 3, 26s. 6d.; No. 6 round, Sept.-Oct./Nov., 25s. 7½d. River Plate, Aug.-Sept., sold at 25s. 9d. Maize on the spot was quiet at about late rates.

BARLEY was slow.

OATS:—Shipment parcels were quiet with sellers of Chilean, tawny, Sept.-Oct., 14s. 3d. Oats on the spot met a slow sale with prices favouring sellers.

FLOUR was quiet with local grades reduced 6d. per sack.

BRAN were steady with a moderate inquiry. PEAS dull. OATMEAL quiet. WHEATFEED was in moderate demand.

CHELMSFORD, Aug. 15.—Farmers are busy harvesting, and there was a small attendance at market. A few samples of new barley were on offer, but values were not fixed.

DERBY, Aug. 15.—Wheat, 8s. 11d. to 9s.; oats, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; barley, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; beans, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d., all per cwt., free on rail. The market was firm.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—The spot market was easy, but there was no improvement in the demand despite lower prices. Only a small business was done in American at 11 5/32d., a decline of 5 points. Egyptian declined and Peruvian were generally 11po into down; Persian fair, 9.00d.; G.F. Smooth, 7.09d.; and G.F. Tanguis, 7.29d. Egyptian were reduced 15 to 25 points: F.G.F. Sakellaridis, 11.70d.; and F.G.F. Upper, 8.77d. Afterwards fell 11 points; Middling Wee and G.F. Bast, 7.69d. East Indian unchanged to 10 points lower; fine M.G. Broach, 4.50d.; and fine No. 1 Oomras, 3.95d.

American futures responded to weak overnight advices, with an early decline of 9 to 12 points, selling pressure being further influenced by the offering of hedge account and predictions of rain in the drought area. The market had a declining tendency throughout the morning, and at midday showed a fall of 13 to 15 points. A slight rally in the early afternoon was followed by a fresh downward movement on the receipt of lower advices from New York accompanied by selling orders and reports of rain in the Central belt. The close was barely steady and 12 to 23 points lower. Liverpool closing prices:—Oct., 6.31; Dec., 6.43; March, 6.51; May, 6.60. New York 11 a.m. prices:—Oct., 11.64; Dec., 11.80; March, 12.10; May, 12.27.

Egyptian futures:—Sakellaridis contracts opened 11 points easier and further gave way under liquidation. Closing easy at a fall of 32 to 36 points. Closing values:—Aug., 10.17; Sept., 10.13; Oct., 10.29; Nov., 10.42; Dec., 10.51; Jan., 10.58; Feb. and March, 10.74; April, 10.94; May, 10.96; June to Aug., 11.09. Upper contracts closed barely steady and 10 points lower. Closing values:—Aug., 7.95; Sept., 7.65; Oct., 7.42; Nov., 7.45; Dec., 7.54; Jan., 7.59; Feb., 7.70; March, 7.76; April, 7.80; May, 7.91; June, 7.97; July and Aug., 8.02.

Empire futures closed easy at 23 to 25 points decline. Closing values:—Aug., 6.22; Sept., 6.21; Oct., 6.18; Nov., 6.11; Dec., 6.21; Jan., 6.26; Feb., 6.29; March, 6.30; April, 6.39; May, 6.40; June, 6.28; July and Aug., 6.47.

Description	Sales		Export		Imports	
	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week
American	850	10,600	—	400	50	600
Brazilian, &c.	1,100	4,200	—	—	—	81
Peruvian, &c.	1,000	3,500	100	200	863	3,537
African, &c.	350	4,050	—	—	—	1,920
Egyptian, &c.	250	1,250	100	100	183	732
East Indian, &c.	450	3,400	—	—	13,383	16,681
Totals—						
This week	4,000	27,000	200	700	14,479	23,551
Last week	4,000	15,000	200	500	4,160	24,387

Amer. Futures	To-day			Previous Day		
Delivery	Highst.	Lwest.	Closing	Highst.	Lwest.	Closing
August	6.50	6.43	6.41	6.61	6.56	6.54
September	—	—	6.29	6.48	6.47	6.51
October	6.42	6.30	6.31	6.54	6.48	6.55
November	—	—	6.31	—	—	6.55
December	6.50	6.45	6.36	6.59	6.53	6.59
January	6.53	6.42	6.42	6.63	6.54	6.63
February	—	—	6.45	—	—	6.65
March	6.62	6.50	6.51	6.71	6.65	6.71
April	—	—	6.54	—	—	6.74
May	6.70	6.60	6.60	6.79	6.72	6.79
June	—	—	6.62	—	—	6.82
July	—	6.76	6.68	6.87	6.84	6.86
August	—	6.75	6.75	6.70	—	6.89

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day		Previous close
	1st report	Close	
Ashmouni, Aug.	—	14.59	14.73
Oct.	15.86	13.88	14.07
Sakellaridis, Nov.	21.92	21.55	22.08
Jan.	—	22.11	22.34
March	—	22.60	22.80

MANCHESTER, Aug. 15.—The steady fall in raw cotton prices is restricting demand for cloth. Investment at the moment is undoubtedly "bearish." Buyers look ahead and there is no doubt that business is being kept back until the position becomes more stabilized. India kept in close touch with prices, but only purchased cautiously. China sent some offers asking for fairly substantial quantities of fancies. Yarn of the Shanghai auctions was rather more absorbed, the quantities sold continued small, but prices of practically all classes of goods showed a satisfactory advance. Egypt and the Near East did a little trade in whites, and South America, the Continent, and the Colonies also displayed a certain amount of interest. A moderate trade was arranged for home consumption. It was a quiet day in the yarn market. Owing to the decline in values many manufacturers were not covering their sales.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Aug. 15.—SUGAR.—Home refined is moderate request at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 1 granulated, 15s.; T.L., granulated, 15s. 3d. Home-grown granulated, 15s. 3d. to 15s. 9d., ex factory; T.L., ex refinery, 16s. 10½d.; West Indian crystallised, cent., quoted 20s. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, Sept.-Oct., sented 6s. 5½d.; Oct.-Dec., 6s. 3d., c. and f., India. Cuba granulated, prompt, quoted 8s.; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 3d., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 1½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 7½d., value, f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet. Preferentials 96 per cent., Aug., quoted 9s. 6d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Sept., quoted 8s. 10½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	8 4½	8 3¼	8 5¼	8 3	8 5½	8 5¼
Oct.	8 2	8 0	8 3	8 0	8 3	8 0
Dec.	8 2¼	8 0	8 1½	8 0	8 1½	8 0

Raw futures were steady. Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 2½d. to 5s. 1½d.; Jan. delivery at 5s. 11½d.; May at 6s. 5½d.; Aug. at 6s. 9d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.		4.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	5 0¼	4 11¼	5 0	4 10½	5 0	4 10½
Sept.	5 1½	4 11¼	5 0¼	4 10½	5 0½	4 10½
Oct.	5 2¼	5 0	5 2¼	4 11¼	5 0½	4 11¼
Dec.	5 3	5 1½	5 2¼	5 1½	5 2¼	5 1½

NEW CONTRACT BASIS.—96 per Cent., c.i.f.

Jan.	6 0	5 10½	6 0	5 10½	5 11¼	5 10½
March	6 3	6 2¼	6 3	6 1½	6 3	6 1½
May	6 6	6 5¼	6 6	6 5¼	6 6	6 4½
Aug.	6 10½	6 9	6 9¼	6 9	6 9¼	6 9

AUSTRALIA.—Lyle's half-punchcons quoted 23s. 6d.; 2lb. tins, 35s.; Tate's cwt. drugs, 24s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 21s. 6d.; 5cwt. to 6cwt. casks, 19s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, Aug.-Sept. delivery, quoted 19s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was steady. Fair fermented, mid-crop, Aug., quoted 29s., sellers; new crop, Oct.-Dec., sold at 33s. per cwt., f.o.b. Futures were steady. Dec. delivery sold at 32s. 1½d. Jan. delivery, at 33s. Sales, 90 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m.		4 p.m.		4.50 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	35 1½	34 6	35 6	34 3	35 6	34 3
Sept.	35 1½	34 6	35 3	35 0	35 3	35 0
Oct.	35 1½	34 6	35 0	34 6	35 0	34 6
Dec.	35 1½	34 6	35 0	34 6	35 0	34 6
Jan.	35 6	34 6	35 3	34 3	35 3	34 3
March	35 6	34 6	35 6	34 6	35 6	34 6

TEA.—NEXT week's auction will comprise 46,232 packages of Indian, 31,354 packages of Ceylon, and 11,280 packages of Java and Sumatra tea.

RICE steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. per cwt.; Aug.-Sept., in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s. 9d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Aug.-Sept., 11s. 9d.; S.Q., Aug.-Sept., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s. 10½d., c.i.f., Continent.

RANGOON BEANS quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 11s. 3d. per cwt.; Sept.-Oct., 10s. 6d., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR steady. Aug.-Sept. quoted 9s. 3d. per cwt., value, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was quietly steady. Fine Java, flake, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt., sellers; Aug., 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Aug.-Sept., quoted 11s. 10½d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Aug.-Sept., quoted 11s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 24s.; Aug.-Sept., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Spot peppers were quiet. Black Singapore, quoted 8d., sellers; Lampong, 8d.; Tellicherry, 9d.; Aleppy, 8½d.; white Muntok, 9½d., sellers. Forward peppers were firmer. Black Singapore, Aug.-Oct., quoted 6d. nominal; Lampong, May-July, quoted 5¾d., value; July-Aug., sold from 5¼d. to 5½d.; Aug.-Oct., from 4⅞d. to 5½d.; white Muntok, May-July, quoted 7¾d., sellers; July-Aug., sold from 7⅞d. to 7¾d.; Aug.-Oct., from 6⅞d. to 7¼d., c.i.f., delivered weights. Cloves were steady. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 1½d., sellers; Aug.-Oct., 1s. 0½d., value, c.i.f. Pimento unchanged. Spot, quoted 7½d. per lb., sellers; Aug.-Oct., 6d. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades opened steadier on some covering demand and sellers' reserve, but closed quiet and rather easier. Smoked sheet, spot, sold from 4⅛½d. to 5d. to 5⅛½d. to 5d., and sellers; Aug. quoted 4⅛½d., sellers; Sept. sold from 4⅛½d. to 5d. to 5⅛½d. to 5d., and sellers; Jan.-March from 5½d. to 5⅝½d. to 5¾d., and value; April-June from 5⅞½d. to 5⅝½d. to 5¾d., and sellers; Jan.-Dec. at 5⅛½d., and value. Crepe, spot, sold at 4½½d., and buyers. Pale crepe, spot, sold at 6½½d., and buyers. Pale grades remained steady; hard fine, spot, quoted 6½d., sellers. It is estimated that the London stock will show an increase of about 200 tons on Monday next, and that at Liverpool an increase of 400 tons.

GAMBIER quiet. Good marks, Aug.-Sept., quoted 25s., c.i.f.

SUMLLAC.—Spot market quiet. T.N. Orange, basis fair, quoted 97s. 6d. per cwt.; A.C., 105s., sellers; pure button, 120s.; fine orange, 110s. to 200s., sellers. Futures were steady: T.N., Aug. delivery, 65s., buyers; Oct.-Dec., 65s., buyers; Dec. sold at 92s. 6d. to 90s., and buyers. Shipment market quiet. T.N., in bags, Aug.-Sept., quoted 85s., sellers; Sept.-Oct., 85s., sellers; Oct.-Nov., 88s., paid and sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Aug. 15 gives:—Spot, Rs.39, buyers; Aug., Rs.40, buyers; Sept., Rs.41, sellers.

HEMP.—Manilla was easier with a fair business passing. Grade J, Aug.-Oct., sold at £22 per ton: K, Aug.-Oct., at £21: Sept.-Nov. at £21: Oct.-Dec. at £21 5s. to £21: L, No. 1, Aug.-Oct., from £21 10s. to £21: No. 2 at £19 10s. to £19 15s.: from £20 to £19 15s.: M, No. 2 quoted £19 5s. sellers, c.i.f. African sisal steady. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, Aug.-Oct., quoted £22 15s., sellers: f.a.q., £22 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Mexican steady. Good white, Aug.-Oct., quoted £23 10s., c.i.f., Hamburg.

JUTE was lower under further selling pressure, and moderate sales were transacted at from 2s. 6d. to 5s. below previous prices. First marks, July-Aug., sold at £18 10s. per ton; Aug.-Sept., from £18 10s. to £18 7s. 6d.; and sellers; Sept.-Oct., at £18 5s., and sellers; Oct.-Nov., from £18 5s. to £18 2s. 6d., and buyers; Nov.-Dec., from £18 7s. 6d. to £18 5s., and sellers; lightnings, Aug.-Sept., quoted £16 7s. 6d. value; Oct.-Nov., sold at £16 5s., and sellers; hnarts, Sept.-Oct., quoted £15 5s.; Town 2 and 3, Sept.-Oct., £18 2s. 6d., sellers; Daisee 2 and 3, £16 15s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Aug. 15 gives:—Market steady: Spot, Rs.35, sellers; Sept., Rs.34 8a., paid and sellers; lightnings, spot, Rs.31, sellers; Sept., Rs.30 8a., sellers.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS steady; 10oz., spot, quoted 21s. 3d., Dundee, 22s. London; Aug.-Sept., 22s. 4½d.; 8oz., spot, 18s. 3d.; Aug.-Sept., 17s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 yds. Liverpool twills, spot, quoted 20s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., 20s.; B spot, 20s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., 60s., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA quiet and easier. Singapore, f.m.s., Aug., quoted £17 per ton, sellers; Sept., £17 3s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam; Ceylon, f.m.s., Aug.-Sept., quoted £18 5s., sellers; Dutch East Indies, Aug.-Sept., quoted £17 3s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), Aug.-Sept., quoted £16 12s. 6d., sellers, South Sea, kiln dried, quoted £16 5s., value, c.i.f., Marseilles. Official spot prices:—Malabar, sun dried, £16 5s.; Ceylon, f.m.s., £18; Straits, f.m.s., £16 17s. 6d.; Straits, f.m., £16 7s. 6d.; Philippines, f.m.s., £16 10s.; South Sea, f.m.s., £16 7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened with quotations unchanged and continued to rule fairly steady throughout the morning, with business concluded in May at 6s. 11½d. and 7s. At the 3.5 p.m. call, quotations were partially ½d. lower to ½d. higher. Business was done later, in March at 6s. 9d. and May at 6s. 11½d. Values afterwards eased off slightly on lower New York advices and the market closed barely steady unchanged to ½d. lower on the day.

Month	Opening		3.5 p.m. Call		Closing	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	6 1	6 0	6 1	6 0	6 1	6 0
Oct.	6 2	6 1	6 2	6 1	6 2	6 1
Dec.	6 5	6 4	6 5	6 4	6 5	6 4
Jan.	6 5½	6 5½	6 6½	6 5½	6 6	6 5
March	6 9½	6 8½	6 9	6 8½	6 9	6 8
May	7 0	6 11	*7 0	—	6 11½	6 10½
Aug.	*7 3½	—	7 3½	7 2½	7 3½	7 2½

* Paid

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Aug. 15.—LINSEED was quiet, with prices irregular. Calcutta, Aug.-Sept., to London, £18; sold Bombay, £18 7s. 6d.; sellers: La Plata, afloat and Aug.-Sept., to Hull, £16; Sept.-Oct., £16 2s. 6d.; Dec.-Jan. (new), £15; Jan.-Feb., £14 17s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., to Hull-Cont., £13 17s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., £9 7s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet. Bombay, Aug.-Sept., to Hull, £6 7s. 6d., sellers; Egyptian, Aug.-Sept., to Hull, £6 7s. 6d., sellers; Egyptian black, Aug. and Sept., £6 17s. 6d.; Sept. (new), £7 2s. 6d.; Nov.-Jan., £7 1s. 3d.; Sakellaridis, Aug., Sept.-Oct., £6 11s. 3d., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, Aug.-Sept. and Sept.-Oct., to Hull, £15, sellers. GROUNDNUTS were steady but quiet. Coromandel (unshelled), Aug.-Sept., to Rotterdam-Coromandel (unshelled), Aug.-Sept., to Hamburg, £14 12s. 6d.; Sept.-Oct., also £14 12s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec., £14 7s. 6d.; sellers. Oct.-Nov., £14 5s. 9d.; Nov.-Dec., £14 7s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were dull. To Liverpool-Hamburg, Aug.-Sept., £12 16s. 3d.; Sept.-Oct., £12 17s. 6d.; Oct.-Nov., £13 1s. 3d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was firm and 5s. higher, to unchanged forward. Spot, ex mill, £35; Aug., £32 12s. 6d.; Sept., £33 7s. 6d.; Sept.-Dec., £31 17s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £30, naked. RAPE OIL was quiet. Crude extracted, £34; technical refined, £35 10s., naked, ex mill. COTTON OIL was slow and occasionally 10s. lower. Egyptian crude, £27 10s.; refined, common edible, £33; deodorised, £34 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was deodorised, £34 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was steady. Good white, Aug.-Oct., quoted £33 10s., c.i.f., Hamburg.

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Month	Opening		3.5 p.m. Call		Closing	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	6 1	6 0	6 1	6 0	6 1	6 0
Oct.	6 2	6 1	6 2	6 1	6 2	6 1
Dec.	6 5	6 4	6 5	6 4	6 5	6 4
Jan.	6 5½	6 5½	6 6½	6 5½	6 6	6 5
March	6 9½	6 8½	6 9	6 8½	6 9	6 8
May	7 0	6 11	*7 0	—	6 11½	6 10½
Aug.	*7 3½	—	7 3½	7 2½	7 3½	7 2½

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METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Aug. 15.—COPPER.—The reduction of the New York prices of electrolytic by 25 points to 10.75c. rather accentuated the depression in the standard market, but

WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.

beg to announce they have recently

SOLD

the following

TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES.

TOWN.

2, NORTH-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.
57, DRAYCOTT-PLACE, CHELSEA, S.W.
10, MALLORD-STREET, CHELSEA, S.W.
14, EATON-TERRACE, S.W.
71, OAKLEY-STREET, CHELSEA, S.W.
2, ORMONDE-GATE, CHELSEA, S.W.
BIRCH HOUSE, UPPER CHEYNE-ROW, S.W.
(in conjunction with Messrs. Curtis and Henson).
16, LOWER SLOANE-STREET, S.W.
53, EVELYN-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON
(in conjunction with Mr. W. A. Ellis).
32, EVELYN-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON
(in conjunction with Messrs. Elsworth and Knighton).
33, ASHBURN-PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON
(in conjunction with Messrs. Howell, Son and Bonnin).
13, ONSLOW-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON
(in conjunction with Messrs. Knight and Co.).
2, CATHCART-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON
(in conjunction with Messrs. Hampton and Sons).
20, CORNWALL-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON
(in conjunction with Messrs. Hampton and Sons).
8, BELSIZE-SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.
49, CLIFTON-HILL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, N.W.
(in conjunction with Messrs. Allsop and Co.).
4, ETON-AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.
HUNTER'S LODGE, BELSIZE-LANE, HAMPSTEAD.
2, NEWPORT-ROAD, BARNES, S.W.
RANELAGH, CRESTWAY, ROEHAMPTON.
GLENROY, CRESTWAY, ROEHAMPTON.
SHERBORNE, DOVER HOUSE-ROAD, ROEHAMPTON.
ROYSTON, DOVER HOUSE-ROAD, ROEHAMPTON.

COUNTRY.

SHERWOOD OAKS, KENLEY, SURREY.
NEWSTEAD, CHISLEHURST, KENT
(in conjunction with Messrs. Chattell and Son).
REID TYLES, SHIRLEY-DRIVE, HOVE.
THE OLD TUDOR HOUSE, MAYFIELD, SUSSEX
(in conjunction with Messrs. Constable and Maude).
BEACHCROFT, KINGSWAY, HOVE.
33-35A, HIGH-STREET, BRIGHTON.
152 and 152A, EDWARD-STREET, BRIGHTON.
2, WILBURY-GARDENS, HOVE.
9 and 24, WILBURY-GROVE, HOVE.
HIGHDOWN, DYKE-ROAD-AVENUE, BRIGHTON.

Owners, Solicitors, and others having property for disposal are invited to send full particulars on the usual terms of commission. Suitable properties will be inspected free of charge.

WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, THE WILLETT BUILDING,

SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.1 (Tel. Sloane 8141),

AND AT 88, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7; 137A, PINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3; ROEHAMPTON; AND 62, CHURCH-ROAD, HOVE.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.—Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd August, 1930, to the 5th September, 1930, both days inclusive.
J. MURRAY LAING, Secretary.
Broad Street-corner, Birmingham, 15th August, 1930.

DEBENHAMS Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of 5 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 31st August, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants due 1st September, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
W. H. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
91, Wimpole-st.reet, London, W.1.

DRAPERY TRUST Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of 7 per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th August, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants due 1st September, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
W. H. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
14, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.1.

MADRAS RAILWAY ANNUITIES.—Notice is hereby given that the REGISTRATION BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 30th of September, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the half-yearly Annuity Warrants, which will be forwarded to the Annuitants on or about the 1st of October, 1930.
By Order of the Annuity Trustees,
H. SCRIMSHAW, Secretary.
Offices of the Annuity Trustees, 102, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.2, 15th August, 1930.

DAWSONS and LEAFS, Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from August 16th to August 29th, 1930, both days inclusive.—W. M. EDWARDS, Secretary, London, E.C.4.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE IRISH SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
DIVIDEND No. 4.
NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 15 per cent. (Fifteen per cent.) or 3s. per share starting on the Ord "A" Shares, free of Income Tax, for the year ended 30th June, 1930, was duly DECLARED at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 40, Dame-street, Dublin, on Friday, the 15th August, 1930, and is payable on the 16th August, 1930.
Holders of "A" Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that Coupons (No. 4) may now be presented for payment at either of the following places:—
DUBLIN: At the Registered Offices of the Company, 29, 40, and 41, Dame-street, Dublin; or at the Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin.
BRUSSELS: At Société Générale de Belgique, 3, Montagne du Parc, Brussels; or at Succursale de la Société Générale de Belgique, Ancienne Banque d'Outremer, 48, Rue de Namur, Brussels.
VIENNA: At Zentral-Europäische Landerbank, Niederlassung Wien, Vienna; or at Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt, für Handel und Gewerbe, Vienna.
Coupons must be left seven clear days for examination.
By Order of the Board,
W. A. WRIGHT, C.A., Secretary.
39, 40, and 41, A. Dame-street, Dublin, Irish Free State, 15th August, 1930.

NURSING HOMES

ACCOUCHEMENT.—Comfortable HOME; excellent food; highly recommended; doctor in attendance; terms moderate.—Matron, 2, Queensdown-road, Clapton.

CONVALESCENT Invalids, Elderly People cared for; special food; minute Harley-street; 8gns. weekly.—OCEANARIUM HOUSE, 87, Regent's Park, Mus. 0088.

EXPERIENCED DOCTOR would RECEIVE SENILE or NERVOUS LADY or GENTLEMAN; excellent accommodation, home comforts; pleasant residential locality near London.—Write Box K.1871, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSE has VACANCY in comfortable HOME; Rest, Cure, Maternity; moderate terms.—Shepley House, Strawberry-lane, Carshalton. 'Phone, Wallington 1248.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot-up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity; residential nurseries; excellent food, comfort; beautiful large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

PHYSICIAN can RECEIVE ELDERLY LADY or GENTLEMAN, mild mental senile case; old-established home; large house, with extensive grounds; highest references; senile; terms from £4 4s. to £6 6s. weekly inclusive.—Write Box G.1480, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the residences, &c., of numerous Doctors in all parts of the country, sensible who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.), post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—FIFTY-TWO PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases. Terms can be obtained from the Secretary, Telephone, Archway 2211.

YORKSHIRE MOORS.—VACANCY for MENTAL PATIENT in large country private house, run by its owners on home lines; many successes; references from well-known doctors and their patients and their guardians.—Write Box H.200, The Times, E.C.4.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

"HEATH BROW,"

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

On Baguist Sand, 430ft. above Sea level.
Adjoining and overlooking the Heath.
UNEQUALLED VILLAGE EXTENSION to HARROW, WINDSOR, and the HERTFORDSHIRE RIDGE.
A Most delightful old-world RESIDENCE, beautifully placed in its own secluded grounds; three reception rooms, conservatory or billiard room, large bathroom, nine bed and dressing rooms, four luxurious bath rooms, complete and up-to-date domestic offices; electric light and heating; telephone.
CENTRAL HEATING; PARQUET FLOORS; TENNIS LAWN.

FREEHOLD.

To be SOLD by private treaty, or by AUCTION in September next.—Sole Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, 4, High-street, Highgate, N.6, and 57, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. 'Phone, Mountview 1569, 0234; Holborn 4830.

BROMPTON-SQUARE, S.W.

One of the finest houses in the Square.
RECENTLY MODERNIZED and DECORATED
15 YEARS at SIX BED, THREE BATHS, THREE RECEPTION
Excellent offices. Pretty paved garden. Very low premium will be accepted. Apply ARTHUR L. ELLIS and Co., 20, Dover-street, W.1 (Regent 7846).
£320 P.A.

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON, W.8.—Medium-sized RESIDENCE in a favourite position; six bed, bath, three reception. Lease 12 years. Reasonable premium.—MARSH and PARSONS, 48 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. Wes. 1203.

CHELSEA.—Attractive, modern, non-basement HOUSE; pastel walls and well furnished, to be LET for six months or longer; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, small garden. Recommended by WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)
£120 P.A. PER WEEK.

HAMPSTEAD, convenient position close to station and bus routes.—Attractive double-fronted RESIDENCE; seven-eight bed, dressing, bath, three reception rooms; garage with room over; electric light and power; well laid out garden. PRICE £2,800 FREEHOLD.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 307, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HOLLAND PARK.—Attractive BIJOU HOUSE to be LET; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; central heating, independent hot water. Lease £350 per annum. Apply CHARLES SWAIN, Estate Offices, 176, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

IN A FAVOURITE SQUARE

OVERLOOKING CHARMING GARDENS.
A medium-sized RESIDENCE having a direct Lease, and fitted all up-to-date requirements.
TEN BED ROOMS, THREE BATH ROOMS, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.
An extremely low figure will be accepted for a quick sale.
Further particulars and permit to view of the Sole Agents,
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TO RENT—NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON GARDENS, NORTH SIDE.—Nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, tiled offices; thousands of pounds recently expended; central heating, parquet floors throughout.—Agents, H. DUNGTON and Co., 87, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0737.)

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OFF EATON-SQUARE.—Sunny, beautifully appointed central heated little HOUSE; compact; newly done-up; lease 12 years; six bed rooms, two to three sitting rooms, two bath rooms, one box room; tiny garden; strongly recommended.—Write Box W.1101, The Times, E.C.4.
£350 P.A.

ADJOINING THE ORATORY. FACING SOUTH. PERFECTLY fitted BIJOU HOUSE for SALE; four bed rooms, two bath, two reception; charming garden; every luxury.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.
SLOANE-SQUARE.—Particularly light and airy Willett-built RESIDENCE, overlooking large gardens; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three charming reception rooms, tiled domestic offices; dining lift; parquet floor; independent hot water. Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)
£3,650 will be accepted.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—An attractive detached RESIDENCE; seven bed, two baths, three reception rooms, &c.; garden; lease 40 years. PRICE £4,000.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Charming RESIDENCE, *possessing one of the most beautiful gardens in the district.*
The House is in splendid condition and ready for immediate occupation without expenditure; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms. Lease seven years (renewal possible). PRICE £1,500. No ground-rent.—Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Modernized and beautifully decorated RESIDENCE in one of the finest roads in N.W.8; five bed rooms, bathroom, two double reception rooms; electric heating, independent hot water; fine garden and garage. PRICE only £3,000. Lease 45 years; ground-rent £15 per annum.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

48, MOUNT-STREET.

With South aspect, facing directly down Balfour-place.
A MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE with well-proportioned rooms and containing:—Large lounge hall, three reception rooms, three bed rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, tiled domestic offices and two bed rooms in the basement; independent hot water system, service lift, lavatory basins in the principal bed rooms. Lease over a term. Ground-rent £116 per annum.
Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., at their Estate Sale Room, 10, Hanover-square, on Tuesday, the 7th October, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Solicitors: Messrs. Woodcock, Ryland and Parker, 15, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.
Auctioneers' Offices, 23, Berkeley-square, W.1. Mayfair 6341 (8 lines).

19, CHESTER-STREET, S.W.

A charming and well planned house with all conveniences, SEVEN-EIGHT BED, THREE BATHS, FOUR-FIVE RECEPTION, &c.
Splendid offices. Nursery floor. Small garden at rear.
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NO. 5, QUEEN'S GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES, with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1075.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

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MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A large selection of FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED FLATS at all rents for long or short tenancies.—Apply to Principal Agents, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. 'Phone, Cunningham 1181 (4 lines).

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Flat, for selected tenants.—Several newly converted self-contained FLATS, with modern conveniences and excellent new furniture, from £120 per annum. May be seen during week-end by appointment.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

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"AUDLEY HOUSE," MAYFAIR.

NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
The last remaining of these Sunny FLATS in this beautiful most building.
Three marble fitted bath rooms, four-six bed rooms, Georgian period drawing and dining rooms.
Rents £800 to £850 per annum inclusive. No other charges.
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AN Architect's Model Period Non-basement RESIDENCE, situate in this much-sought-after position, to be SOLD at a BARGAIN PRICE. Accommodation: seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; garage; central heating; all services and convenience tiled domestic offices.—Sole Agents, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Western 5424.

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£4,500 FREEHOLD.

Ideal for a City Man.
Only 15 minutes from Town.
Lounge hall, handsome drawing and dining rooms, six bed rooms (all fitted with lavatory basins), bath room and complete domestic offices; electric light and power.
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ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, with electric light and main water; fine open position with lovely views; two reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; two garages; garden of ¼-acre. Owner going abroad must sell.—Illustrated particulars from ORMISTON and KNIGHT, 24, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

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Delightful little COUNTRY HOUSE in splendid condition, in simple old-world gardens and orchard.
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A Charming MODERN HOUSE, with all up-to-date conveniences, delightfully situated on the well-known TALBOT WOODS Estate, close to golf and tennis; three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage and beautiful garden. Price only £2,650 Freehold.—ORMISTON and KNIGHT, 24, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

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ATTRACTIVE OLD-FASHIONED DETACHED FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, convenient for good schools; quiet situation, rural outlook; wide entrance hall, three reception, bath, and six bed and dressing rooms, &c.; electric light, gas, radiators, main water; old stable premises and room for garage; well-stocked garden of nearly ¼ acre. VACANT POSSESSION. For SALE by private treaty or by Auction September 11th next. Auctioneers,

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